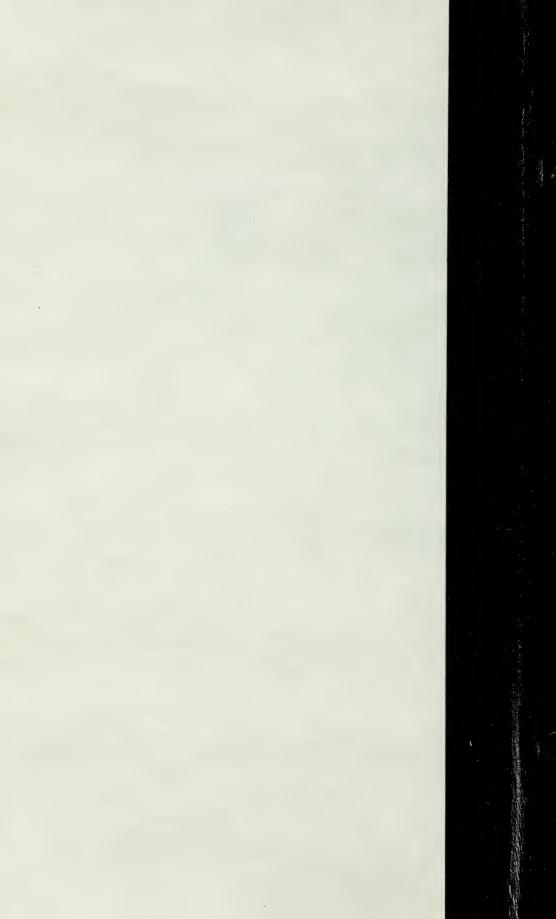
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July 5, 1917.

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The

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Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

JULY 5, 1917.

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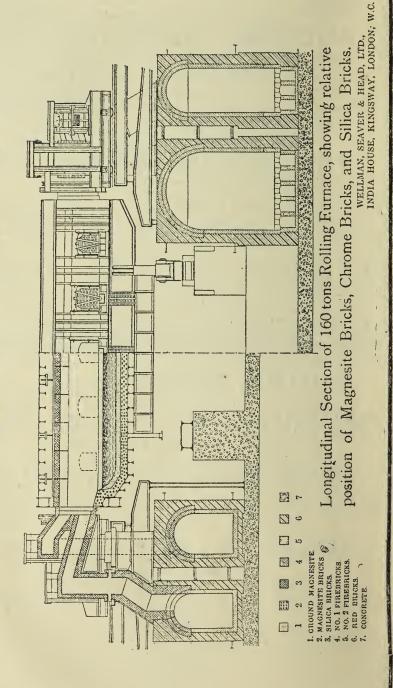
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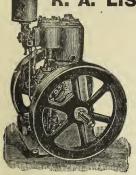
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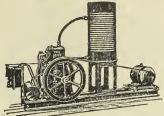
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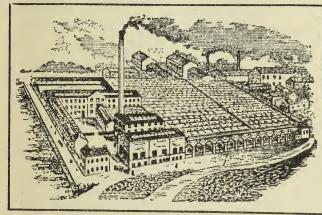


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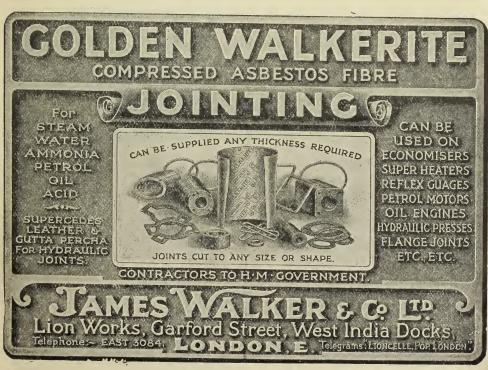


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Vol. XCVIII.]

July 5, 1917.

[No. 1,075

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UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supplies Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Department of Commercial Intelligence from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, who wish to get into communication with British manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Applications have been recorded during the past week for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following (amongst other) articles; British manufacturers or producers of these articles now in a position to supply are invited to make application for the names of the enquirers:—

Bangles and bracelets, imitation silver.

Beads, composition, in place of those made in Germany and Austria.

Brass wire brushes for goldsmiths (for export).

Confetti.

Fine silver chain, machine made.

Gilt guard chains, as previously made in Germany. Pendants for the North African market.

Persulphate of soda.

Piercing saws for metal.

Rubber tabs and collets for sock suspenders.

Stamped brass coats of arms, size about $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Thimbles for Italy.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the following notices of possible openings for British goods abroad, regard should be had to the necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy—see the Notes on pp. 717-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March—also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading with certain countries, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." In any case of doubt or difficulty concerning the various regulations, information may be obtained either by letter or on personal application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

CEYLON.

The Principal Collector of Customs at Colombo (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Ceylon) reports that a firm of whole-Manchester Goods; sale brokers, commission merchants and general Hardware; Soap, etc. agents at that port desires to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers or exporters of Manchester goods and general merchandise, particularly hardware and soap.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in Ceylon, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (242) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 31,316.)

CANADA.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada reports that an agent in Montreal, who has acted as traveller in the dry goods Cotton and Woollen trade in the Dominion for about eight years, desires Goods. to obtain the representation, for the whole of the Dominion, of a United Kingdom manufacturer or exporter of cotton goods or woollen goods. The enquirer states that he wishes to represent one firm to whose interests he can devote his whole attention; he is prepared to work on a straight salary only.

CANADA—continued.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of cotton and woollen goods, desirous of appointing an agent in Canada, may obtain the name and Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (243) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 29,560.)

The following enquiry has been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, whence further information may be obtained: -

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

A Canadian firm, a member of whom is at present in the United Kingdom,

Window Trimmings; Curtain Pole Ends; Fireplace Fittings; Metal Novelties; Motor Boat Supplies.

is desirous of obtaining agencies for Canada for United Kingdom manufacturers of interior window trimmings, curtain pole ends, fireplace fittings, metal novelties, such as inkstands, paper weights and paper

cutters, and motor boat supplies-see Notice to Exporters on p. 2. (D.C.I. 24,885.)

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded a copy of the specification, conditions and form of tender in connection with a call for tenders by the Melbourne City Council, as follows:-

Rotary Converter and Transformer.

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received up to noon on 30th July,* by the Chairman of the Electric Supply Committee, Town Hall, Melbourne, for the supply, delivery, and erection of a 2,000 k.w. rotary converter,

with its transformer and accessories. (Specification No. 388.)

Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of £1 1s.

Copies of the specification, etc. may be obtained from Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co.. Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C. 3.

The above-mentioned copy of the specification, etc., may be consulted by British manufacturers of electrical converters at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 31,642.)

NEW ZEALAND.

A firm of wholesale merchants and manufacturers' representatives at Agencies desired:

Christchurch desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers who are anxious to open up See details in italics. See details in italics. business in New Zealand, with a view to obtaining their agencies. While the firm is prepared to handle on an agency basis any lines suitable for the New Zealand market, the goods in which it is especially interested are as follows :-

Motor cars, etc., and motor accessories. - Motor cars and motor cycles, and pumps, horns, repairing outfits, and tyres (pneumatic and solid) therefor; tyres for ordinary cycles; electric bulbs for motor lamps, brake linings, radiator hose, etc.

Paints, oils, etc.—Paints, grease, lubricating oils, metal polishes, petrol,

disinfectants, etc.

Rubber goods, hardware.—Rubber tubing, garden hose, hardware. Tobacco, etc.—Tobacco, cigarettes and cigars, pipes, tobacco pouches, etc. Provisions.—Groceries, confectionery, tea, cocoa, coffee, etc.

^{*} It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited and this intimation will therefore be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth. who can be instructed by cable.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

The firm claims to have a staff of travellers covering the whole of the Dominion, and calling regularly on all leading garages, cycle and motor cycle

dealers, general merchants, stores, chemists, tobacconists, etc.

United Kingdom manufacturers, desirous of doing business in New Zealand, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (244) should be quoted.

In the case of such goods as manufacturers may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 2), it is suggested that negotiations might be opened up now, so that business may be done directly circumstances permit. (D.C.I. 28,697.)

Plant and Accessories for Hydro-See notice on p. 42. Electric Power Systems.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Plant and Accessories for Meat-Canning See notice on p. 48. and Freezing Works.

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) has forwarded a copy of the cahier des charges in connection with a call for tenders by the Department of Technical, Industrial and Commercial Education of the Egyptian Ministry of Education, as follows :-

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Director of the Technical School, Bulac, Cairo, for the supply Workshop Overalls. of 305 sets of blue linen overalls (jackets and trousers), required for the school during the year 1917-18. No date for the receipt of tenders is specified.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon

Copies of the cahier des charges and form of tender, may be obtained from the Model Workshops, Bulac, Cairo, where also samples of the overalls may

be inspected.

The above-mentioned copy of the cahier des charges, together with particulars of the overalls required, may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 31,839.)

With reference to the notice on p. 628 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st June, relative to a call for tenders by the Egyptian Ghafir Clothing.

Ministry of the Interior for the supply of Ghafir clothing (including blue drill belts, drawers and quamis), required by the Stores Department during 1917, the Department of Commercial Intelligence is notified by the London Office of the Inspecting Engineer to the Egyptian and Sudanese Governments (Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G.) that the time for receipt of tenders has been extended, and that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will now be received up to noon on 15th August by the Director, Personnel and Equipment Department, Ministry of the Interior, Cairo.

Copies of the conditions and form of tender, together with lists of the articles required, may be obtained by British firms on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence. (D.C.I. 29,909; 32,092.)

GIBRALTAR.

The Acting Colonial Secretary at Gibraltar (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the Colony) reports that a general commission Ready-made agent at that port wishes to get into touch with United Clothing, etc. Kingdom manufacturers with a view to obtaining their agencies for Gibraltar. The enquirer particularly desires to negotiate with

United Kingdom manufacturers of cheap ready-made clothing.

United Kingdom manufacturers of cheap ready-made clothing, and other goods, desirous of being represented in Gibraltar, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (245) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 31,124.)

RUSSIA.

A firm of agents in the United Kingdom, claiming experience of the Russian

Boots and Shoes; Leather and Leather Goods; Clothing; Haberdashery; Lace; Yarns; Floor Coverings; Textile and Domestic Machinery, etc.

market, desires to get into touch with British manufacturers desirous of doing business with Russia in the following articles:—Boots and shoes, leather and leather goods, wearing apparel, hosiery, haberdashery, fancy goods, lace, yarns, floor cloths and coverings, textile and domestic machinery, and Sheffield goods.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Eldon Chambers, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham, marked on the envelope with the letter "P."

In the case of such of the goods as manufacturers may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 2), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.

(D. C. I. 30,077.)

FRANCE (Algeria).

The British Vice-Consul at Oran (Mr. R. Barber) reports that an agent in that town desires to obtain agencies for United King-Textiles; dom manufacturers and exporters of the following Ironmongery; goods, for which the enquirer states there is a large Coffees; Teas. demand in Oran: Cotton piece-goods, ironmongery, Rio and Santos raw coffees, and green teas from Uhina. [In the case of such of the goods as British firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 2), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.]

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in Oran, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (246) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 30,128.)

PORTUGAL (Madeira).

H.M. Consul at Funchal (Captain J. Boyle, M.V.O.) writes, under date 18th May, that United Kingdom firms could do a certain Goods in Demand: amount of business by sending commercial travellers See Details in to Madeira in order to study the market there and to Italics. learn what goods are actually in demand. Captain Boyle suggests that openings for trade would probably be found in such goods as: Haberdashery, hosiery, grocery, drugs, glassware and chinaware,

cooking utensils, leather goods, toys, etc.

[Note.—In reference to the foregoing regard should be had to the existing restrictions on exports from the United Kingdom-see Notice to Exporters (D.C.I. 26,854.) on p. 2.]

ITALY.

The Acting British Consul-General at Turin (Mr. T. D. Dunlop) reports the receipt of the following enquiries from firms in that city:-

A firm of manufacturers and dealers in scientific and sanitary apparatus

Scientific Apparatus

seeks to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manu-Scientific Apparatus and Appliances.
facturers of chemical machinery apparatus, bacteriological apparatus, microscopes, laboratory balances, rubber tubing, optical appliances, and sterilising and disinfecting apparatus. (Reference No 247.) See Note + following. (D.C.I. 26,858.)

An agent, who holds a degree in commercial science, and who was employed Tools. Files in the United Kingdom for about ten years, seeks Tools; Files; agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of machine Pig-Iron. and other tools, files, and pig-iron. (Reference No. See Note † following. (D.C.I. 31,090.)

An agent and importer seeks agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of cotton and woollen piece Piece Goods; Yarns; Hosiery; Raw Wool and Jute. goods, hosiery and yarns; also jute yarns and tissues; raw wool and raw jute. pllowing. (D.C.I. 31,285.) (Reference No. 249.) See Note † following.

A firm of buying agents and importers of leather and cotton belting, band saws, mineral oils, and grease, desires to obtain Belting; Band Saws; agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers and producers of these goods. (Reference No. 250.) (D.C.I. 31,292.) Mineral Oils; Grease. See Note + following.

A consulting engineer desires to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of heating, refrigerating, Heating, Refrigerating, Distilling distilling and disinfecting apparatus, and Disinfecting Apparatus; Stoves; Boilers; Ventilators; and Chemical Machinery. stoves, boilers, ventilators and chemical machinery. (Reference No. 251.) See

Note † following.

(D.C.I. 31,293.)

Note †.- United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in Turin, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the relative reference number should be quoted.

In the case of such goods as manufacturers may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 2), it is suggested that negotiations might be opened up now, so that business may be done directly circumstances permit.

MOROCCO (French Zone).

The British Vice-Consul at Saffi reports that he has recently received two enquiries for the names of United Kingdom manu-Bicycles, Parts, facturers of bicycles. The first enquiry was made by and Accessories. a local firm which has been established at Saffi for four This firm is particularly interested in importing bicycles in parts, as it has a workshop at which machines are assembled, and by importing in this way there would be a saving in freight rates and customs dues. A bicycle that would cost the firm c.if. Saffi about 110 francs would, it is said, suit the local market very well. The firm is also interested in bicycle parts and accessories. See Note + following.

The second enquiry was made by an engineer and mechanic who wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of cheap bicycles. See Note +

following. The Vice-Consul adds that there are no bicycles to be had in Saffi at present, and he thinks that there is a small opening for cheap British bicycles. Beginnings must necessarily be small, but Saffi should be a good

MOROCCO (French Zone)—continued.

market for bicycles in the future, because there is a considerable mileage of good roads in the vicinity of the town, and roads connecting Saffi with neighbouring towns, notably Marrakesh, are under construction and will shortly be completed; the residential quarter of Saffi is at some distance from the business part of the town, and, with the completion of the port and the road to Marrakesh, many Europeans will, it is anticipated, come to Saffi to stay.

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of bicycles, parts, and accessories, desirous of doing business in Saffi, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. Correspondence with both enquirers should be in French. In making application the reference number (252) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 31,085.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Opportunity for Increased Trade—For Goods see List.

from the United Kingdom during the same period:—

New York (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) has forwarded, under date 8th June, the following statistics of imports of various articles into the United States from Germany and Austria-Hungary during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1914, with comparative figures of imports

	From United From Germany.		From Austria- Hungary.	
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	
Furs and fur skins, undressed	1 000 010	2,697,794	46,330	
	1 100 200			
Wearing apparel	90 401	563,728	58,084	
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades (silk, etc.)		41,945	2,465	
Buttons		812,424	744,422	
Beads and bead ornaments		819,725	753,056	
Dolls (and parts)		1,791,913	4,592	
Other toys		15,926,941	177,809	
Lead pencils	280,817	356,331		
Souvenir postcards	22,742	418,930	6,754	
Musical instruments (including parts)	35,857	1,467,611	177,092	
Razors	40,094	411,866	796	
	Dozen.	Dozen.	Dozen.	
Pocket knives	92,656	1,222,750	37,488	
Scissors and shears	14,557	575,069	282	
CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONTRACT O	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
Oxalic acid	905,153	6,668,291	110.	
2 () () ()	7,142,874	18,311,136		
Grass seed (except clover seed)	Sq. yards.	Sq. yards.		
Drong goods				
Dress goods	5,348,845	1,696,161		
Linoleum	2,641,778	990,193	-	
7. 1. 10.	Doz. pairs.	Doz. pairs.	Doz. pairs.	
Stockings and half hose	17,604	2,375,494	3,784	

Mr. Clive Bayley remarks that the above figures indicate that there is considerable opportunity for increases in shipments of United Kingdom goods to the United States, and adds that he will be pleased to procure any specific information desired by British manufacturers, if obtainable, in response to enquiries made through the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

[Note.—In reference to the foregoing, regard should be had to the existing restrictions on exports from the United Kingdom—see Notice to Exporters on p. 2].

(D.C.I. 34,451.)

Dollar = 4s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$.

URUGUAY.

The "Diario Oficial" (Montevideo) of 26th May notifies that tenders will be received at the "Secretaria-General de Instrucción Primaria," Montevideo, up to 4 p.m. on 14th August, School Requisites. for the supply of school requisites required for the year 1918. Local representation is necessary.

The conditions of tender, etc. may be consulted at the offices of the above-

mentioned "Secretaria."

PARAGUAY.

Information regarding the trade of Paraguay in 1916, together with particulars of openings for trade and methods of doing Goods in Demandbusiness with that country, appears on pp. 25-6 of this issue. There are said to be openings for trade See details in Italics. in the following goods:-

Chemicals and drugs. China and earthenware. Corrugated iron, etc. Cutlery. Glassware.Hardware. Hollow-ware (enamelled and plain). Iron and steel pipes and tubes. Ironmongery.

Paper and stationery. Perfumery. Pianos and other musical instruments.

Provisions.

Sporting requisites. Textiles.

Tools. Wire.

PRINTED AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS POST FOR PLACES ABROAD.

With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions and elsewhere abroad, it should be borne in mind that postage must be prepaid on all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Correspondents in the Dominions and Colonies of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and to H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries. Care should be taken to ensure correct stamping, particularly when catalogues are sent. Packages sent at reduced rates by the Printed and Commercial Papers Post must be sent open (see page 58 of the Post Office Guide).

SAMPLES ON VIEW.

Attention is called to the undermentioned samples which are on view in the Enquiry Room of the Department:-

Samples.		Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."			
			Date.	Page.	
Zirkite (Zirconia) Ore from Brazil				21st June, 1917	664
Dye and Dyed Material from Argentina	•••	• • •		21st ,, ,,	666
Malva Fibre from Cuba	• • •	• • •	***	14th ,, ,,	610
Illipe Nuts from Dutch West Borneo	• • •		•••	12th April, "	610
Diatomaceous Earth from Spain	• • •	· · · ·	•••	29th March, "	834
Diatomaceous Earth from Oregon	• • •	• • •	• • •	15th ,, ,,	744
Three-ply Veneer from Ne v Zealani			•••	15th Feb., ,,	8
Fibre for Rope-making from Turkestan	•••	•••	•••	25th Jan., "	1

EXHIBITIONS.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

Exhibition at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

An Exhibition of samples of goods of enemy manufacture, including many recent additions, is now being held in the new Sample Rooms of the Department of Commercial Intelligence (5th Floor), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Exhibition is open to British manufacturers and exporters of British goods every week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.;

Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The samples, which number approximately 3,000, are of considerable variety, and are labelled with prices (where available), and the name of the country in which the goods are sold. *Certain of the samples* represent quite recent designs from enemy sources, and should be of interest to British manufacturers desirous of obtaining information respecting the new styles of goods at present being manufactured in enemy countries.

The markets represented by the samples are as follows: - United Kingdom, British India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa (South, East and North), Russia, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, France, Portugal, Italy, United States of America, Central and South America, Siam, China, and

other Far Eastern markets.

A general list of the samples on exhibition appeared on p. 524 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th June.

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CATALOGUES.

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with German and Austrian methods of advertising, the Board of Trade have collected over 8,000 specimen catalogues of German and Austrian origin, and these may be inspected at the British Industries Fair Office, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

A new index has been prepared, in which the catalogues are classified both as regards articles of manufacture and names of manufacturers, thus rendering identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter. Copies of this index may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, British Industries Fair Office, as above.

RECENT MOTOR VEHICLE, ETC. SHOW AT JOHANNESBURG.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded a copy of the April issue of the "African Motor" (Johannesburg), which contains a very full description of the exhibits of motor vehicles, etc. at the Annual Motor Show held by the South African Society of Motor Traders at Johannesburg from 4th to 10th April last. Almost all the exhibits were American.

The Show, it is stated, indicated the growth of the demand for motor vehicles, etc. in the Union. The issue of the "African Motor" referred to, which, it is stated, contains technical details of practically all types of motor vehicles, etc. at present selling in South Africa, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 31,146.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS. Complete Lists Available.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence has received from the War Trade Department a number of copies of the List of Goods, the export of which from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of 10th May, 1917, as amended by the Order-of-Council of 22nd June. The List is thus complete to date, and, within the limits of the available supply, British firms may obtain gratis copies of the List on application, either personally or by letter, to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

SHIPMENT OF SPIRITS TO HOLLAND.

In modification of the notice which appeared on pp. 765-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th September last, relative to restrictions on exports to certain countries, it is notified by the Foreign Office that whiskey, rum, and brandy have been excepted from the existing restrictions on the shipment of spirits to Holland.

EXPORTS TO GREECE.

With reference to the notice on p. 697 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the raising of the blockade of the Greek coast, the War Trade Department announce that "recommendations" issued by H.M. Minister at Athens before 2nd December, 1916, cannot be accepted in respect of goods which it is desired to export to destinations in those parts of Greece which were under blockade.

In respect of goods for the other parts of Greece the position remains as indicated on p. 158 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th April, i.e., "recommendations" dated prior to 1st October, 1916, cannot be accepted.

(D.C.I. 31,724.)

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APPROVED CONSIGNEES IN LIBERIA.

The Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office notifies that the name of the Rev. S. T. Prout has been removed from the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to Liberia may be consigned.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS.

"Prohibition of Import (No. 17) Proclamation, 1917."

A Proclamation, dated 28th June, prohibits as from that date the importation into the United Kingdom of the undermentioned goods, exception being made in respect of such goods as are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence:—

Carbons for arc lamps. Carbons for searchlights. Cartridges of all kinds and parts thereof. Electric dry cells and carbons therefor.

CONTRABAND OF WAR. Consolidated Amended Lists.

A Proclamation, dated 2nd July, adds to and amends the lists of articles to be treated as contraband of war, and consolidates and re-issues them in alphabetical form. It is hoped to publish the new consolidated lists of articles to be treated as absolute and conditional contraband in next week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

NEW DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.

An Order-in-Council, dated 28th June, further amends the Regulations (called the "Defence of the Realm Regulations") under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm. The Order referred to orders the following, amongst other, amendments to be made in the regulations:-

Docking of Merchant Ships carrying Ammunition or Explosives.

After regulation 38A the following regulation shall be inserted:—
"38B. Where any ammunition or explosive substance is carried on board any merchant ship for defensive purposes it shall be lawful for such ship to enter any dock, harbour or port in the United Kingdom, notwithstanding any restrictions imposed by statute or byelaw relating to explosive substances in force in the dock, harbour, or port, if all regulations and by the Admiralty for the safety of such ammunition and to explosive substances in force in the dock, harbour, or port, if all regulations made by the Admiralty for the safety of such ammunition and explosive substance are duly observed on board the ship; and if any person refuses to admit, or hinders or obstructs the entry of any such ship in respect of which all such regulations are observed into the dock, harbour, or port on the ground that she is carrying any ammunition or explosive substance, he shall, notwithstanding such restrictions as aforesaid, be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations."

Regulation of Shipping.

After regulation 39BB the following regulation shall be inserted:— "39BBB. (1) The Shipping Controller may make orders regulating or giving directions with respect to the nature of the trades in which ships are to be employed, the traffic to be carried therein, and the terms and conditions on which the traffic is to be carried, the ports at which cargo is to be loaded or discharged or passengers embarked or disembarked (including directions requiring ships to proceed to specified ports for the purpose of loading or unloading cargo or embarking or disembarking passengers), the ports at which consignees of cargo are to take delivery thereof, the rates (maxima or minima) to be charged for freight or hire of ships and the carriage of passengers, the form of bills of lading and passenger tickets, and other matters affecting shipping, where it appears to the Controller necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of making shipping available for the needs of the country in such

of the time: Provided that any order made under this regulation shall have effect subject to any regulations made or orders given under regulations 37,

manner as to make the best use thereof having regard to the circumstances

(2) Any order made under this regulation may contain such provisions as to entry, inspection of books and documents, or otherwise as may appear to the Controller necessary or expedient for the purposes of his duties.

(3) The Shipping Controller may by order requisition or require to be placed at his disposal, in order that they may be used in the manner best suited for the needs of the country, any ships, or any cargo space or passenger accommodation in any ships, or any rights under any charter, freight engagement, or similar contract affecting any ship, and require ships so requisitioned to be delivered to the Controller or any person or persons named by him at such times and at such places as the Controller may require, where it appears to the Controller necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of making shipping available for the needs of the country in such manner as to make the best test theorem the single record to the circumstances of the time. use thereof having regard to the circumstances of the time.

Such compensation shall be paid in respect of the use of a ship or cargo space or passenger accommodation requisitioned under this regulation and for services rendered during the use thereof, and for loss or damage thereby occasioned as in default of agreement may be determined

NEW DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS—continued. REGULATION OF SHIPPING--continued.

by the Board of Arbitration constituted under the Proclamation of the third day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, respecting the requisitioning of ships by the Admiralty.

(4) Any order made under this regulation affecting any ship may be served on the owner of the ship, and shall be deemed to be sufficiently served if sent by registered post addressed to the managing owner, or other person to whom the management of the ship is entrusted by or on behalf of the owner, at his registered address.

(5) Any order under this regulation may be made either so as to apply generally to all ships or to apply to ships belonging to any particular owner, or to ships of any class or description, or so as to apply to any specified ship, and any such order may direct that all contracts or any class of contracts or any special contract affected by the order shall be abrogated, or shall remain in force notwithstanding anything in the order, but subject to any exceptions or modifications for which provision

may be made by the order.

may be made by the order.

(6) If the owner, master or other person in charge of a ship or any other person affected by an order under this regulation acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provisions of the order, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which if done in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of any such provision, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

(7) The powers conferred by this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any prerogative, right or other powers of His Majesty,

not in derogation of any prerogative, right or other powers of His Majesty, and where before the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and seventeen, any ship or any cargo space or passenger accommodation in any ship, or any rights under any charter, freight engagement, or similar contract affecting any ship, has been requisitioned by the Shipping Controller, this regulation shall, after that date, apply as if the same had been requisitioned in pursuance of this regulation."

Additional Powers of Shipping Controller.

Regulation 39A, which relates to penalties imposed on persons neglecting to join requisitioned ships, is amended so as to relate to ships "chartered, hired, or requisitioned by the Admiralty or Army Council, or the Shipping Controller"; the extent of the amendment is indicated by the words in italics.

Regulation 39c, which relates to the prevention of congestion of traffic at ports and harbours, is amended to provide that directions issued by the Port and Transit Executive Committee are to be "subject to any in-*tructions of the Shipping Controller."

Aomittance to Shipbuilding Yards.

After regulation 29s the following regulation shall be inserted:—
"29c. As from the first day of July nineteen hundred and seventeen it shall not be lawful for any person being the owner of a ship, or employed as a ship's agent, shipbroker, or ship's husband, or as an inspector or surveyor of ships or their machinery, if he is not a natural-born British subject, or if his father is or was at any time the subject of a State at war with His Majesty, to enter or be upon any shipbuilding yard without the permission in writing of the Admiralty or Army Council, and it shall be the duty of the occupier of every shipbuilding yard to and it shall be the duty of the occupier of every shipbuilding yard to take such steps as may be practicable to prevent the admission to his shipbuilding yard of any such person save upon the production of such permission as aforesaid.

"If any such person enters or is in or upon a shipbuilding yard without such a written permission, or if the occupier of a shipbuilding yard fails

NEW DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS—continued. ADMITTANCE TO SHIPBUILDING YARDS—continued.

to take such steps as aforesaid, or if any officer, servant, or agent of the occupier fails to comply with any directions given by the occupier for the prevention of the admission of such persons, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

"For the purposes of this regulation 'shipbuilding yard' means any premises in which any seagoing ships, boats, or vessels are made, equipped, finished, or repaired."

Additional Powers of Food Controller.

See notice on p. 17.

CONTROL OF SUPPLIES OF COTTON.

The Board of Trade have made an Order, dated 28th June, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, with regard to cotton, of which the

following are the operative clauses:

(1) A person shall not without a licence (general or special) granted by or under the authority of the Board of Trade, nor otherwise than in accordance with the conditions, if any, subject to which such a licence is granted, purchase any raw cotton, and a person shall not sell or offer to sell raw cotton to any person except the holder of such a licence, nor to the holder of such a licence otherwise than in accordance with such conditions as aforesaid.

The conditions imposed by the Board of Trade may include conditions as to maximum price, provided that any price so fixed shall not apply to the sale of any particular parcel of raw cotton by a person who had previously entered into a contract for the purchase thereof so as to reduce the selling price of that parcel below the cost incurred by that person in purchasing the cotton and bringing it to the United Kingdom together with such margin to cover incidental expenses and profit as the Board of Trade may think reasonable.

(2) All importers and dealers in raw cotton and cotton spinners shall comply with any general or special directions which may be given by or under the authority of the Board of Trade as to the sale, disposal, delivery or use of raw cotton.

(3) Infringements of this Order are summary offences subject to penalties

under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Cotton Control Board Appointed.

For the purpose of administering this Order the Board of Trade, in consultation with the representatives of cotton employers, operatives, importers and distributors, have set up a Cotton Control Board, of which the membership is as follows:—Mr. A. Herbert Dixon (Chairman), Mr. J. S. Addison, Mr. Percy Ashworth, Mr. A. Barnes, Professor S. J. Chapman, Lord Colwyn, Mr. James Crinion, Mr. J. Cross, Mr. F. Duxbury, Mr. E. Judson, Mr. J. A. Ormerod, Mr. John Smethurst, and Mr. E. F. Stockton.

For the present all communications with regard to the Order should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. H. D. Henderson, Cotton Control Board (Temporary Offices), 6, St. James' Square, Manchester.

SALE OF WOOL (GREAT BRITAIN) ORDER, 1917.

The Army Council has made the following Order, under date 22nd June, relative to the sale of wool:-

n. "1. No person shall sell raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the season of 1917, including fleece wool and skin wool, but not including daggings, locks, brokes, and fallen wool, otherwise than to persons authorised by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, or at prices other than those set out in the schedule hereto annexed or at such other prices as in any particular case may be allowed by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

SALE OF WOOL (GREAT BRITAIN) ORDER, 1917—continued.

"2. No person shall sell raw wool (as hereinbefore defined) grown or to be grown on sheep in Ireland during the season of 1917, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Sale of Wool (Ireland) Order, 1917.

"3. No person shall make or take delivery of or payment for any wool of the description aforesaid otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Order, whether in pursuance of any contract entered into prior to the

date hereof or otherwise.

"4. All persons having in their custody or control any stocks of wool of the description aforesaid are hereby required to sell such wool to any persons authorised by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts as may be required by him or on his behalf, and to make deliveries to such persons in such quantities and at such times and places as may be specified by him or on his behalf.

"5. No person shall mix or wind in any fleeces of the description afore-

said any brokes or dead wool, locks, daggings, or other matter whatsoever.

"6. The Order made by the Army Council relating to raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep during the season of 1917, and dated the 5th day of April, 1917, is hereby cancelled.

"7. This Order may be cited as the Sale of Wool (Great Britain) Order, 1917."

Note.—The schedule referred to, which is of considerable length, is printed in the issue of the "London Gazette" of 29th June. The Order of 5th April, mentioned above, was published on pp. 106-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th April last.

DEALINGS IN WORSTED AND HOSIERY LAPS AND WASTE.

With reference to the notice on p. 693 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th June relative to an Army Council Order respecting dealings in worsted and hosiery laps and waste, it is notified that the issue of the "London Gazette" of 29th June publishes the text of the Order, together with two Schedules of prices thereto.

TOPS AND MERINO NOILS.

The War Office (Wool Section) have issued the following announcements: --Restrictions on Dealings in Tops.

In the Army Council Order, dated 12th June (see p. 639 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st June), the words "all qualities of tops described as 58's and below" do not include tops produced from mohair, alpaca, camel hair, cashmere or other material usually known as hair.

Licences for Disposal of Merino Noils.

It is desired to bring to the notice of all persons interested, that holders of merino noils who desire to obtain licences to dispose of such noils on the ground that they are unsuitable for the purposes of the Department, should in future submit their samples and offers to the War Department, Noil Section, 52, Leeds Road, Bradford, instead of to Room 551, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1, as was arranged at first. It should be understood that the object of this change in procedure is to enable the Department to release more quickly the noils which are of no use to them.

ORDER AS TO PICRIC ACID.

An Order-in-Council, dated 28th June, repeals as from that date the exemption contained in paragraph (b) of Article 2 of the Order-in-Council of 27th March, 1905, whereby picric acid, when the quantity does not exceed 2,000 lb. in any one ship, boat, carriage, building or place, is under certain conditions exempted from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the Explosives Act, 1875.

USE OF TIMBER FOR ROAD WORKS.

The Secretary of the Local Government Board notifies that a Circular, dated 29th June, has been addressed to local authorities, to the effect that the attention of the Board has been drawn by the Controller of Timber Supplies to the grave difficulties which now obtain in regard to the provision of timber to meet the enormous present and prospective demands for purposes of national importance, and to the urgency of reducing to a minimum the consumption of timber for all but the most essential needs.

minimum the consumption of timber for all but the most essential needs. It is strongly urged by the Local Government Board that the use of timber for road works should be confined to the sole purpose of repairs; that the relaying of all wood paving should be deferred for the present; and that where works for the improvement of road surfaces cannot possibly be postponed, the local authorities should adopt some alternative method, such as surfacing with asphalte or other bituminous material, or by taking up a section of sound wood paving, which could be replaced with setts, and using the blocks thus set free for repairing worn out places.

Economy in the use of timber has a very special bearing on the problem of saving tonnage at the present time, and, the Circular concludes, in bringing these suggestions to the notice of local authorities, the Board feel sure that they will fully appreciate the seriousness of the position and do all

in their power to give effect to them.

DIRECTIONS AS TO THE SALE OF COAL.

With a view to dealing with fluctuations in colliery prices which have recently occurred in certain districts owing to abnormal market conditions, and to preserving the regularity in the distribution of coal which is so necessary at the present time, the Controller of Coal Mines has issued a Code of Directions as to the Sale of Coal.

The Code, which is dated 28th June, deals with the following matters:-

I. Sale of coal for consumption in the United Kingdom.

II. Sale of coal for shipment to France and Italy and French and Italian Possessions and Protectorates.

(a) Coal prices.

(b) Exporters' services.

(c) Applications for export licences.

III. Sale of coal for shipment to destinations outside the United Kingdom other than France and Italy and French and Italian Possessions and Protectorates (including coal for the manufacture in the United Kingdom of coke-oven coke or of patent fuel for shipment to the destinations in question), or for use as bunkers (including coal despatched to coaling stations).

(a) Coal prices.

(b) Exporters' services.

(c) Applications for licences.

IV. General provisions.

The Directions mainly affect prices of coal for export and bunker purposes, for which a definite schedule of prices has been drawn up, but they also provide that the pit prices of coal for home consumption shall remain at the maxima prescribed by the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act, 1916.

Copies of the Code may be obtained on application to the Coal Mines Department of the Board of Trade, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. (D.C.I. 31,949.)

NEW DUTIES OF MINISTRY OF LABOUR. Transfer of Duties from the Board of Trade;

An Order-in-Council, dated 2nd July, orders that the duties performed by the Department of Labour Statistics of the Board of Trade are to be transferred to the Minister of Labour, and that such transfer takes effect as from the date of the Order.

PETROL CONTROL DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade announce that the duties hitherto performed by the Petrol Control Committee with regard to the distribution of petrol for civil and industrial needs will in future be performed by a Petrol Control Department of the Board of Trade. The President has appointed Sir Evan Jones, Bart., M.I.C.E.. to be Controller of the new Department, Mr. P. G. L. Webb to be Deputy Controller, and Mr. H. W. Cole to be Chief Clerk.

Sir Evan Jones will retain his position as Commissioner for Dyes.
The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Sir Walter Egerton,
K.C.M.G., to be chairman of the Pool Board which is responsible for coordinating the work of the various oil distributing companies.

COMMITTEE ON THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER.

Sir Archibald Williamson, Bart., M.P., has consented to act as Chairman of the Committee on Electric Power, in place of the Right Hon. F. Huth Jackson, who has resigned on medical grounds, and the following representatives of local authorities owning electric supply undertakings have been added to the Committee, viz.: Mr. W. B. Smith, Mr. Harold Dickinson, and Mr. E. F. Vesey Knox, K.C.

The appointment of the Committee on the Supply of Electric Power by the President of the Board of Trade was notified on pp. 809-10 of the

"Board of Trade Journal" of 29th March, 1917.]

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1916. Appointment of Controller to fill Vacancy.

With reference to the notice on p. 577 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th June relative to the winding up of the enemy business of Frederick Mauch of 149, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C. 1, it is notified that Mr. Ernest James, 48, Gresham Street, London, E.C. 2, has been appointed Controller in place of Mr. Thomas James Bond, who has resigned the position.

SUPPLIES OF SHOT GUN AMMUNITION.

In view of the necessity of effecting further economies in the use of important raw materials, the Minister of Munitions notifies that it has been found necessary to take steps to impose restrictions upon the sale of shot gun ammunition. It will be necessary henceforward for farmers and others requiring such ammunition for the purpose of destroying vermin and of preserving crops, to obtain a purchase licence for the quantity desired, in England and Wales from a County War Agricultural Executive Committee, and in Scotland (a) from the local executive officers of the District Agricultural Committees, or (b) in certain cases from officials specially authorised by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, or (c) in Islands where no such officer or official as specified in (a) or (b) is available, from a Parish Minister specially authorised by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. This licence should be presented to the retailer from whom the customer is in the habit of purchasing his ammunition. Powers have been taken under the Defence of the Realm Regulations to make it illegal for shot gun ammunition to be sold to the general public except upon production of such licence. Steps are being taken to enable those who supply the general public to obtain supplies of shot gun ammunition in the ordinary course of business. It must, however, be distinctly understood that purchase licences will only be issued upon clear proof of the absolute necessity of obtaining shot gun ammunition for destroying vermin or preserving crops, and that the issue of such licences, even for those purposes, will be restricted within the lowest possible limits. It must be also understood that the supply of material for the manufacture of shot gun ammunition will be severely restricted, and it is accordingly imperative that those who require such ammunition for the

SUPPLIES OF SHOT GUN AMMUNITION—continued.

purposes named should limit their demands to the lowest possible figure. It is hoped that these arrangements will enable legitimate demands to be satisfied. No licences will be issued to purchase shot gun ammunition either for the shooting of game for sporting purposes or for the destruction of vermin in order to preserve game, and no ammunition may be sold for these purposes.

GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that His Majesty has been pleased by Letters Patent to direct that the designation of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand should be changed to that of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

LOSS OF MAILS FOR BRITISH, FRENCH AND DUTCH GUIANA.

The Postmaster-General announces that letter mails for British, French and Dutch Guiana containing correspondence posted between 17th May and 5th June, and parcel mails for British and Dutch Guiana containing parcels posted between 23rd May and 5th June, have been lost at sea through enemy action.

MINISTRY OF FOOD NOTIFICATIONS.

The Ministry of Food has issued the following notifications:-

Power to Requisition Supplies and Control Prices.

By the Order-in-Council referred to on pp. 10-13, the same powers are conferred on the Food Controller as the Admiralty, Army Council, and Ministry of Munitions already possess for requisitioning and controlling prices. Lord Rhondda is now empowered to requisition the whole or part of the output of any factory, and to pay a price based on the cost of production with the addition of a reasonable pre-war rate of profit, without regard to the price ruling in the open market. For this purpose he is authorised to examine books and to ascertain such particulars as to output, cost and rate of profit as may be required for fixing a reasonable price. Similar powers have been taken to deal with goods requisitioned from growers or other producers. Where goods are requisitioned from a bonâ fide merchant or dealer the price is determined by the price paid by him for the goods, provided that such price is not unreasonable, and by the rate of profit which he would normally earn under pre-war conditions, provided that such profit was not excessive. Where, however, any middleman or speculator has acquired foodstuffs or other commodities otherwise than in the usual course of his business, no profit at all or a profit at less than pre-war rates may be allowed.

These powers have for some time past been exercised by the Admiralty, Army Council and Ministry of Munitions, and have enabled those Departments to purchase their supplies at reasonable prices and without regard to the market fluctuations due to abnormal war conditions.

The Oats (Export from Ireland) Order, No. 2, 1917.

By the Oats (Export from Ireland) Order No. 2, 1917, dated 29th June, the Food Controller has ordered that the Oats (Export from Ireland) Order, 1917, is to continue in force until 31st August, 1917.

New Appointment.

The Food Controller, with the consent of the Army Council, has appointed Mr. U. F. Wintour, C.B., C.M.G., hitherto Director of Army Contracts, to be Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Food in place of Sir Henry Rew, K.C.B., resigned.

Mr. Wintour will act as the Food Controller's principal adviser and, subject to his directions, will have entire charge of the organisation of the Ministry and of the administration of the policy as laid down from time to time by the Food Controller.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

Report of Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee.

The Minister of Labour calls attention to the Report which has been presented to the War Cabinet by the Reconstruction Committee in regard to the relations between capital and labour. This Report was drawn up by a Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee, mainly composed of prominent representatives of employers' associations and trade unions, and it puts forward certain important proposals for the better regulation of industry, which, if carried out, will have far-reaching effects on the national welfare.

The War Cabinet are deeply concerned that timely and effective measures should be taken to deal with these questions, for they feel that the future of industry, and indeed of the country itself, are closely bound up with their successful solution. Moreover, they feel strongly that action cannot be deferred until after the war, as it is essential that the problems concerning the organisation of industry which peace will bring should be fully and frankly discussed between employers and employed before they actually arise. Further, as the trustee for the well-being of all classes of the community, the Government itself is vitally interested in the result of these discussions. The Sub-Committee thus states the matter in its Report:—

"In the interests of the community it is vital that after the war the co-operation of all classes established during the war should continue, and more especially with regard to the relations between employers and employed. For securing improvement in the latter, it is essential that any proposals put forward should offer to workpeople the means of attaining improved conditions of employment and a higher standard of comfort generally, and involve the enlistment of their active and continuous co-operation in the promotion of industry."

It is in order to meet these ends that the proposals made by the Sub-Committee are framed. The Sub-Committee proposes, *inter alia*, the establishment for each industry of an organisation, representative of employers and workpeople, to have as its object the regular consideration of matters affecting the progress and well-being of the trade from the point of view of all those engaged in it, so far as this is consistent with the general interest of the community. With a view to providing means for carrying out the policy indicated above, the Sub-Committee recommends that H.M. Government should propose, without delay, to the various associations of employers and employed the formation of joint standing industrial councils in the several industries, where they do not already exist, composed of representatives of employers and employed, regard being paid to the various sections of the industry and the various classes of labour engaged.

Before deciding to adopt these proposals, the Government has invited the general views of leading employers' associations and trade unions, to whom the Ministry of Labour has written. It should be understood that the proposals are applicable only to well-organised industries, and are intended to deal with only one aspect of the problem of industrial reconstruction; other aspects requiring other measures remain to be dealt with, but if the fundamental questions affecting the relations between employers and employed are satisfactorily settled on a permanent basis, the solution of

all subsequent difficulties becomes much easier.

As the matter is an urgent one, the Ministry of Labour asks to be favoured with the preliminary views of these organisations on the Sub-Committee's proposals within a month. If it is finally decided to adopt the scheme recommended by the Sub-Committee, each of the trades affected will be invited to discuss the best method of putting it into operation. At present the Report is only being sent out to the employers' associations and the trade unions in the well-organised industries, in order to get their general criticisms and suggestions. Specially chosen officers have been appointed by the Ministry to assist in explaining the scheme. They will always be glad to give any assistance they can in this direction and to attend conferences summoned to consider it, either in London or the provinces.

Enquiries on the subject should be addressed to Arthur Greenwood, Esq., Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, London, S.W. 1.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

Report of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

A Report on the trade of South Africa for the years 1915 and 1916 by Mr. W. G. Wickham (H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa) has just been published.* In the course of the Report, after dealing with the character of the import trade of the Union, the effect of the war upon imports, the growth of foreign competition during the last two and a half years, and general business methods, Mr. Wickham goes on to advise United Kingdom firms of the steps that they ought to take now, notwithstanding the difficult circumstances in which they are placed, in order to retain their hold upon South African markets, and to make it more easy for them to resume their trade, and to extend their business, on the termination of the

Mr. Wickham writes that, so far, the South African has had little opportunity of judging what, if any, developments have taken place in manufacturing in the United Kingdom, and that local firms have not been overwhelmingly impressed with the little they have seen. Whatever British manufacturers are going to be able to do in the direction of capturing or recapturing the South African market, they must realise that the campaign is still in front of them. No doubt they are not, and will not be for a while longer, able to deliver their goods or even to show catalogues and prices.

There is, however, very much that they can do and ought to do.

Firms should keep alive the goodwill of their connections by advertising and by explaining their actual position and temporary difficulties as fully as is permissible in the existing circumstances. The fullest consideration should be given to the difficult position of agents. A good agent is as valuable an asset to a manufacturer as any unit in his manufacturing organisation, and his services should be retained as a matter of course, as much as those of a manager or chief clerk would be in a period of strike or

Manufacturers who have paid no retaining fee to an agent, merely because they could not deliver goods to his indents, have little claim on an agent's loyalty, and, in Mr. Wickham's opinion, have no right whatever to expect him to come back to them, and throw over American and Japanese agencies,

after the war.

To firms who have not yet interested themselves in the South African market, but intend to do so after the war, Mr. Wickham suggests that they should make up their minds that the time for action is now. In spite of pre-occupation and shortness of staff they must realise that the matter will not admit of postponement. In the majority of lines firms can, through the medium of the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade, get into touch with reliable agents who are willing to wait for deliveries, provided they have agencies ready to come into operation as soon as the war

In this connection, Mr. Wickham offers the following advice to all who are intending to do business in South Africa when munitions are no longer wanted, alike to those who are only temporarily kept out of the market, and to those who desire to enter it for the first time: - "We at a distance have difficulty in obtaining information as to what is being made for war purposes which has a permanent value as a commercial requisite for civilian use after the war; as to what British manufacturers have learnt to make since the outbreak of war; and as to what they can make, are making, or intend to make of the many things wanted in South Africa and at present unobtainable or being procured from foreign sources. So far as is possible or permissible the fullest information should be given on these points, because the importer and consumer have nothing to judge from, except present inability to get what they want from the United Kingdom. It cannot be emphasised too often that, rightly or wrongly, the British manufacturer generally has a reputation for refusing to get out of grooves and make what is wanted. .

^{*} Obtainable either through any bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover of the "Board of Trade Journal"), the reference number being Cd. 8,614, and the price 3d. (4d. inclusive of postage).

Trade with South Africa.

"Whether British manufacturers have been unduly conservative in the past or not does not signify, provided they will make it perfectly clear without delay that they are not in grooves now. Let them, so far as is allowed, prove the assertion with samples, with illustrated catalogues, or merely with statements of facts. . . . If facilities are given for any organised exhibition of goods in South Africa or in the United Kingdom, manufacturers should not fail to take advantage of the opportunity, and show, so far as possible, something more than fancy leather goods, colour printing, and toys. People want to know whether we are going to continue to confine artistic design to expensive handicratts, or allow it to be reproduced as cheap repetition work; in fact, they want some tangible evidence, however small, that the whole of our commercial reorganisation is something more than talk.

"So much for the question of what we can make. Equally important is the question of price. Organisation and federation in industries to cheapen production by increasing the scale of manufacture are, of course, long overdue, particularly in certain branches of engineering. . . . It is essential that any organisation or federation should realise that it has got to mature its selling policy in addition to effecting economies in manufacture, and that this can only be carried out by the study of experts in the oversea market

From the point of view of the British engineer, adds Mr. Wickham, it would be extremely unwise to wait until works are released for the production of commercial commodities, and the goods are ready for delivery, before beginning to look into the question of how best to market them. Here, again, the time is the present.

Other sections of Mr. Wickham's Report deal with industrial conditions in South Africa, the necessity for capital outlay, labour, agriculture, dairy

produce, mining, railways and harbours, etc.

Appended to the Report are reports by the Imperial Trade Correspondents at Port Elizabeth, Durban, Bloemfontein and Bulawayo, together with a report on mining conditions in the Transvaal.

ENEMY PROPERTY AND TRADING WITH THE ENEMY LEGISLATION IN NIGERIA.

The Comptroller of Customs at Lagos (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Nigeria) has forwarded a copy of an Ordinance of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria (No. 12 of 1917), assented to by the Governor on 17th May, to make provision for the vesting in, and the custody and disposal by, the Public Custodian of certain enemy property. This Ordinance, which is entitled the Public Custodian (Amendment) Ordinance, 1917, is to be read as one with the Public Custodian Ordinance, 1916 (No. 47 of 1916)—see notice on p. 624 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st March last-and provides, inter alia, that the Governor may order that all or any property in Nigeria belonging to an enemy or an enemy subject shall, with certain specified exceptions, vest in the Custodian, who may take possession of, realise, deal with, and transfer the same in as full and ample a manner as the owner thereof.

The Comptroller of Customs has also forwarded a copy of an Ordinance (No. 14 of 1917), assented to by the Governor on 17th May, being an Ordinance to amend the Ordinances relating to trading with the enemy. This Ordinance, which may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy and Export of Prohibited Goods Ordinance, 1917, makes provision for penalties for false statements, etc., in connection with trading with the enemy and the

exportation of prohibited goods.

The above-mentioned copies of the Ordinances may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 8,275; 30,990.)

ENEMY FIRMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Firms Ordered to be Wound Up.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports, under date 16th May, that the Union Government have ordered the following enemy firms to be wound up, under paragraph (b) of Sub-section (2) of Section two of the Trading with the Enemy Act:—

R. Berg Hardware Company, Limited, East London. Controller: Mr. E. R. Syfret, St. George's Street, Cape Town. 7th March, 1917. H. H. Boeker and Company, Johannesburg. Controller: Mr. E. C.

Lowe, 44, Central House, Johannesburg. 5th April, 1917.

[Previous notices respecting the winding up of enemy firms in South Africa appeared on p. 297 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th May, 1917, and p. 63 of the "Journal" of 12th April.] (D.C.I. 31,136.)

FEDERATION OF FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the notice on pp. 641–2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st March, relative to farmers' co-operative trading organisations in New Zealand, H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Dominion (Mr. R. W. Dalton) has forwarded, under date 26th April, an extract from the local press to the effect that an undertaking opening up great commercial possibilities has been initiated at Wellington, in the formation of the Farmers' Co-operative Wholesale Federation (N.Z.), Limited. This new enterprise is a combination of nine of the principal farmers' co-operative societies in the Dominion, for such purposes as will most effectively assist shareholder associations and companies, especially as regards imports and exports. The Federation proposes to collect commercial data regarding British and other markets, and to obtain and manage Dominion, British, and foreign agencies for goods which are of interest to the various associations. Altogether, the Federation aims at securing the fullest benefits for constituent associations by means of a comprehensive system of concerted action.

Mr. Dalton desires to impress on United Kingdom firms the importance of the farmers' co-operative associations in New Zealand, so far as the import trade is concerned, and he is of opinion that the formation of the Federation referred to above will greatly increase the associations' importance as importers of the various commodities required in the agricultural development of the country. A list of farmers' co-operative associations in New Zealand has been forwarded by Mr. Dalton, and a copy of it may be obtained by British firms on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 28,712.)

ENEMY BUSINESSES IN RUSSIA UNDER LIQUIDATION. Notice to Creditors.

With reference to the notice on pp. 241-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd May, and to previous notices, relative to enemy businesses in Russia under compulsory liquidation, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. Cooke) has forwarded, under date 24th May, a further list of enemy businesses in respect of which closing orders have been made and temporary boards of liquidation and management appointed, together with the names of enemy firms in respect of which additional regulations for their liquidation and management have been made.

The list referred to, together with eighteen previous lists of liquidated enemy firms in Russia, which contain the dates of the separate official notifications concerning claims, and the address of the Board of Liquidation appointed in respect of each business, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall

Street, London, E.C. 2.

[Note.—Particulars as to the period within which claims must be submitted, and the manner of their submission, etc., appeared on pp. 669-70 of the Journal" of 9th December, 1915.] (D.C.I. 7,420.)

POSSIBILITIES FOR TRADE IN THE CAUCASUS.

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) writes that trade possibilities in the Caucasus and adjacent Russian territory were always good, and that, for well-known reasons, German trade held a paramount position in that region prior to the war. German firms and manufacturers were able to secure the great majority of orders for goods by means of their well-defined system of pushing trade. Agencies were established in most of the principal towns in the Batoum district, where large stocks of goods were kept on show and also for the purpose of meeting immediate demands, periodical visits were made by commercial travellers who spoke Russian, and, in this way, aided by widespread advertising in Russian, backed by catalogues and price lists (prices in most instances being quoted inclusive of customs duties, manipulation expenses, freight rates, etc.), German firms developed a large business in all kinds of their varied manufactured products.

It cannot be too frequently repeated that the high state of commercial efficiency which was attained by German firms was largely due to the ditigent and unceasing activities of the agents referred to, who, whilst in the exercise of the duties entrusted to them, had the full support of their employers, and, with a view to securing all the trade they possibly could, were given a free hand to introduce methods which they saw most fitted the

needs and established customs of the Caucasian markets.

Under these conditions German firms had a great advantage over their competitors, seeing that at any time when difficulties in negotiations arose, their agents and travellers were always in a position, by consultation between themselves, to decide questions on the spot, such questions as in ordinary circumstances their competitors would have to refer to their principals, who,

probably lost business owing to this loss of time.

The discretionary powers extended by German firms to their agents and travellers frequently comprised, amongst others, the very important one of allowing credit to dealers in Russia. Mr. Stevens emphasises this because, he says, British firms seem to regard a system of credit as so reprehensible that, apparently, they would prefer to abandon the markets in the Caucasus rather than run the risk of a bad debt occasionally, although, in comparison with the volume of business transacted, and the profits made thereon, the amounts involved in such bad debts would prove insignificant.

British firms during the war have unfortunately been unable to show signs of energetic enterprise in the Caucasus, while American and Japanese and other foreign traders have made and are making great efforts to secure trade in this field. A good deal of hosiery and haberdashery is being imported into the Caucasus from Japan, and Japanese competition is steadily

becoming a serious factor.

Conditions necessary for securing trade.—Preliminary organisation is very necessary and United Kingdom firms should make preparations as soon as possible. In order to obtain trade in the Caucasus it is essential that full support should be given by the manufacturer or shipper in the United Kingdom to his representative's actions—which should be restricted by power-of-attorney to a certain class of activity—in his transactions with dealers and tradesmen. To push sales numerous reliable agents must be appointed; they should be men who know Russian, and are generally familiar with business conditions, legislation affecting trade, and customs obtaining in the Caucasus. Commercial travellers with these qualifications should also be appointed to visit the traders of the nearest towns and those of the surrounding country at given intervals. These travellers should be attached to each agency. It is useless, however, having an agency at Odessa or Moscow for the Northern Caucasus, or at Rostov-on-Don for the Trans-Caucasus. An agent should reside at Rostov for business in the Don, Kuban, Stavropol and Ter Cossack territories, and another agent for the Trans-Caucasus should reside at Batoum, Tiflis or Baku. A number of agents residing even nearer to each other than the places just mentioned would, Mr. Stevens believes, obtain still better results.

Catalogues, price lists and other advertising literature should be prepared by persons knowing Russian thoroughly well, and should be extensively distributed. They should contain prices worked out, when practicable, in roubles and copecks, both with and without Customs duties, and charges and expenses,

Possibilities for Trade in the Caucasus.

including railway rates to places of delivery. Russian weights should be given.

A wider and more general system of banking facilities than has hitherto

been placed at the disposal of traders should be provided.

Credit, where necessary, or asked for, should be prudently accorded after careful enquiry. Usually, a certain proportion of payment should be taken on receiving orders, and further payment should be required against receipt of shipping or railway documents, and the balance on delivery, or by bill at three, four, or up to six months.

Writing on the same subject, the British Vice-Consul at Baku (Mr. A. E. R. McDonell) states that, with few exceptions, British traders and manufacturers do not seem to have appreciated the importance of Baku as a centre for their operations, or as a market requiring any special attention. They have usually been content to appoint an agent in one of the large centres in Russia, or on the Continent, and to leave the appointment of a local representative in his hands. There are probably a number of United Kingdom manufacturers supplying the Baku district with a considerable quantity of goods through these central houses, who, did they but realise the strides in industry and development that are taking place yearly, might considerably increase their sales by appointing their own agents.

Baku is the point at which East and West meet, and for this reason, among many others, it calls for special study of local conditions. The oil industry in itself is a speciality, and works under special conditions as to labour and climate. The labour by which certain classes of machinery are worked is not very skilled; certain works have their machinery partially exposed to the very high winds and sand storms. In many cases these and other conditions require especial attention. In some instances the simpler forms of machinery are found to be more suitable than later and

more intricate types.

As regards the question as to whether Baku is worth a special visit, Mr. McDonell states that being a large commercial centre in the Trans-Caucasus, Baku largely supplies the territory situated east of Batoum and the other oilfields of the Caucasus, as well as the North of Persia and Transcaspia, with many commodities. This last district is a large tract of country exporting many cereals and calling for increasing supplies of agricultural machinery. It is a country with great possibilities in the near future; extensive tracts of land are continually coming under irrigation, and the country contains much undeveloped mineral wealth. The Germans paid special attention to this part of the Russian Empire and latterly showed much energy in developing its resources, especially in commodities for export. All important Baku merchants have their agents or branch offices in Transcaspia, as well as in all the large towns of the Caucasus and the oil-producing centres.

Agents and representatives.—The appointment of suitable agents often presents many difficulties. Many of the larger and more responsible houses are often already engaged and under obligations to other manufacturers, while the smaller people are unable to comply with the terms asked. Undoubtedly the most satisfactory method is that of opening a branch office in some centre. This branch office should be controlled by an employee of the British firm, and it should be his duty to travel and appoint and inspect agents. This is, of course, only feasible where the business is large enough to warrant it. The prevailing custom of appointing a central agent and leaving him to appoint sub-agents appeals to the British manufacturer as being safer. The central agent takes all the risks of default or late payment on the part of his sub-agents, and for this very reason the best results are often not obtained. The system as a whole is much to be deprecated: the seller is entirely out of touch with the manufacturer; he consequently loses interest, and is very often unable to obtain the little improvement or alteration which may make an article saleable in his district; and, apart from this, there are, under this method, two parties taking profits or commission out

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of the goods. Manufacturers not having a branch office should appoint their own agents, giving each a specified district, and should send a representative from time to time to inspect and report on progress and possibilities. Excellent results are shown where manufacturer and salesman are in close touch with each other. In the matter of travelling inspectors, British firms might often combine with each other to effect an economy in

travelling and other expenses.

Banking facilities and credit.—A great deal has been written about the credit it is necessary to give in order to trade in Russia, and the prevalent idea seems to be that goods must be dumped and left until sold. really required is a certain amount of latitude in regard to first consignments, and a thorough understanding of Russian banking facilities. Russian merchant does certainly ask for a certain amount of credit to be allowed him on a line of goods entirely new to his market; this seems to him to be sharing the risk fairly. If further orders are given and the manufacturer is not sure of his customer, or does not care to grant credit a second time, he should forward the goods and send the bills of lading to a local bank, with instructions to deliver them to his customer or agent only on receipt of certain sums of money or security for payment. Should be fear that the goods will not be taken up he can always demand a small payment with order so as to cover any loss entailed by a forced sale; such a preliminary payment would seldom be refused. In this manner the manufacturer is only out of his money for such time as it takes the goods to arrive at their destination. If the local agent has been able to obtain the first consignment on easy terms, and thus gained a market and subsequent orders from his customers, his bankers will usually help him to buy out the way bill for the next consignment on his furnishing proof of orders. For instance, when an order for a piece of machinery is placed by one of the large oil firms in the Baku district the local banks will make an advance as soon as the way bills come to hand.

Another point not thoroughly understood is the Russian promissory note or bill. This is drawn by the payee and may or may not be backed by a second signatory. It is a promise to pay at three, six or nine months, as the case may be, and bears the proportionate revenue stamp. If the drawer's credit is good it is discountable at a rate of from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. per annum. It is presented at the end of its term through a bank, and if not met is sent to the public notary for protest. This protest has the effect of stopping the credit of the drawer and backer, legal proceedings in the meantime being unnecessary. In the case of an English draft or acceptance this is not possible; in the event of default the assistance of a solicitor has to be engaged, translations certified and made, and proceedings taken in court. This is often a lengthy matter and until the final decision is given by the courts the defaulter suffers no inconvenience.

Opportunities for the future.—For the duration of the war there seems to be very little possibility of anything but preparatory work being done. As regards this, considerable disappointment has been felt by local traders, who complain that correspondence remains long unanswered, or that a short reply is received stating that nothing can be done at present, and asking for

further reference to the matter at some later date.

Suppliers wishing to obtain a footing in the Baku market should realise that this large industrial centre and all the country around has been virtually starving for supplies for the last two years. As soon as communications re-open, supplies must be obtained at once from whatever source available. At first the question of conditions and credits will play no part at all; the only question will be promptitude of delivery. United Kingdom manufacturers should, therefore, immediately send out representatives or write stating what they are prepared to supply at the earliest possible date after the resumption of communications. (D.C.I. 22,589.)

TRADE WITH PARAGUAY.

Trade in 1916. Openings for Trade, and Business Methods.

The following particulars relative to the foreign trade of Paraguay, and to the means by which business with that country is conducted, have been received from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Asuncion (Mr. F. Oliver), under

date 23rd April:-

Imports.—The total value of imports into Paraguay in 1916 amounted to £930,305, as compared with £481,174 in 1915, and £1,623,999 in 1914. The value of the United Kingdom's share of the import trade in 1916 was £352,846, or 38 per cent., while that of Argentina was £322,278, and that of the United States £115,717, as compared with £155,820, £157,552, and £43,721, respectively, in 1915. The other principal sources of supply in 1916 were Italy and Spain, whence goods were imported to the value of £51,990 and £36,261, respectively. Towards the latter part of 1916 the import trade revived, owing mainly to stocks having been allowed to run unusually low.

Exports.—The value of the total exports from Paraguay in 1916 amounted to £961,492, as compared with £1,119,410 in 1915, and £916,874 in 1914, the States, and Uruguay, which received goods to the value of £707,850, £74,124, £46,481, and £45,422, respectively. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to £15,015, as against £38,703 in 1915.

Openings for Trade.—The principal United Kingdom goods sold in Paraguay are textiles in general, and to a less extent iron and steel, drugs and alternative and the principal united Kingdom goods sold in Paraguay are textiles in general, and to a less extent iron and steel, drugs and shewight and provides the second of the principal united Kingdom goods sold in Paraguay are textiles in general, and to a less extent iron and steel, drugs and shewight and provides and steel of the principal united Kingdom goods sold in Paraguay are textiles in general, and to a less extent iron and steel, drugs and shewight and provides and the principal united Kingdom goods sold in Paraguay are textiles in general, and to a less extent iron and steel, drugs and the principal united Kingdom goods sold in Paraguay are textiles in general, and to a less extent iron and steel, drugs and the principal united Kingdom goods sold in Paraguay are textiles in general, and to a less extent iron and steel, drugs and the principal united Kingdom goods sold in Paraguay are textiles in general, and to a less extent iron and steel, drugs and the principal united Kingdom goods sold in Paraguay are textiles in general, and to a less extent iron and steel, drugs and the principal united Kingdom goods sold in Paraguay are textiles in general goods.

chemicals, and provisions. As Germany was formerly the chief competitor in certain classes of textiles, the trade in textiles of British manufacture might be extended. American competition in textiles is not formidable in

extent at present, but it is increasing.

There are also openings for hardware, ironmongery, tools, cuttery, wire, corrugated iron, etc., iron and steel pipes and tubes, hollow-ware (enamelled and plain), glass, china and earthenware, paper and stationery, pianos and other musical instruments, and sporting requisites in general, all of which were formerly imported mainly from Germany by German firms. Drugs and chemicals were also formerly imported from Germany. British provisions, drugs, perfumery, and paper, if pushed, would probably secure a much better sale than hitherto, and tasteful and attractive making-up and novelties are to be recommended.

Business Methods.—In normal times the larger firms generally import direct. In many cases the business is done through the local representatives of European firms, or through commission agents. It is generally undesirable for United Kingdom exporters to deal direct with any but Asuncion firms. There are advantages in United Kingdom firms being represented by an agent at the capital.

The smaller firms import mainly through Buenos Aires and Montevideo

houses or agents.

Use is frequently made by Asuncion houses, especially since the war, of the facilities offered by the free-port area at Montevideo, where consignments of goods can be broken up and distributed in different directions, or warehoused for twelve months, free of charge.

British travellers who visit Paraguay for the most part represent Manchester shippers and other United Kingdom export merchants dealing chiefly in textiles; for these firms any other lines that may be handled are

Very few travellers visit Paraguay principally on behalf of British manufacturers of iron and steel, provisions, drugs and chemicals, paper, and sporting requisites; and, as very few British firms dealing in these goods are represented at Asuncion by agents, the consequence is that the

sale of the goods is not adequately pushed.

For most goods, especially miscellaneous articles, European exporters quote f.o.b. London (or other port) or ex factory. The shippers pay freight, insurance, and charges to Buenos Aires or Montevideo, and add these to the invoice. The Asuncion importer then makes his own arrangements for river transport from those ports. For some goods, such as wire, corrugated iron, bagging, sugar, rice, and calcium carbide, the European manufacturers or merchants usually quote prices c.i.f. Buenos Aires or Montevideo.

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In the case of Manchester goods, prices are frequently "free Manchester," plus freight and other charges to Buenos Aires or Montevideo, as the case may be.

Some importers, especially new customers, or in cases where a new article

is to be handled, require prices c.i.f. Asuncion.

As no arrangements are known to exist between the shipping companies for through freight tariffs from European ports to Paraguay, it is generally more favourable to the Paraguayan importer to make his own arrangements for transport from Buenos Aires or Montevideo. Where quotations are made c.i.f. Asuncion, and the river freight and charges are an unknown quantity, an outside figure to cover all contingencies will always be charged against the Asuncion importer's account. It would, says H.M. Charge d'Affaires, facilitate business in many cases if arrangements for through freights from Europe to Paraguay were made. Where, however, goods are imported in large bulk, the importer may, nevertheless, prefer to take delivery of them at the ocean steamer's port of discharge.

The respective advantages of Montevideo or Buenos Aires as ports of transhipment of goods for Paraguay depend upon circumstances. For example, large importers at Asuncion might favour Buenos Aires because of the facilities there for collecting goods from different vessels lying in the port, and they may perhaps have special contracts with one of the river steamship companies, while there is also a better service of river steamers from Buenos Aires than from Montevideo. Others find that, although there is little difference in the freight, the handling charges are far higher at

Buenos Aires than at Montevideo.

Credit.—In textiles, six months' credit (from date of invoice or of delivery) is general; in other trades shorter credit or cash against documents is Since the war much of the import trade is for cash against

Catalogues.—Catalogues should be in Spanish, and prices should generally be expressed in gold dollars (5 dols to the £1) or in both dollars and sterling. The metric system of weights and measures should be used as far as possible. (D.C.I. 28,392.)

[Note.—In reading the foregoing, regard should be had to the restrictions on the export of certain goods from the United Kingdom-see Notice to Exporters on p. 2.]

PROPOSED STATE ASSISTANCE FOR PORTUGUESE INDUSTRIES.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 7th June publishes the text of a Bill presented to the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, proposing to grant State assistance in the establishment of new industries and the development

of existing ones.

Under the terms of the Bill the various concessions proposed to be offered by the Government will be granted, in preference, to the following industries:-The manufacture of materials for national defence purposes; manufacture of railway rolling stock; construction of vessels of over 1,000 metric tons; coal-mining; mining of manganese, tungsten, chromium, copper and its alloys, zinc, lead, and tin; manufacture of steam engines, motors, etc.; manufacture of machine tools, agricultural machinery, and implements and tools not as yet made in Portugal; manufacture of cement, hydraulic lime and bricks; utilisation of water power; manufacture of electrical material; manufacture of chemical and electro-chemical products; new industries connected with the utilisation of agricultural products; manufacture of artificial fertilisers; manufacture of soap; and the cork industry.

It is proposed that new industries should be granted an abatement of 50 per cent. in the payment of land and industrial taxes for a period of five years, and should also be exempt for a period of ten years from the payment

Proposed State Assistance for Portuguese Industries,

of Customs duties in respect of raw materials imported from abroad. Exemption from export duties for materials produced is proposed for a period of five years.

The Bill further provides for special arrangements between the Government and banking concerns, and also for the payment by the State of interest (not to exceed 3 per cent.) on capital issued by new enterprises.

In order to enjoy the privileges proposed, the projected enterprises must be Portuguese, at least 80 per cent. of the people employed must be Portuguese, and the fuel and raw materials used must be of national production unless they are not obtainable in the country or would cost at least 10 per cent. more than those of foreign origin. (D.C.I. 30,067.)

EXPORTS FROM SWEDEN.

Control of Business Transactions of Foreigners.

With reference to the notice on p. 593 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th June, relative to a Law providing for the control of business transactions of foreigners in Sweden, and more particularly the transactions of certain foreign export jobbers, it appears from a report in the German periodical "Nachrichten für Handel, Industrie und Landwirtschaft," that the Law referred to only applies to operations by foreigners for the purpose of buying goods in Sweden for export, where such operations do not fall under the provisions of the Law of 18th June. 1864. It prohibits such operations by foreigners except such as have obtained a licence for export and satisfied the conditions of the new Law.

MORATORIUM IN FRANCE.

With reference to the notice on p. 168 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th April last, and to previous notices, relative to special financial measures taken in France to meet the situation created by the war, it is notified that the French "Journal Officiel" of 20th June publishes a Decree, dated 19th June, prolonging for a further period of 90 days the Moratorium in regard to bills of exchange and bank deposits.

The Decree continues the provision of the Decree of 19th December, 1916, making it incumbent on the holder of a bill already prolonged to notify the drawer, by registered letter, within a period of three months from the date of the Decree, that the bill is in his possession. Failure to comply with this requirement deprives both drawer and intermediate endorsers of all moratorial interest.

The provision added in the Decree of 17th March (see reference above), making it incumbent on the holder of a bill to notify the drawer, by registered letter, in the three months which follow the three months alluded to above, that the bill remains unpaid and is in his keeping, is continued in the present Decree. Failure to comply with this requirement also deprives the holder of moratorial interest from the day of the expiration of the above accorded delay.

The text (in French) of the Decree may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CHINA. Report on Foreign Trade in 1916.

The following particulars of commercial and economic conditions in China in 1916, and of the foreign trade of the country in that year, are taken from the "Report on the Foreign Trade of China, and Abstract of Statistics for 1916," recently published by order of the Inspector-General

of Chinese Maritime Customs :-

Shortage of tonnage, high freights, increased cost of manufacture and scarcity of labour abroad, and consequent delays in delivery, all exercised a retarding influence on imports into China in 1916; while a great rise in the gold value of silver, added to the difficulty of finding cargo space for Europe, and certain restrictions regarding re-exports from the United Kingdom and other countries, interfered seriously with exports from China. Trade was also for a time hampered by a serious scarcity of silver, due to heavy shipments abroad. There was also considerable political unrest during the first half of the year.

The rice crop seems to have been abundant everywhere in China, and the harvests of most other agricultural products are reported to have been favourable; so that it may be safely said that it was only due to the conditions brought about by the war that trade was not exceedingly

flourishing

A very hopeful symptom is to be seen in the growth of all kinds of industries, and statistics show that the competition of certain home-made articles, such as cotton goods and matches, is being more and more felt by importers. In the Kwantung Leased Territory and elsewhere the Japanese have been showing a good example to the Chinese, and are manufacturing dyes, sulphuric acid, compounds of barium, caustic soda, creosote, and other chemicals; while the Ceramic Department of the South Manchuria Railway's Central Laboratory is turning out bowls, teacups, etc., for which there is a good demand. The Japanese are also making hardened bean oil, to be used in the manufacture of soap, stearine, and glycerine. At Tsingtau they are erecting a cotton mill, as well as a flour mill and a leather factory, and a refrigerating plant for cold storage is also in course of erection. Chinese factories are increasing in number; the formation of influential associations for the improvement of domestic products is a sign of the times, and there is every reason to hope that the energetic men who are responsible for their initiation will succeed in introducing improved methods that will largely increase the resources of the country.

It is often said that China needs all her produce to support her huge population, and that there is but a small surplus available for foreign trade; but it is forgotten that, at present, production is kept down by the difficulty of reaching markets, which compels producers to restrict their output to the consumption of circumscribed areas. It has previously been pointed out that the influence on the Chinese export trade of the few railways now in operation is already quite plain, and it is certain that, given an adequate railway system, practicable roads, and conserved waterways, exports from

China could be increased to an extent that is hardly realised.

Cotton spinning and weaving industries.—The Report proceeds to compare the position of China with that of British India as regards exports of produce and manufactures, and states that, given a uniform currency, freedom from the hampering imposition of Customs duties and likin charges, the assistance of railways and good roads, the export trade of China would show a wonderful expansion. As a concrete example of the possibility of increasing the national wealth, the case of the Chinese cotton spinning and weaving industry is examined. In the Report for 1915 attention was called to the number of cotton spinning and weaving mills already established in China, and to the practical certainty that this industry will make rapid progress (see pp. 107-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th July, 1916). The Japanese are fully aware of this development, and they intend to increase the number of their mills in China.

The Report goes on to examine the causes which have enabled Japan, a country where cotton is not grown, to develop a big industry which competes strongly with the Chinese mills, and finds these causes in the imposition of

Commercial and Economic Conditions in China in 1916.

Customs duties and likin charges. As Chinese cotton is of short staple and unsuitable for finer counts than 20's, it is necessary, in order to spin these counts, to import Indian or American cotton, which Japan imports free (as it also does Chinese cotton). Thus, a three-picul* bale of yarn spun from foreign cotton in China is taxed to the extent of 4·17 Hk. taels,† while a similar bale spun in Japan and exported to China only pays an import duty of 2·85 Hk. taels per bale. The manufacture of coarser counts is also handicapped by likin and other charges, and, unless spinners confine themselves to cotton grown in their immediate locality, by export and coasting trade duties

on raw cotton that is shipped.

In 1916 China exported 851,037 piculs of raw cotton, as compared with 725,955 piculs in 1915, while she imported 407,644 piculs of raw cotton in the former year, as compared with 364,390 piculs in the latter. Unless the quality of Chinese cotton can be improved, importations are likely to increase with the development of the Chinese spinning and weaving industries. The value of the cotton yarn imported into China in 1916 was 61,695,717 Hk. taels, as compared with 67,116,297 Hk. taels in 1915, and it is reasonable to assume, says the Report, that a continued development of the Chinese industry as indicated by these figures would eventually lead to a large decline in such imports and even provide a surplus of yarn for export.

The manufacture of flannelette and cotton blankets was commenced in China, but the industry has been killed by taxation, it having been found impossible to compete, with any prospect of success, with similar goods

imported from Japan.

The cotton crop in China in 1916 was good. Some interesting experiments in cotton-growing were made in Shanghai, which showed that by improved methods of cultivation and careful selection of seeds from indigenous plants, the Chinese cotton crop could be trebled without increasing the acreage under cultivation.

It would, therefore, appear, says the Report, that with a considerable increase in the production of raw cotton, and the removal of existing handicaps to the development of the cotton spinning and weaving industry, a great expansion in this branch of manufacturing in China could be accom-

plished.

Silk industry.—Another Chinese staple, the export of which might easily be doubled, is silk. In 1872, the export of raw silk from China amounted to 63,192 piculs and of wild silk to 2,148 piculs. In 1913 the respective amounts were 119,344 piculs and 29,662 piculs, that is, in all, 149,006 piculs in 1913, as compared with 65,340 piculs in 1872. This advance has been made in the face of increasing disregard of all the precautions necessary for successful cultivation, so that it is justifiable to assume that the adoption of the Japanese policy for promoting this industry would give good results in China.

Tea.—The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has established a tea planting model farm in Anhwei, and the first batch of 39 packages of tea grown there passed through Kiukiang to Hankow during the year. This farm has been initiated as the commencement of a gradually extending reform in tea cultivation and production, with a view to regaining some of the ground lost by the trade.

Trade Notes from the Ports.

The quarterly memoranda on trade received from the ports continue to show that in the demand for foreign goods and the supply of exports all the factors of an expanding commerce were present during the year, but were checked chiefly by the disturbances due to war conditions.

^{*} Picul = $133\frac{1}{3}$ lb.

[†] The average value of the Haikwan tael in 1916 was 3s. $3\frac{13}{16}$ d., and 2s. $7\frac{1}{8}$ d. in 1915. 100 Haikwan taels = 111·40 Shanghai taels, for which exchange quotations are made.

Commercial and Economic Conditions in China in 1916.

Manchuria.—In the Manchuria districts trade with Russia in 1916 was hampered by the fall in the rouble exchange, by the prohibition of exports from Russia and the high import duties levied on goods entering Russian territory, by the shortage of rolling-stock on the Chinese Eastern Railway system, and by low water and high freights on the Sungari; while a severely felt dearth of silver and of subsidiary silver coinage, added to the moratorium applied to the notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in May, increased the difficulties experienced by merchants. The harvests, however, were quite good, although unseasonable weather and the presence of an insect pest interfered with the spring crop of wild silk cocoons, which was short but of good quality. Unfortunately, the outturn of the autumn crop was also disappointing, and the total production of wild silk was estimated at only about one-fourth of the yield in 1915.

The chief feature in imports was the enormous increase in Japanese products, especially cotton goods, which are ousting British and American makes. Cheap cotton underwear, of very inferior quality and finish, was in great demand. The importation of Japanese kerosene oil also increased. Among exports there were large increases in trozen meats, groundnuts, animal tallow, and eggs, while timber was in such demand, owing to a shortage of supply from the United States, that prices were almost doubled, and many demands from South China and Singapore could not be met on

account of high freights.

The demand for wild silk and for cocoons was very brisk, but the high

exchange made business with Japan difficult.

Large quantities of bean oil were shipped to Europe and the United States, and the price rose 50 per cent., partly because this oil was in demand for replacing kerosene, the price of which made it too dear for general consumption in China.

A shipping combine, known as the "Amurski Flott," acquired the owner-ship of almost all the Russian steamers plying on the Sungari and Amur rivers, and the result of the combination under one management was a

regular and reliable service.

The flour mills were very active. Foreign matches are giving way in the competition with those made in China. It was noted that the high steamer freights from Japan led to an increase of imports through the parcel post. The first consignment from the Tienpaoshan copper mine is reported from Lungchingtsun. It passed through in the form of large moulds of roughly separated metal, mostly composed of copper, but mixed with other metals. The Penkihu Coal and Iron Mining Company, with a view to doubling its output of iron, has increased its capital from 5,150,000 yen * to 8,650,000 yen, and new smelting furnaces are in course of construction. A company has been formed for opening up the Anshanchan iron mines, south of Liaoyang. Another company has been formed with a capital of 10,000,000 yen to establish a refinery—probably near Fushun—to make sugar from beets grown locally and to refine crude sugar from Java.

Northern ports.—From the northern ports good crops were reported, but all have the same complaints to make of the scarcity of silver, violent fluctuations in Chinese exchanges, high freights, and lack of tonnage.

Mild weather enabled the ice-breakers to keep the Hai River open to navigation throughout the winter, but the shipping companies, fearing a cold spell might close the port and imprison their steamers, did not take advantage of the conditions. A break in the banks of the Peiho, near Tungchow, diverted the clear waters from the upper reaches of the river and reduced the usual dilution of the muddy waters of the Hunho, which joins the Peiho below Yangstun. This caused so much deposit that dredging operations were rendered extremely difficult, and steamers were obliged to discharge at the mouth of the river.

Lower freights across the Pacific for a time assisted the export of hides, skins, cotton, and wool, which are discouraged from going to European ports

Commercial and Economic Conditions in China in 1916.

by the embargo on re-exports. Straw braid, hemp, and jute were in good demand. All Japanese cotton goods were still coming in freely, having an advantage in freight over similar goods from Europe and America, and Chinese cotton cloth was making headway.

Chinese cotton cloth was making headway.

Upper Yangtze.—Trade on the Upper Yangzte was greatly interfered with by political disturbances. The rice crops were good, and trade should have been flourishing. The same complaints were made of scarcity of silver and

violent fluctuations in exchange.

In Shasi the high price of kerosene is assisting the development of electric

lighting.

Changsha reports the appearance of wolfram ore, containing only a moderate percentage of tungsten, but the export of which is likely to develop. Antimouy fell greatly in price during the year, and Japan is said

to be overstocked.

The demand for wood oil for the United States is growing, and it is now coming down to Hankow from Szechwan, to be packed in casks for export. Chinese yarn, eigarettes, and matches are competing successfully with those imported, and Japanese cotton goods are pushing out British makes in certain classes. Japanese electrical materials are being imported in considerable quantities. In the absence of aniline dyes a large trade is being done in indigo, and sapanwood and orpiment are much in demand. White alum also has found a larger market, being required for making dyes and for tanning purposes. Railway progress was checked through want of funds.

The Hwai River again overflowed, and the floods are said to have been the worst for 50 years. It is reported that the likin collected on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tsinanfu Railways amounts to 20 dols. per ton, or twice as much as the charge for freight. No piece goods can afford to travel by this route.

Southern Ports.—Passing to the more southern ports, very little variation from the conditions mentioned already is found. Scarcity of silver and subsidiary coinage, lack of tonnage and high freights, political unrest, increase in the importation of Japanese goods, and growing demand for Chinese industrial products, including flour, were in evidence everywhere.

In Canton the products of the local factories—cotton singlets and drawers, as well as hosiery—are firmly established in public favour. Silk socks, cool and of reasonable durability, can be bought for 80 cents, while cotton socks

cost but 20 cents.

The production of various ores is increasing, but there is some difficulty in disposing of them, because smelters in the United Kingdom and the United States will pay only on the result of the outturn, as the ores cannot be satisfactorily purchased under a guarantee of percentage even after analysis, which has proved to be too risky in China, one sample giving quite good results while another will be inferior. The Japanese smelters, however, do not appear to be so particular and are willing to take risks, exporters buying without even a guarantee. Samshui reports the erection of works for the production of antimony regulus; Kiungchow, the export of magnetite ore; and Pakhoi, the export of manganese ore.

Since the arrival of the railway Mengtsz has become very progressive, and a scheme for waterworks is under way, while electric lighting has been

installed.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

The official "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) of the 25th May contains a press communiqué, dated 17th May, which has been issued by Communiqué the Indian Department of Commerce and Industry in connection with the exportation of mica. The commurespecting

the Exportation of

that there is a keen demand for ruby block mica in London for munitions purposes, and gives notice that all qualities and sizes, both of Government and trade descriptions, may be shipped freely to London without any restriction whatever. The Government agency for certifying exports no longer exists, and dealers and shippers are invited to sell their

niqué states that the Government of India is informed

stocks of block mica freely for export to London.

Although mica may be consigned freely to any private importer in London, the British Government reserve the right to requisition any consignments on arrival if required for military munitions. There is no objection to shipments being made under contract for sale to the United States, on condition that the cases are shipped via London and landed there for inspection and, if necessary, requisition by the British Government. If not required for military purposes in London, re-export to the United States will be permitted. But in no circumstances whatever will direct shipments be permitted to the United States of America, or to any destination other than the United Kingdom. (C. 10,933.)

The Board of Trade have received from the India Office copy of Notification No. 5,557 C. W., dated 16th May, which has been Exportation of Coffee issued by the Department of Commerce and Industo the United try of India, prohibiting the exportation of coffee Kingdom Prohibited. from British India to the United Kingdom, save

under licence granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export. The exportation of coffee from British India save under licence is, therefore, prohibited in accordance with Notification No. 5,385 C. W. of the 12th

May, as above amended. as follows:-

To the United Kingdom, and to all destinations in foreign countries on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia, Italy,

Spain and Portugal, and to all Russian Baltic Ports.

[Note.—The Notification No. 5,385 C. W. of the 12th May above referred to, containing a consolidated list of the articles the exportation of which is prohibited from British India, will be published in the "Supplement" to the Board of Trade Journal" of the 19th July, which will contain the lists of Prohibitions of Export in force in British India, the Self-Governing Dominions, &c. (C. 10,990.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received information from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth to Importation of Tea the effect that a cablegram has been received from prohibited, except Tea the Commonwealth Government notifying that a grown or produced in British Possessions. Proclamation was gazetted on 19th June prohibiting the importation into the Commonwealth, unless with the consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs, of tea other than that grown or produced in British Possessions. (C. 10,820.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of Decisions No. 23, dated 8th May, 1917, which have been issued by the Commissioner of Customs Decisions.

Customs, containing decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on certain articles on their importation into the Union of South Africa.

The following are the principal decisions specified therein:

Articles.	No. in Tariff.	Rate of Import Duty.	Rebate allowed upon goods the growth, pro- duce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
*Bars, trussed (iron partly mannfactured,			
to be completed or further manufac-			
tured in the Union)		3 % ad val.	Whole duty.
Books, toys (painting books)	193	20 % ,,	3 % ad val.
Boot protectors ("perfection circlette"	l .		
sole and heel protectors)	193	20 % ,,	3 % ,,
Camera, biofix (for taking animated			
photographs)	193	20 % ,,	3 % ,,
Carborundum grinding compound and	- 00		
grains (for sharpening tools)	193	20 % ,,	3 % "
Engraving machine and spares (for use		0 -/	****
by jewellers)	114A	3 % ,,	Whole duty.
"Matex" (as a tar)		3 % ,,	,,
Paper, damp-proof wrapping, lined and		2.0/	
unlined (waterproof paper)		3 % ,,	**
Pattern shapes (a bootmakers' appliance)		3 % ,,	9.0/ 17.007
Peptone	193	20 % .,	3 % ad val.
Shoddy (flock)	159	3 % ,,	Whole duty.
Tartre trisulfite (concentrated solution of	100	20.0/	20/27/27
sodium bisulphite)	1	20 % ,,	3 % ad val.
Window holland (also used by book-	193	20.0/	2 0/
binders)	133	20 % . "	3 % ,,

^{*} Revised decision.

(C. 10,801).

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Import Duties on Petroleum and Tobacco.

The "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" of the 11th May contains copy of Notification No. 1272 which cancels the above-mentioned Notification as from the 8th May, 1917. At the same time, the duties on these articles are re-imposed on the same scale, but the clause as to the method by which the valuation of the tobacco for duty purposes was determined is now omitted. The clause which is now deleted read as follows:—

"The valuation referred to above is that contained in the invoice relating to the imported tobacco, unless there be no such valuation or the propriety of such valuation be questioned by any officer of Customs, in which cases the valuation referred to is that which may be put upon the tobacco by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs." (C. 10,989.)

The "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" of 4th May contains

Notification as to
Export of Rubber and Tin.

Copy of Notification No. 1255, which prohibits the exportation of rubber and tin to all countries, except to the United Kingdom and the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

In connection with this prohibition, it is stated in Notification No. 1256

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—continued.

that permits to export rubber or tin to India, Ceylon, Hong Kong or any British Protected State in Borneo or in the Malay Peninsula for local consumption may be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and that the export of rubber and tin to all other destinations will only be permitted if authorised by the Rubber Exports Committee.

(C. 10,988.)

GRENADA.

The Board of Trade have been informed that the importation by steamer Importation Prohibited of certain Articles.

Carriages, carts and waggons (except spare parts), including bicycles,

tricycles, motor cycles, and motor cars, but excluding motor ploughs, and trucks for agricultural purposes;

Clocks;

Confectionery; Jams and jellies; Musical instruments;

Perfumery;

Pictures; Wood and timber manufactured-

Furniture;

Jewellery; Sparkling wine and liqueurs;

Silken goods;

Guns, rifles, ammunition;

Electrical apparatus.

(C. 11,044.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 706 of last week's issue of Additional Cases the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prohi-Additional Cases bition of the importation of motor cars and accessories where Licences to import Motor Cars into the Colony of the Straits Settlements, the Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Office copy may be granted. of a further telegram from the Governor, stating that in addition to the licences to import which may be granted in the cases specified in the notice referred to above, licences will also be granted to import omnibuses and motor cars to be used exclusively as public conveyances. (C. 10,859.)

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Swedish Royal Decree, dated the 1st June, which Duty-free provides that pork and bacon (fläsk), smoked, and other Admission of Pork. kinds (Nos. 55 and 56 of the Swedish Tariff), shall, until the 31st December, 1917, be exempt from Customs duty on importation into Sweden.

The Decree came into force on the 8th June.

(C. 10,889.)

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 15th June and published in the "Journal Officiel" Fees payable in Connection with the Issue of Import for the 19th June, which provides for the payand Export Licences. ment of a fee in connection with the issue of licences and permits in derogation of the French import and export prohibi-

FRANCE—continued.

tions. This fee, which is designed to defray the expenses of the administration of the import and export prohibitions, is fixed as follows:-

Import Licences.

Imports other than by parcel post ... \cdots ... \cdots $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ parcels or more} \\ \text{Less than } 10 \text{ parcels}... \end{array} \right\} 5 \text{ frs. per licence.}$

Export Licences.

Exports other than by parcel post ... \cdots $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 10 \text{ parcels or more} & \cdots \\ 10 \text{ parcels or more} & \cdots \\ \end{array} \right\} 2 \text{ frs. per licence.}$ Exports by parcel post \cdots $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 10 \text{ parcels or more} & \cdots \\ 10 \text{ parcels} & \cdots \\ \end{array} \right\} 20 \text{ cts. per parcel.}$

The fee is to be levied in respect of each operation effected in virtue of an authorisation to import or export goods. It is to be collected by the Customs authorities at the time when the import or export declaration, supported by the licence in virtue of which the operation is effected, is sub-(C. 11,011.) mitted to the authorities.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Ministerial Decree, dated the 18th Exportation of certain June, which provides that felt and made-up Articles to the United Kingdom, etc. authorised. articles (confections) of tissues other than of cotton or linen may be exported and re-exported from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, Belgium (the uninvaded territory), Japan, Russia, and American countries. (C. 11,031.)

FRANCE (Corsica).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 21st June, and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 23rd June, Increase of the Customs Duty on which increases the rates of Customs duty on tobacco imported into Corsica. The new rates of duty, Tobacco. together with the former rates, are shown in the subjoined statement:-

	Rates o	f Duty.
	Former.	New.
Tobacco (including tobacco imported from Algeria and from French Colonies, Possessions, and Pro-	Francs. Per 100 kilogs.	Francs. Per 100 kilogs.
tectorates)— Leaves or stalks, and tobacco waste Manufactured—	250	350
Cigars and cigarettes Other	500 400	600 480

The Decree provides that consignments which are proved, in the prescribed form, to have been despatched direct to France prior to the date of publication of the Decree shall be admitted at the former Tariff rates of (C. 11,137.) duty.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

According to a notice in "La Dépêche Coloniale" for the 24th April, the Valuation of rubber exported from French West Africa in the period from the 1st April to the 1st October, of Rubber for Export Duty. 1917, has been fixed, for the purpose of assessing exports from Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast (including Assinie), and Dahomey.

[Note,—Export duty is leviable at the rate of 7 per cent. on the valuation.]

(C. 10,861.)

MEXICO.

Increase of the Stamp Tax on imported Cigars, Cigarettes, and Manufactured Tobacco.—See the notice under the head of "Excise Tariff Changes" at page 38 of the present issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

COLOMBIA.

The Colombian "Diario Oficial" for the 25th April contains a Resolution of the Ministry of Finance to the effect that brandy, gin Importation of and other liquors of foreign production (other than Foreign Alcoholic those specified in Art. 1 of Decree No. 244 of 1906) are Liquors. imported into, and sold in Colombia. Liquors of the kinds produced in Colombia, as specified in Art. 1 of Decree No. 244 of 1906, may, if of foreign origin, only be imported into the Republic by the Departments, or by the farmers of the Liquor Monopoly.

[Note.—In accordance with Art. 1 of Decree No. 244 of 1906, the following liquors of national manufacture are declared to be included in the Monopoly provided for by Legislative Decree No. 41 of the 3rd March, 1905:-Spirits made from the sugar cane; all compositions, such as rum, common white rum, and all other alcoholic beverages manufactured from cane; alcohol, whatever be the raw material from which it is manufactured; all fermented alcoholic beverages except beer, "guarapo," and "chicha."] (D.C.I. 30,773.)

PANAMA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and Tariff Treatment of certain Beverages.

translation of a Resolution (No. 99) issued by the Government of Panama, which, by way of interpretation of the Tariff Law, provides that kola wine, cherry wine, brandy cordial, cherry cordial, and the like, shall pay Customs duty at the rate of 0.40 balboa per litre, as fruit wines and cordials. Plain fruit juices, on the other hand, such as grape juice, blackberry juice, pineapple juice, and the like, shall pay 25 per cent. ad valorem, the duty applicable to aerated waters and elixirs. (C. 11,092).

. URUGUAY.

The following is a translation of a Decree of the President of Uruguay,

Valuation of
Silks for Tariff

Oficial" of the 3rd May, to give effect to the Law of Silks for Tariff Silks for Tariff
Purposes.

the 16th August, 1916, which provided that certain tissues and wares of pure or mixed silk should be subject to Customs duty at the rate of 12 per cent. ad valerem (with the addition of the relevant surtaxes)—see the notice at pages 222-223 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th October, 1916.

Article 1.—Cloths and tissues of silk weighing up to 40 grammes per square metre shall be valued for duty purposes at 12 pesos per kilogramme.

URUGUAY—continued.

Article 2.—Similar goods containing up to 70 per cent. of some other fibre shall be valued in proportion to the percentage of silk which they contain.

Example. Silks weighing up to 40 grammes metre	s per square	Pesos. Valuation per kilog. 12.00
A tissue with 40 per cent. of silk and 60 per cent. of cotton		Pesos. 4.80 0.60
A tissue with 70 per cent. of silk and 30 per cent. of cotton		8.40 0.30 8.70

Article 3.—Similar goods weighing more than 40 grammes per square metre shall be valued at 10 pesos per kilogramme.

Exam						Pesos. Valuation
Valuation of silk weighing	more	than	40 gran	nmes		per kilog.
per square metre	•••	•••		•••	Pesos.	10.00
A tissue with 40 per cent. of and 60 per cent. cotton	silk	•••	• • •	•••	4·00 0·60	
Ť		•••	***	*		4.60
A tissue with 70 per cent. of and 30 per cent. of cotto	silk n	•••	•••	•••	7·00 0·30	
p = 2 00200 02 00000		•••				7:30

The foregoing valuations correspond to the articles included in Tariff

Nos. 881 and 882—handkerchiefs of silk, and of silk and cotton,—993 and 994—"género" of silk, and 1033 and 1034—velvets.

Article 4.—The valuation assigned to gloves (Tariff Nos. 751-752), tulles (Nos. 1070-1071), and veils (Nos. 1073-1074) of silk, or of mixed silk, and cotton, is 12 pesos per kilogramme. These goods are to be treated in the same way as tissues, i.e., they shall be appraised according to the proportion of silk reliable to the proportion. of silk which they contain.

[Here follows an "Example" similar to that given under Article 2

above.

Article 5.—The valuation of muslins and gauzes within the weight limit

indicated in Article 1 shall be 12 pesos per kilogramme.

Article. 6.—Satins which under the existing Tariff are classified together with "silks," with the same valuations and duties, shall be dutiable as silks in accordance with Article 1.

Article 7.—Tissues and wares with admixture of other fibres (up to 70 per cent.)—Article 2 of the Law of August 16th, 1916—shall be assessed for duty as is indicated in this Decree, by inclusion of the value of the percentage of the fibres of cotton; and the levy of a duty of 12 per cent. [for the surtaxes, see the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th October, 1916].

Article 8.—For the purpose of the application of Article 2 of the Law of the 16th August, 1916, in the analysis of tissues, the mineral dressing ("carga mineral") carried by the silk shall be regarded as forming an integral part of the said fibre.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

PORTUGAL.

Exemption of Materials and Goods from Import and Export Duties.

A notice appears on page 26 relative to proposed State assistance for Portuguese industries, in which it is stated that it is proposed to grant duty-free admittance into Portugal of raw materials for certain Portuguese industries, and to exempt from export duties the

products of such industries.

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

MEXICO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the President of Mexico, Increase of the Stamp dated the 18th May, which increases the Stamp Tax Tax on Tobacco. on native and foreign cigars, cigarettes, and manufactured tobaccos as from the 1st July, 1917. The Decree provides as

Article 1.—From the 1st of July, 1917, the stamps for manufactured tobaccos; cigars; sifted, shredded, cut or chewing tobaccos; and snuff, native and foreign, shall be sold at the prices and used in the manner stated below:

I. The stamps for ordinary native cigarettes and cigars (cigarros y puros nacionales recortados) shall be sold at the rate of \$1.00, \$2.00, and \$5.00

per hundred, and used in the following manner:

The small boxes, packets, &c., must be stamped at the rate of one centavo for every five centavos of their value, by affixing the proper stamps in accordance with the prices stated above.

II. The same stamps shall be used for foreign cigarettes, but in double quantity, and proportionate to the value of the boxes, packets, &c., as in the case of the native cigarettes and cigars.

III. The stamps for native cigars of fine brands (puros de perilla nacionales) at \$30.00, \$12.00, and \$6.00, according as they are intended for boxes of 15, 10, and 5 cigars respectively.

IV. The stamps for imported cigars shall be priced at \$60.00, \$24.00, and \$12.00, according as they are intended for boxes of 25, 10, and 5 cigars respectively.

V. The stamps intended for native tobaccos, sifted, shredded, cut, or chewing, shall be sold at-

\$4.00 per hundred, for packets containing up to 100 grammes, nett weight.

\$10.00 per hundred, for packets containing more than 100 and up to 250 grammes nett weight.

\$18.00 per hundred, for packets containing more than 250 and up to 500 grammes nett weight.

\$36.00 per hundred, for packets containing more than 500 grammes

and up to 1 kilogramme nett weight.

The stamps mentioned in the preceding section shall be used as follows:-For packets containing up to 100 grammes nett weight, one stamp of those sold at \$4.00 per hundred; for packets containing more than 100 and up to 250 grammes nett weight, one stamp of those sold at \$10.00 per hundred; for packets containing more than 250 grammes and up to 500 grammes nett weight, one stamp of those sold at \$18.00 per hundred; and for packets containing more than 500 grammes and up to 1 kilogramme nett weight, one stamp of those sold at \$36.00 per hundred.

Excise Tariff Changes.

MEXICO—continued.

TVI. For sifted, shredded, cut, or chewing tobacco, of foreign origin, the same stamps shall be used as for native tobacco, but to double the amount fixed in the preceding Section.

For native and foreign snuff, the same stamps shall be used as for sifted native or foreign tobacco, but to double the amount to be affixed to that class

of tobacco, in accordance with the nett weight.

Article 2.—Native manufactured tobaccos which are exported shall not be subject to the tax to which this Decree refers, but in order to enjoy this immunity, the manufacturers must comply with the provisions of Articles 43, 44 and 45 of the Regulation of the Tobacco Stamp Tax Law, issued on the 10th of December, 1892.

Supplementary Articles.

Article 1.—This Decree shall come into force on the 1st July, 1917.

Article 2.—Cigarette manufacturers must affix to the boxes, packets, etc., in which the tobaccos are sold to the public, a notice stating the price at which the packets are to be sold, in accordance with which they shall affix the requisite stamps.

Article 3.—The stamps for tobaccos which remain in the hands of manufacturers on the 30th of June, 1917, must be delivered to the Stamp Offices concerned, to be exchanged for stamps of the new issue.

Article 4.—Firms engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, shall present at the Stamp Offices concerned a detailed statement showing the quantities, classes, and values of the boxes, packets, etc., of cigarettes which they have in stock on the 30th of June, 1917; so that after the correctness of the statement is confirmed, the difference may be collected between the value of the stamps already affixed to the packages, and the value of those which should be affixed in accordance with the present Decree.

Article 5.—All regulations prior to this date which fixed stamp prices for the various classes of tobaccos mentioned in this Decree are hereby abrogated. The Regulation of the 10th of December 1892, and subsequent Orders, in so far as they do not conflict with this Decree, remain in force. (C. 10,953.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st April, 1915 (pp. 46-47), the 10th February, 1916 (pp. 420-421), the 26th April, 1917 (p. 193), and the 10th May, Internal Revenue Duty on Imported 1917 (p. 307), on the subject of the Argentine internal Cigars, Cigarettes revenue duty on cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco, the and Tobacco-Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Valuation Tariff. Office, of copy and translation of a Decree, dated the 14th May, 1917, which, in execution of the legislative provisions on the subject, establishes a revised Valuation Tariff for the purpose of assessing the internal revenue duties payable on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco of foreign origin. The text and translation of this Decree, which contains also certain general regulations relating to the procedure for the payment of the tax, may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (C. 11,054.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is prepared, on application, to furnish available information regarding British cargo steamship services trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world. Applicants for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

BRITISH FORWARDING AGENCIES.

Information regarding British forwarding agencies from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world may also be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence. Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which goods are to be carried.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE BRITISH PRIZE COURTS OVERSEA.

Malta.

The "London Gazette" of 29th June notifies that proceedings are in progress before the Prize Court at Malta in respect of certain goods ex the vessel "Barrowmore." Appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest as soon as possible.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Announcements under the following headings appear in the section of the "Journal" devoted to "Government Notices affecting Trade":—

Docking of Merchant Ships carrying Ammunition or Explosives.

Regulation of Shipping.

Additional Powers of Shipping Controller. Admittance to Shipbuilding Yards.

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 7th June contains a Decree, dated Control of Railway
Transport.

13th May, varying the ordinary conditions of the transport of goods in Italy, with the object of making Transport. the utmost use of wagons, and so reducing the con-

sumption of coal.

Article 1 of the Decree provides that the Administration of State Railways is authorised (a) to accept goods for slow and rapid transit, on conditions designed to secure that full use is made of the transport facilities provided by the Administration; (b) to send consignments to two or more destinations by the same truck; (c) to accept goods for rapid transit which, according to the railway tariff, should only be accepted for slow transit, and (d) to despatch by passenger train articles prescribed by the tariff to be despatched only by goods train.

Article 2 authorises the Administration to suspend temporarily the acceptance of consignments for slow and rapid transit of certain goods.

Article 3 provides that the regulations contained in this Decree apply also to private railways, and to tramways working in conjunction with State railways, and that they may also be extended to international services.

The above mentioned issue of the "Gazzetta" may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 30,070.)

Shipping and Transport.

GUATEMALA.

The following notes on railway development in Guatemala in 1916 are taken from the annual statement of the Minister of Development ("Fomento"), published in "El Guatemalteco" of 3rd May:— Railway Development in 1916.

Guatemala Railway.—Liquid fuel has been substituted for coal, petroleum storage tanks having been constructed at Puerto Barrios, Morales, Zacapa and El Rancho. River defence works have been undertaken on various

sections of the line.

Western Railway.—New rails have been laid on the branch line to San Antonio Suchitepéquez which permits the use of heavier locomotives. For the same purpose, bridges on the Las Cruces-Champerico branch have A direct train service has been established between the been re-built.

capital and Ayutla on the Mexican frontier.

Quezaltenango—San Felipe Railway.—During the latter months of the year an American engineer made a new survey for the projected Quezaltenango—San Felipe Railway by an alternative route to that previously suggested via the slopes of the Zunil Volcano. The proposed new route would follow the western bank of the Samalá river, and would thus avoid the necessity of constructing a number of bridges and the boring of numerous tunnels. Moreover, by the route now suggested the line would The scheme pass through productive districts and close to the main roads. as now put forward proposes the use of the rack system in places.

Various improvements have also been carried out on the Verapaz, Central,

and Urban Railways.

AND MACHINERY. MINERALS, METALS

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports, under date 3rd May, that a Canadian company at Manufacture of Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, is manufacturing metallic Metallic Magnesium. magnesium, which is claimed to be of a higher quality than that manufactured in Germany. The magnesium is being produced in the form of wire, ribbon, ingots and powder.

Mr. Field also reports that a firm at Belville, Ontario, which has six electric furnaces for the treatment of molybdenite ore, has an Production of output of from 500 to 700 lb. of ferro-molybdenum Ferro-Molybdenum. per day. It is claimed that the molybdenite ores worked at this plant produce very hard and tough high-speed tool steel. The firm intends to increase the number of its furnaces in the near future, and contemplates running these furnaces night and day in order to produce an output of 1,100 lb. per day of 24 hours. (D.C.I. 27,903.)

According to returns collected by the Ontario Bureau of Mines for the three months ended 31st March, 1917, the output of gold in Output of Gold, Molybdenite and

the Province in that period was 127,692 oz., as compared with 107,818 oz. in the first three months of 1916. The production of molybdenite concentrates amounted Ferro-molybdenum in Jan.-March, to 25,073 lb., a total considerably in excess of that for 1917. the entire year 1916. In addition, 41,967 lb. of ferro-

molybdenum were produced.

According to the same source of information, flotation methods are now in use at several Ontario mines for recovering silver from Installation of tailings dumps. A nickel company at Port Colbourne is Mineral and Metal proceeding with the construction of a new refinery. Working Plants. In the Toronto Harbour industrial area a firm is erecting a new electric steel and forging plant, which is expected to be ready for operating in July. (D.C.I. 28,511.)

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the notice on p. 743 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of Proposed Hydro-Electric Power Installations in the North Island.

15th March, relative to investigations which were being made in connection with proposals to instal hydro-electric power systems in the North Island, H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) has forwarded a copy of a Report on the soft the Dominion from which the following rote have to the Public Works Department

of the Dominion, from which the following notes have been taken:—
The scheme of development recommended is that three sources of waterpower should be developed in the first place, namely, Lake Waikaremoana for the Hawke's Bay district; Arapuni Gorge (about 8 miles from Horahora), or some other place to be selected, for the Auckland district; and the Mangahao River for the Wellington district. These three sources in a natural course of extension will be linked up, thereby enhancing the value of each source by adding to the security of supply and enabling a continuous output

to be maintained throughout the whole of the North Island.

As regards the Wellington scheme, it is proposed to develop the Mangahao River source of supply by tunnelling through the range of mountains from the Mangahao into the Tokomaru Valley, there diverting a part of the Tokomaru River, and then from this valley through into the Valley of Mangaore, with a power station situated within three miles of the railway at Shannon. It is possible that in the course of time the requirements of the Wellington district will necessitate a further development in the Taranaki district, where there is more than one promising source of power. The cost of providing headworks, power-station, and plant for 25,000 horse-power required for the Wellington scheme would be, at normal prices, £420,000. The area to be supplied from this source is to include the whole of the Wellington Province as far north as Taihaipe and Wanganui, and the southern portion of Hawke's Bay. It is proposed in the first place to run trunk lines to Wellington, Palmerston North, Wanganui, and Masterton as chief centres, and from these centres, as well as from intermediate points on the trunk line, to provide the necessary distribution lines and sub-stations to serve the surrounding districts. The cost of providing the trunk lines, distribution-lines, sub-stations, and other services to give a supply in bulk to local distributing authorities and to large power users throughout this area would be £580,000, making a total expenditure on this scheme of £1,000,000.

The suggested source of supply for the Auckland district, viz., the Arapuni Gorge, is capable of providing 120,000 horse-power of energy, but, as only 30,000 horse-power are required for known purposes, the initial cost of installation of hydraulic works for such a partial development would make it unduly expensive. Further consideration is therefore being given to this project, with a view to ascertaining whether, within a reasonable time, there is likely to be a market for energy which would justify a scheme for developing the entire horse-power of the Gorge. The extent of the initial installation of power plant and equipment proposed for the Auckland district is a power plant of 30,000 horse-power, with trunk lines to Auckland on the north and Te Kuiti and Rotorua on the south, with depôts at intervals, and a system of primary distribution to serve the intermediate towns and surrounding districts. In order to provide for this plant and equipment a

sum of £1,200,000 will be required.

It is recommended that the development of Lake Waikaremoana should be deferred for the present, and that the Auckland and Wellington schemes should proceed simultaneously. The development of the Lake Waikaremoana source, it is suggested, should be made dependent upon the construction of the Napier-Gisborne railway. The railway would open up a better road for the transmission-lines, and render them more accessible for construction and maintenance. There is every reason also in favour of operating this railway electrically.

The survey work in connection with the Wellington scheme is more advanced than in the case of the Auckland scheme, and, if labour is

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

obtainable, which is very doubtful, the headworks for the former could be put in hand at once and prepared in readiness for machinery and pipe-lines, which, however, could not be obtained during the war. A beginning could perhaps be made by constructing railways for access to the headworks.

(D.C.I. 28,713.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 380 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd November last, relative to the appointment by the Report Government of the Union of South Africa of a Comof Commission on mission to enquire into and report upon the advisability State Mining. of State mining, H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded, under date 21st May, a copy of the majority and minority Reports of this Commission. The conclusion of the majority of the Commissioners is that the onus lies upon those who advocate State mining to prove that the Government will derive greater benefits by itself working the gold-bearing areas on the Rand, and particularly the Far East Rand, than it secures from the present system of leasing, with a participation in the profits. This onus had not been discharged to the satisfaction of the majority of the Commissioners, and they do not recommend the Government of the Union of South Africa to engage directly recommend the Government of the Onion of South Atrica to engage directly in mining for any minerals. Should, however, State mines be created, the Commissioners recommend that (a) they should be financed from the General Loan Fund, and that (b) the control of any State mines should be directly under the Minister of Mines, who should have the power to appoint an independent State Mining Board, consisting of five members, including experienced business and technical men, to assist him in the discharge and exercise of such duties, functions, and powers as are usually discharged and exercised by boards of directors of companies engaged in mining, and that the organisation, methods, and practice of the best managed mining undertakings on the Rand should be adopted in connection with State mines. The two minority Reports favour the principle of State mining.

The above-mentioned copy of the Reports may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 31,144.)

Recent Motor Vehicle, etc. Show at Johannesburg.

See notice on p. 9.

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 28th June, 1917, was 54,173, (including Cotton Statistics. 2,363 bales British West African) and the number imported during the twenty-six weeks ended 28th June, 1917, was 1,509,155 (including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 6,494 bales British West African, 14,125 bales British East African, and 2,205 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 28th June, 1917, was 2,500, and during the twenty-six weeks 163,982. For further details see p. 53.

Announcements under the following headings appear in the Section of the "Journal" devoted to "Government Notices affecting Trade":—

Sale of Wool (Great Britain) Order, 1917.

Dealings in Worsted and Hosiery Laps and Waste.
Restrictions on Dealings in Tops.
Licences for Disposal of Merino Noils.
Control of Supplies of Cotton.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

BRITISH INDIA.

The following information regarding imports of cotton manufactures into Calcutta during the year ended 31st March, 1917, is taken from the Report on the Maritime Trade of Bengal for that year, by the Collector of Customs at Calcutta:—

A comparison between the figures of cotton manufactures imported in 1916-17 and those for 1915-16 shows the continued adverse effect of the European war on the trade of Bengal. While, on one hand, the volume of imports of twist and yarn and of piece goods both declined by 16 per cent., the value of all cotton goods imported increased by 13 per cent. as compared with 1915-16. The fact that the total value of imports of all cotton goods amounted to 232,000,000 rupees, only less by 6 per cent. than the value (245,900,000 rupees) of such imports in 1914-15, which, though covering the first period of the war, would include few shipments against contracts not placed before August, 1914, shows that the spending power of the population of British India has not been seriously diminished. Had there been unrestricted traffic between the United Kingdom and India, the probabilities are that this deficiency would have disappeared. Having regard to all the circumstances, the trade of the year in cotton manufactures was by no means bad. The outlook for the current year, however, is not so promising. The high cost in Europe of the raw material, the growing scarcity of operatives, the greater cost of manufacturing, the high freight rates, and the increased Customs duties as from 1st March, 1917, make prospects decidedly unfavourable.

Imports of twist and yarn in 1916-17 amounted to 7,735,833 lb., as compared with 9,156,752 lb. in 1915-16, a decrease of 1,420,919 lb., while the value increased by 1,917,000 rupees, the values for the two years being 10,034,000 rupees in 1916-17,4 and 8,117,000 rupees in the previous year. Imports of grey yarns showed a decline in quantity of 844,000 lb. from those of the previous year, or nearly 20 per cent, while coloured and fancy yarns declined 12 per cent., from 4,824,000 lb. in 1915-16 to 4,248,000 lb. in 1916-17. Imports of Japanese yarns increased from 220,000 lb. to 1,946,000 lb. in 1916-17, but how much of this increase was due to the advantage of uninterrupted shipping it is difficult to judge.

As regards piece-goods, imports in 1916-17 amounted to 975,615,902 yards, as compared with 1,167,628,549 yards in 1915-16, a decrease in quantity of 192,012,647 yards, but values rose from 189,279,000 rupees in the latter year to 207,156,000 rupees in the former, an increase of 17,877,000 rupees. A comparison of the figures for 1915-16 with those of 1916-17 shows a fall of 252,500,000 yards in grey goods, but, on the other hand, coloured and white goods have increased by 31,000,000 yards and 30,000,000 yards respectively. The notable set-back shown in the latter in the previous year was thus recovered, while grey goods have been subjected to greater competition on the part of the Japanese and indigenous productions. As in the case of twist and yarn, the abnormally high price of the raw material advanced the average cost of piece goods. A comparison of trade by various countries shows that imports from the United Kingdom have declined from 1,138,000,000 yards in 1915-16 to 935,000,000 yards in 1916-17. Imports of Japanese goods increased from 19,000,000 yards in 1915-16 to 33,000,000 yards, while imports from other countries, chiefly Holland, declined from 5,900,000 yards in 1915-16 to 2,000,000 yards in 1916-17.

Imports of other cotton fabrics in 1916-17 showed an increase in value of 6,692,000 rupees as compared with the previous year, the figures being 14,860,000 rupees in 1916-17 and 8,168,000 rupees in 1915-16. The sharp decline in imports of cotton hosiery in 1915-16 was recovered in 1916-17, the values being 2,959,000 rupees in 1915-16 against 7,467,000 rupees. Japan was the greatest contributor under this heading, and imports from that

Textiles and Textile Materials.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

country showed an increase of 4,300,000 rupees, or 161 per cent. Hand-kerchiefs and shawls fell by 10 per cent. in value, imports from European countries other than the United Kingdom having declined by 82 per cent., while both the United Kingdom and Japan showed small increases.

Rupee = 1s. 4d.

TRINIDAD.

The Acting Collector of Customs at Port-of-Spain (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Trinidad) reports, under date 31st Export of Ginned May, that 7,923 lb. of ginned cotton were exported from the Colony in 1916. There were no exports of Cotton in 1916. ginned cotton from Trinidad in 1914 and 1915. (D.C.I. 31,639.)

RUSSIA.

The "Vyestnik Finansov" (Petrograd) of 7th/20th May publishes a statement showing that the area sown with cotton in the Area under Cotton Trans-Caucasus amounted to 127,500 dessiatines in 1913, 148,900 dessiatines in 1914, and 115,500 dessiatines in 1915. The area sown in 1916 is estimated at in the Trans-Caucasus in 1916, 87,000 dessiatines only, representing a decrease of about 25 per cent. as compared with 1915, and of about 40 per cent. as compared with 1914.

Dessiatine = 2.7 acres.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 30th Corn Prices. June, 1917, were as follows:-

> Wheat ... 78s. 3d. Barley ... 73s. 11d. • • • Oats 55s.

For further particulars see p. 53.

BRITISH INDIA.

The official "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) of 1st June publishes a final general Memorandum on the 1916-17 winter oilseeds Winter Oilseeds: (rape, mustard and linseed) crops in British India. Final Estimate of The Memorandum is based upon reports received from Area and Yield Provinces containing 99.2 per cent. of the total area in 1916-17. under rape and mustard, and 98.9 per cent. of the total area under linseed in British India. Of the Native States, estimates are furnished only by Hyderabad and the Native States in the Bombay Presidency (including Baroda).

The total area under rape and mustard is now reported to be 6,507,000 acres, as compared with 6,437,000 acres (finally revised estimate) in 1915-16. and the total yield is estimated at 1,186,000 tons, as against the previous

season's yield of 1,102,000 tons (revised final estimate).

The total area under linseed amounts to 3,533,000 acres, as compared with 3,334,000 acres (finally revised estimate) in 1915-16, and the total estimated yield is 520,000 tons, as compared with 476,000 tons, the revised final estimate of the 1915-16 yield.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, the crops are grown in certain other tracts in British India, and the average areas so grown for the last five years have been some 51,000 acres under rape and mustard and some 37,000 acres under linseed, and it is estimated that the yield from these areas will be 9,000 tons of rape and mustard and 5,000 tons of linseed.

The condition of the crops is generally reported to be good, except in Assam where the rapeseed crop suffered through drought, and in Bengal where the linseed crop was at first adversely affected by heavy rainfall and later by drought.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Chief of Customs at Mombasa (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Food value of the "Go-ta-ni Bean." the East Africa Protectorate) has forwarded, under date 2nd May, a copy of a Report made by the Government Analyst at Nairobi on the "Go-ta-ni bean," which is produced by a grower near Mombasa. The Government Analyst is of opinion that these beans may prove a useful food for human consumption, and might be marketed as "soda beans." They do not, however, compare favourably with haricot or butter beans as a table vegetable. The percentage of albuminoids and oil is exceptionally high, while the moisture is low. The Chief of Customs adds that the original grower and supplier of this bean informs him that he has supplied seed to a number of planters in the East Africa Protectorate, and would be glad to receive enquiries from intending buyers.

The name and address of the above-mentioned grower may be obtained by British firms interested on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, where also the Report referred to, including a full analysis of the bean, may be consulted. In making application for the name the reference number (253) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 29,781.)

GUATEMALA.

The following particulars regarding Guatemalan crops in 1916 are taken from the annual Statement of the Minister of Development ("Fomento"), published in the official "El Guatemalteco" of 3rd May:—

Weather conditions during the year were, in general, favourable for the crops, and the yields, with few exceptions, have exceeded those of previous years. Fortunately the locust pest has now been practically overcome.

The total yield of the harvests is sufficient for internal requirements so far as alimentary products of prime necessity are concerned, with the exception of wheat and rice. Although the cultivation of these latter crops is annually increasing the supplies are still far from sufficient to satisfy the national consumption.

Although Guatemala has abundance and variety of fruit, none, with the exception of bananas, was exported in past years, but now, owing to the efforts of two fruit companies, a considerable quantity of fresh and preserved fruit is being expected.

fruit is being exported.

Maize, the principal means of sustenance for the Guatemalans, is sown in all districts of the Republic, but the methods of cultivation employed are so primitive that the yield is out of all proportion to the area sown. Things are gradually improving, however, and the yield of 1916 (6,110,900 quintals) shows an increase of 1,110,000 quintals over the harvest of the previous year.

Wheat of the best quality is produced, and there are extensive areas capable of yielding the grain not only in sufficient quantities for internal consumption, but also a considerable surplus for export. Owing to various causes, however, its cultivation is on such a small scale that scarcely more than one-third of the nation's requirements are available. The Government has taken

Agricultural and Forest Products.

GUATEMALA—continued.

measures to increase the production of this cereal, but, notwithstanding this, development is very slow. In 1916 the total yield of wheat was 344,041 quintals, adecrease of 26,254 quintals as compared with the 1915 production, due to excessive rains experienced in certain zones.

Rice.—The cultivation of this cereal is increasing in various parts of the

Republic, the yield last year amounting to 135,547 quintals.

Kidney Beans.—The crop suffered somewhat owing to heavy rains. Although the harvest is not yet finished there is every reason to believe that the production will not be less than 180,000 quintals.

Bananas.—According to Departmental reports, the production of bananas and plantains amounted to 9,351,485 bunches, of which 3,177,426 bunches of

bananas were exported.

Sugar.—In spite of excessive rains the sugar harvest reached 971,623 quintals, an increase of 118,377 quintals over the 1915 production.

Coffee.—The 1916 coffee harvest was as abundant as that of the previous year in spite of severe rains in the lower parts and premature frosts in the higher regions. Although it is not possible to state the exact yield, as in certain parts the harvest is not yet completed, it will no doubt approximate to 950,000-1,000,000 quintals.

Amongst other products of the Republic may be mentioned maguey fibre, the yield of which in 1916 amounted to 67,744 quintals; tobacco, 8,502 quintals; caoutchouc, 6,931 quintals; cocoa, 5,193 quintals; chicle gum,

4,079 quintals; and oats, 2,900 quintals.

Quintal = 101.4 lb.

ARGENTINA.

According to statistics published in the March issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, issued by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, the production of wine in the Republic in 1916 was as follows, the correspond-Wine Production in 1916. ing tigures for 1915 being added for purposes of comparison:-

Pr	ovinces	and	Territo	ries.			1915.	1916.	
		-					Litres.	Litres.	
Federal Capital		•••	•••		•••		259,000	335,042	
Buenos Aires	•••	•••			•••		1,586,800	3,086,230	
Mendoza		• • •	•••		•••		388,266,000	360,784,890	
San Juan	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		80,628,400	74,186,640	
Santa Fe	•••		•••	•••	•••		256,500	418,493	
Córdoba	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		977,900	726,052	
Entre Rios			•••		•••		369,400	963,328	
San Luis	• • •		•••		•••		182,000	203,610	
Santiago del Est	tero				•••		109,000	98,460	
La Rioja			•••				2,330,300	2,010,724	
Catamarca		• • •	*. *				2,833,900	2,967,749	
Tucumán			•••	•••	•••		270,600	175,200	
Corrientes	•••		•••	• • •	•••		200	950	
Salta	• • •	•••	• • •				2,867,000	3,630,070	
Jujuy		•••	***	•••	***	***	110,100	553,540	
Rio Negro	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	1,299,400	1,380,598	
	Total		•••	•••			482,346,500	451,521,576	

Litre = 1.76 pints.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence has received from the India Office

Products of Village Industries in the United Provinces.

United Provinces.

United Provinces, an emporium for the display and sale of Indian wares, and among the articles listed, and illustrated, in this catalogue are brass and other metal wares, pottery, silks and embroideries, cotton and woollen textiles, carpets, furniture and miscellaneous jancy goods.

The above-mentioned catalogue may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 31,475.)

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) writes,

Manufacture of Aspirin
and Phenacetine.

chemical products formerly imported into Canada from Germany. The aspirin
produced by this company is stated to meet the B.P. specification.

According to the 14th May issue of the "Weekly Bulletin" of the Canadian Production of Potash from Feldspar.

Department of Commerce at Ottawa, a Canadian company s plant will be situated at Gravenhurst, Ontario, and it is stated that, while satisfactory experiments have been made in the production of caustic potash, attention will be given first to the production of muriate of potash.

The above-mentioned issue of the "Bulletin," which contains an article on the production of potash from feldspar, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall

Street, London, E.C. 2.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Proposed
Establishment of
Meat-Canning and
Freezing Works in
Mashonaland.

Mashonaland

DENMARK.

H.M. Minister at Copenhagen has forwarded, under date 24th May, a trans
Decree Prohibiting
Speculative
Transactions in
Goods.

The Decree, which is dated 19th May, is to the effect that the price of goods may not be increased by trade

profits arising from the sale of goods from producer to producer, from

Miscellaneous.

DENMARK—continued.

importer to importer, from dealer (wholesale) to dealer, from retailer to retailer, or by similar transactions between firms or persons in the same branch of trade, during the ordinary transit of goods from the producer or importer to the consumer.

Prices may also not be increased by the re-sale of goods in the inverse direction. Should such sale take place no profit may be taken by the seller or by the purchaser if he re-sells the goods. (D.C.I. 29,893.)

SWITZERLAND.

The official "Recueil des Lois Suisses" (Berne) of 11th June contains the Restrictions on the Distribution of Alcohol.

The issue of the "Recueil des Lois Suisses" (Berne) of 11th June contains the taxt of a Decree, dated 1st June, dealing with the distribution of alcohol, both potable and industrial, by the "Régie Suisse des Alcools." This Decree abrogates the Decree of 9th July, 1915, on the same subject.

Recueil des Lois Suisses" referred to may be consulted

The issue of the "Recueil des Lois Suisses" referred to may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 30,770.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports

Increased Production of
Scientific and other
Instruments.

ments imported into and exported from Japan respectively in 1916:—

Imports.		£	Exports.		£
Microscopes		1,000	Surgical instruments		82,000
Surgical instruments	14		Philosophical instruments		35,000
Drawing instruments	8		Other scientific instruments		50,000
Philosophical instruments					
Other scientific instruments	10	0,000			
	_			-	
	£ 60	0.000		2	167 000

Germany and the United States have supplied most of the imports of scientific instruments into Japan in the past; but Japan is now exporting to China, Australia, British India, Russia, and even to the United Kingdom and the United States.

(D.C.I. 30,781.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of May, 1917, have been published, and may be

purchased* at a cost of 9d. per copy (post free 11d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1915 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 10d. (post free 6s. 5d.) for the first volume, and 4s. 3d. (post free, 4s. 9d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1911-1915, and detailed statements of imports and exports of principal articles consigned from and to specified countries; and in the second volume particulars of the imports from the various countries returned for consumption, details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond,

^{*} See Note at foot of next page.

Government Publications.

with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.*

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" (price 1d., post free 3d.) is published by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the June issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in May; Labour in the Textile Trades in Germany and certain adjacent neutral countries; Employment in Germany, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Canada, and the United States; Course of the Retail Prices of Food in the United Kingdom, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States; and Membership of Trade Unions in 1915.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Trade of South Africa. Report on the Trade of South Africa for the years 1915 and 1916, by Mr. W. G. Wickham (H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa. [Cd, 8614]. Price 3d. (post free 4d.).

See Notice on pp. 19-20.

Reconstruction Committee. Sub-Committee on Relations between Employers and Employed. Interim Report on Joint Standing Industrial Councils. [Cd. 8,606.] Price 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}d$.).

See Notice on p. 18.

War Agricultural Committees. Copies of certain letters respecting the breaking up of grass land for the 1918 harvest written to War Agricultural Committees by the President of the Board of Agriculture and Sir Arthur Lee. (H.C.61) Price 2d. (post free $2\frac{1}{3}d$.).

Interim Report of the Committee on the Production and Distribution of Milk. $\lceil Cd. \ 8,608. \rceil$ Price 2d. (post free $2\frac{1}{3}d.$).

Index to the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Registration of Firms Bill [H.L.], afterwards the Registration of Business Names Bill [H.L.] [H.C. 68]. Price 2d. (post free $2\frac{1}{2}d$.).

Trading with the Enemy. Consolidating Statutory List of Persons and Firms in Countries, other than Enemy Countries, with whom Persons and Firms in the United Kingdom are Prohibited from Trading. (With notes to British Merchants engaged in Foreign Trade). Complete to 22nd June, 1917. Price 6d. (post free $7\frac{1}{2}d$.).

Army. Memorandum on War Office Contracts. [Cd. 8,447.] Price 3d. (post free 4d.).

This is a paper handed in to the Committee on Public Accounts by the Director of Army Contracts, and deals with the methods adopted by the War Office Contracts Department in making purchases of supplies for the Army.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Sixteenth Annual General Report of the Department, 1915-16. [Cd. 8,574.] Price 1s. (post free 1s. 3d.).

This Report contains particulars of the administration and funds of the Department, with details of the Department's operations in connection with agriculture, technical instruction, fisheries, statistics and intelligence, veterinary work, transit, and markets.

^{*} Copies of Government publications may be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2., and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries, of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and which are available for inspection at the Offices of the Department, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2:-

NEWSPAPERS AND FERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Wine Production in France in 1916.

" L'Economiste Français" (Paris), 16th June.

Flour Trade of the Straits Settlements.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 25th May.

Use of Rubber Products in Greece.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 24th May.

Cattle Census of Bengal.

"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 25th May.

Forest Administration in Assam and Madras.

"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 19th May.

Plantation and Wild Rubber Production in French Indo-Cnina.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 6th June.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Hand-Loom Weaving at Changsha, China. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 4th June.

Mousseline and Silk Production in Japan. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 5th June.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Motor Traction in Industry. 'L'Economiste Français" (Paris), 9th June.

Railway Development in Bolivia. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 26th May.

Railway Development in Peru. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 25th May.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Coal Production in France: Present and Future Prospects. "L'Economiste Français" (Paris), 9th June.

(1) Metal Tube Market in Germany,

(2) Semi-Manufactured Iron and Steel Market in Germany.

"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 13th June. (1) Platinum Situation in the United

States. (2) Iron Production in South Manchuria.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 5th June.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Iron and Steel Industry: Prospects in Upper Silesia Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th June.

(1) Mine-Timbering Methods in Siberia.

(2) Mining Industry of Peru.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 9th June.

Hardware Markets in Canada. "Hardware and Metal" (Toronto), 26th May.

(1) Camphor Trade Situation in South China

(2) Coal Fields of South China. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 6th June.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Sweden: Trade and Shipping of Gothenburg in 1916.

"Handelsberichten" (The Hague), 7th June.

Spain: Savings Banks in 1916. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 26th May.

South Africa: Imports and Exports in 1916.

"South African Commerce" (Cape Town), May.

Canada: Trade of the Prairie Provinces in 1916. Supplement to "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 22nd May.

Machinery and Engineering.

Power Resources of Italy. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 24th May.

Irrigation in British India. 'Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 19th May.

Rebuilding Used Machine Tools in the United States. "Iron Age" (New York), 14th June.

Miscellaneous.

French Pharmaceutical Products in Chile. L'Exportateur Français" (Paris), · 14th June.

Leather Industry Situation in Germany. "Frankfurter Zeitung" (Frankfort), 19th June.

Boot and Shoe Import Trade of Brazil. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 26th May.

Match and Paper Pulp Industries in British India. "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),

25th May.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS-continued.

Miscellaneous-continued.

Potash Situation in the United States.

"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 9th June.

Paint Markets in Canada.

"Hardware and Metal" (Toronto), 26th May.

Miscellaneous-continued.

Bristle Trade of Siberia: Efforts to Eliminate German Influence.

"Weekly Bulletin" of the Canadian

Department of Commerce (Ottawa), 4th June.

Peat Industry in France.

"L'Exportateur Français" (Paris), 14th June.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India-Department of Statistics:-

Agricultural Statistics of India, 1915-16, Vol. I.

Work of the Forest Department in India Australia-Statistical Register of New South Wales for 1914-15 and previous years.

New South Wales-Official Year-Book for 1915.

Canada-

Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1916, Vol. XXV.

Part. I.—Statistical Review, Mines of On'ario, Iron Deposits of Hunter Island, Iron

Pyrites Deposits in South-Eastern Ontario, Study of Certain Minerals from

Cobalt, Ontario, the Boston Creek, Goodfish Lake and Kowkash Gold Areas.

Part II.—Lead and Zinc Deposits in Ontario and in Eastern Canada.

Part III .- The Geology of Kingston and Vicinity.

East Africa Protectorate—Annual Report for 1915-16 of the Chief of Customs.

South Africa—Trade Commissioner's Department:— Reports on South African Export Trades for various periods.

Resolutions adopted at Annual Maize Conference, 1916.

Federated Malay States-Chief Secretary's Annual Report for 1916.

...

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

These Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :-

Dominion of Canada ...

19, Victoria Street, S.W. 1; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2 (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).

Commonwealth of Australia ...

Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

New South Wales

Sydney House, 26-7, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.

Victoria

Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

Queensland South Australia

409, West Strand, W.C. 2. ...

Western Australia

112, Strand, W.C. 2.

Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C. 2.

Tasmania ...

56, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Dominion of New Zealand

413, Strand, W.C. 2.

Union of South Africa ...

Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Yarlous Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 26 weeks ended 28th June, 1917:—

			Week ended 28th June, 1917.	26:Weeks ended 28th June, 1917.	Week ended 28th June, 1917.	26 Weeks ended 28th June, 1917.
			Імро	erts.	Ехро	RTS.
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous Total	 •••	•••	Bales. 44,722 — 4,992 2,096 2,363* — 54,173	Bales. 1,120,202 13,111 63,103 248,618 64,121† 1,509,155	Bales, 200 ——————————————————————————————————	Bales, 37,431

^{*} Including 2,363 bales British West African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 30th June, 1917, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

								s.			
							Whe	at.	Barl	ley.	Oats.
Week ended	ila -e	,		•••	•••	•••	8. 78	d. 3		d. 11	s. d. 55 1
1910				•••			30	4	19	5	17 4
1911	***	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	32	1	25	10	19 9
1912	•••	•••	• • •	•••			38	2	31	7	23 11
1913	•••		• • •	•••	•••		33	1	25	2	21 0
1914	•••	•••			•••		34	4	24	6	19 9
1915	•••	•••	• • •		***		49	5	35	3	31 1
							46	3	49	1	30 10

^{*} Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial Bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

[†] Including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 6,494 bales British West African, 14,125 bales British East African, and 2,205 bales foreign East African.

Belgium

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British trade:-

... British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires.

(Agent in London-Mr. J. Ballantyne, River Plate House, 13, South Place, E.C. 2.)

British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: c/o London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street. E.C. 4.

British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil, Rua da Quitanda, No. Brazil... 143, Rio de Janeiro.

British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo, 26 Rua 15 de Novembro. São Paulo.

China ... British Chamber of Commerce, 1, The Bund, Shanghai.

British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings,

British Chamber of Commerce, Canton. Changsha Chamber of Commerce, Changsha. Chefoo Chamber of Commerce, Chefoo, Foochow Chamber of Commerce, Foochow.

Mukden British Chamber of Commerce, c/o British Consulate-General, Mukden.

Newchwang British Chamber of Commerce, c/o British Consulate, Newchwang.

Swatow Chamber of Commerce, Swatow.

Tientsin British Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.
Peking British Chamber of Commerce, Culty Chambers, Peking.
British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancience Egypt

Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.
(Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C. 2.)
British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 6, Rue Halévy, Paris,

France IXème.

> (Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.) British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Princi-

pality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice. British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice, Italy ... Genoa (with Sample Show Rooms for British goods).

Branches—75, Via Delle Terme, Rome. 12, Via Silvio Pellico, Milan.

Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn. 24, Guglielmo Sanfelice, Naples. Morocco

British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Tangier. ... British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah. Persia...

Persian Gulf... Basrah British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Eastern Bank, Basrah. Portugal British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon.

Branches—39, Rua do Choupelo, Vila Nova de Gaia, Oporto.
81, Rua dos Netos, Funchal, Madeira.
Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and

Roumania the Balkan States—See under Russia.

Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaïa, Petrograd. Branch—Kondratenko St., No. 17-19, Odessa. Russia

Agency in Kiev.

Roumanian Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, c/o the Anglo-Russian Commission, 15, Fontanka, Petrograd.

Spain ... British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluñs, Barcelona.

Branch—Avenida Conde Peñalver (Gran Via), 20, Madrid. (Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)

Tunis ... British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis. Uruguay British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Rincon, 506, ... Montevideo.

N.B.—Some of these Chambers issue periodically a Journal or annual report, which may be inspected at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Department supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender, and other openings for British Trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, etc., of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport, etc., etc.

Samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products which are received from abroad from time to time are exhibited at the Offices of the Department.

Samples of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets are on exhibition in the Sample Rooms of the Department—see Notice on p. 9.

The British Industries Fair, 1917, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, London, from 26th February until 9th March. Concurrently with the London Fair, a Fair was held at Glasgow. It is the intention of the Board of Trade to hold a Fair every year.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly, and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. The price is 3d. per copy, exclusive of postage, or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d.

All applications regarding advertisement rates, etc., should be sent direct to the sole Contractors for Advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

All communications intended for the Department of Commercial Intelligence should be addressed to: The Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland... H.M. Trade Commissioner, 363, Beaver Hall, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."

Commonwealth of Australia. H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney. Telegraphic Address, "Combritto."

New Zealand H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington.
Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."

South Africa H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 TO 1916. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Minister of Labour hereby gives Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

2349X. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of concrete or artificial stone pipes, poles, slabs, sleepers, etc., or in the manufacture of any other pipes etc. for use in war. (Application 493X)

any other pipes etc., for use in war. (Application 493X.)

This decision modifies decision B. 1768 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 7th September, 1916). In accordance with Section 3 (2) of the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914, contributions in respect of workmen covered by this decision but previously excluded in virtue of decision B. 1768 are payable as from the 5th July, 1917.

Correction.—Decision A. 2326X ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 28th June, 1917) should read, "Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making chargers for small arms ammunition."

Note.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, e.g., 1554X. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

July 5, 1917

BUYERS' GUIDE

For MERCHANTS. MANUFACTURERS & SHIPPERS. Charges for entries under this heading, 3s. each per week.

Absorbent Blottings-

Tullis, Russell & Co., Markinch, Fife.

Vandervell, C. A., & Co., Ltd., Warple Way, Acton Vale, W.

cetylene Lighting and Welding Plant. Flares and Handlamps—

The Acetylene Corporation, Ltd., 49, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

Acetylene Lighting and Welding Plants-

Imperial Light Ltd., 123, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Kennedy, H., & Sons, Ltd., Barrowfield Potteries, Glasgow.

Aerial Ropeways-

Cradock, G., & Co., Ltd., Wakefield, England.

Aerial Wire Ropeways-

White, R., & Sons, Widnes, Lancs.

Aeroplane Accessories-

Cradock, G., & Co., Ltd., Wakefield, England.

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Aeroplane Tubes-

Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham.

Albumen and Yolks-

Miller, Jas., Son & Co., 79, West Nile St., Glasgow.

Chapman & Sons, 5, 6, and 7, Elizabeth Place, Bivington Street, London, E.C.

Alkali Manufacturers --

Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich, Cheshire.

Alloys -

Bingham, Charles, & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Works:—Manchester,

England, and Notodden, Norway.

Blackwell, G. G., Sons & Co., Ltd., The Albany,
Liverpool, and at 10, Eastcheap, London, E.C. Molybdenum, Tungsten, Vanadium, Chromium, Aluminium, and all other alloys used in the manufacture of High-grade steels

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159, Avenue and 2541 City

Telephone-No. 1525 Avenue and 2541 City. Telegraphic Address-"Pouvoir," London.

Alum and Sulphate of Alumina— Australian Alum Co., Ltd., Works: Runcorn, Cheshire. Telegrams: "Alum Runcorn." Telephone: 38. London Office: 20, Eastcheap, E.C. 3. Manufacturers of "Special Alum" for Paper Makers, and of Clear Crystal Alum.

Alaminium-Blackwell, G. G., Sons & Co., Ltd., The Albany, Liverpool, and at 10, Eastcheap, London, E.O.

Ammonia-Brotherton & Co., Ltd., Leeds.

Ammunition Manufacturers-Ourtis's & Harvey, Ltd., Cannon Street House,

London, E.C. Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., Nobel House, 195, West George Street, Glasgow.

Anglo-Dutch Tiles-Carter & Co., Ltd., Encaustic Tile Works, Poole.

Aniline Colour Manufacturers— Levinstein, Ltd. Works: Blackley and Clayton, Manchester, Ellesmere Port near Chester, and Framingham, Mass., U.S.A. Also makers of Kromoline and specialities for Leather Dressing. Telegrams: "Levinstein, Manchester.'

Anti-Fouling Compositions-Dampney J. & Co., Ltd., Cardiff, London, etc.
Proprietors of the well-known "Enameline"
and "Sword" Brand Compositions for Home and Baltic, and badly-fouling waters, respectively.

Anti-Friction Metal Magnolia Anti-friction Metal Company of Great Britain, Ltd., 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Telegrams: Magnolier, London.

Artificial Flower Manufacturer—
Lynch, John, 2, Spear Street, Manchester. Leaves,

Foliages, Seeds, Badges for Flower days, Pre-server of Natural Ferns, Grasses. Moss, &c.

Art Pottery (Hand-made), Porcelain and Earthenware, Useful and Decorative— Moorcroft, W., Ltd., Potters, Burslem, Stoke-on-

Trent.

Art Pottery (High Class)— James McIntyre & Co., Ltd., Washington China Works, Burslem. Art Publishers-

Faulkner, C. W., & Co., Ltd., 79, Golden Lane, London, E.C. 1. Great Thoughts Series, Xmas Cards, Calendars, Post-Cards, etc. Pictures, Show-Cards, etc.

Art Publishers -continued

Tuck, Raphael, & Sons, Ltd., Raphael House, Moorfields, London. To their Majesties tha King and Queen. Christmas Cards, Postcards, Books, Calendars, Pictures, &c.

Asbestos Coverings-

Newall's Insulation Company, Ltd., Newcastleupon-Tyne, and branches.

Asphalte—
The Seyssel and Metallic Lava Asphalte Co.
(Prop.: G. F. GLENN), 42, Poultry, London,

Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Company, Ltd., Hamilton House, 155, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. Branch in Alexandria (Egypt). Asphalte Mines at Ragusa (Sicily). Sole proprietor of the Seyssel Asphalte Mines, Pyrimont (Air), France.

Atlases, General and Educational—
Philip, George, & Son, Ltd., 32, Fleet Street,
London. Also Maps for School, Library.

Travel, Touring, &c.

Autogenous Welding Supplies—
Blackwell, G. G., Sons & Co., Ltd., The Albany
Liverpool, and at 10, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

Automatic Coin Weighing Machine Manufacturer-Oertling, L., Turnmill Street, London.

Automatic Scale Manufacturers-Pooley, Henry, & Son, Ltd., John Bright Street Birmingham.

Automatic Weighing Machines-Denison, Saml., & Son, Ltd., Middlewood, Leeds, Auto-Weighers for Conveyors, Aerial Rose Ways, Railway Tracks, and Overhead Mono-rails.

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Barium-

Hedworth Barium Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Barometers and Thermometers-

Hicks, James J. (Incorporated with W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd.), 8, 9 and 10, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

Basketware and Wicker Furniture-

Scott, G. W., & Sons, 144, Charing Cross Boad, London, W.C. Telephone: Regent 154. T.A.: Picnic, London. Fitted Luncheon and Tea Baskets, Motor Cases.

Saths and Sanltary Castings— Planet Foundry Co., Ltd., Guide Bridge, xear Manchester.

Madateads-

Taunton, John and Joseph, Ltd., Sherbourne Boad, Birmingham.

seltings (Solid Woven Hair, Cotton and Conveyor)---Bright, John, & Bros., Ltd., Bochdale.

Sevelled and Bent Glass — Stevens, James, & Son, Victoria Glass Works, Dartmouth Street, Birmingham.

Billiard Cioths-

Mitchell, Inman & Co. (Proprietors: W. M. Jarvis, Hy. Langley), 39 and 40, Cloth Fair, London, E.C.

Sinocular Glass Manufacturers— Ross' Optical Works, 3, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.

cinoxide of Barium-Hedworth Barium Co., Ltd., Newcastle. Blacking (Nubian) Black and Brown-The Nubian Manufacturing Manufacturing Co., Lorrimore

Street, S.E. Siankets and Rugs-

Leopold Frank, 1 & 2, Addle Street, London, E.C. Elasting Gelatine and Gelignite-

Curtis's & Harvey Ltd., Cannon Street House, London, E.O.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., Nobel House, 195, West George Street, Glasgew.

Eleaching Powder-

Brunver, Mond & Co., Northwich, Okeshire.

Scats (Scamless Steel Life Boats and Motor Boats)

Seamless Steel Boat Co., Ltd., Wakefield. Boller Compounds-

Dampney, J., & Co., Ltd., Cardiff. London Office, 87, Bishopsgate, E.C.; also at Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Paris. "Apexior" Compound, basis 93 per cent. carbon. Not a Boiler Fluid. Applied to internal surfaces like paint. Write for interesting booklet.

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Boller and Steam Pipe Coverings— Newall's Insulation Company, Ltd., Newcastleupon-Tyne, and branches. Boilers (Water-Tube)

Howden, J., & Co., Ltd., 195, Scotland Street, Glasgow.

Book Cloth and Tracing Cloth Manufacturers— The Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., 12. Newton Street, Manchester. Manufacturers of Bookbinders' Cloth (speciality "Winvis

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Borax and Boracic Acid-

Borax Consolidated Ltd., 16, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

Soxes 'Cash and Deed)—
Tann, John, Ltd., 117, Newgate St., London, E.O

Brassfoundry (Builders)—
May & Padmore, Ltd., 118 to 123, Leopold Street, Birmingham.

Brass and Copper— Clifford, Charles, & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.

Bread Platter Manufacturers Bramhall & Co., Rodley Lane, Sheffield. Knives, Butter Platters, &c.

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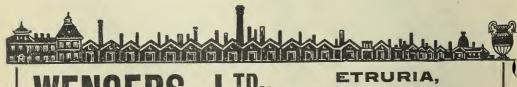
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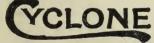
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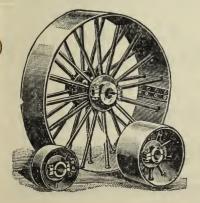
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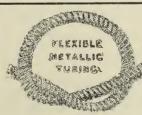


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Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

JULY 12, 1917.

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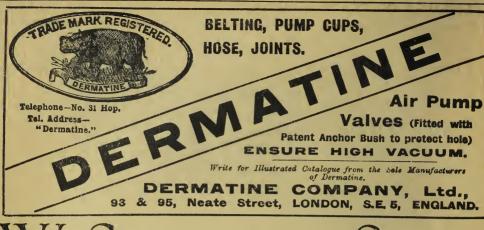
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Guildhall Rochester, 30th June, 1917.

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ERNEST WILLIAMS, Clerk to the Council.

Council Offices, Leigh, 2nd July, 1917.

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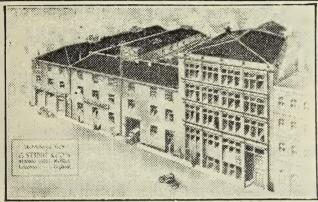
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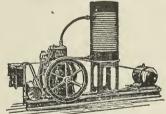
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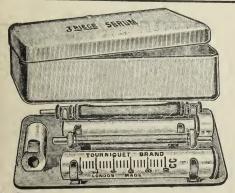


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Manufacturers of High-Class Petrol, Oil and Gas Engines, Pumping and Lighting Sets, etc.



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147 & 149, Farringdon Road, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

Catalogue on Application.

Board of Trade Journal.

July 12, 1917.

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THE

Board of Trade Journal.

(Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.)

Vol. XCVIII.]

July 12, 1917.

[No. 1,076

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

TELEGRAMS { "Advantage, Stock, London." Code:—A.B.C., 5th Edition.

TELEPHONE London Wall 4713 (5 lines.)

32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2. (British Industries Fair Office.)

TELEGRAMS { "Shoforsamp, London." | CODE: -A.B.C., 5th Edition.

TELEPHONE: City 2323.

The objects and work of the Department are described on p. 111.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

A Meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence was held at the Board of Trade on the 4th July, 1917. Sir H. Llewellyn Smith presided, and there were also present Sir F. Forbes Adam, Sir A. E. Bateman, Sir Hugh Bell, Sir Henry Birchenough, Sir W. H. Clark, Mr. T. Craig Brown, Mr. H. Fountain, Mr. C. A. Harris (Colonial Office), Mr. A. J. Hobson, Mr. L. J. Kershaw (India Office), Mr. Henry Lambert (Colonial Office), Mr. E. H. Langdon, Mr. Stanley Machin, Sir Thomas Mackenzie, Mr. J. W. Murray, Sir E. Parkes, M.P., Sir Hallewell Rogers, Sir A. Spicer, Bart., M.P., Mr. Robert Thompson, M.P., Mr. Victor Wellesley (Foreign Office), and Mr. Percy Ashley (Secretary).

A Report was presented on the work of the Department of Commercial Intelligence during the quarter ended 30th June, 1917. Among the other matters considered by the Committee were the future organisation and scope of the British Industries Fair; co-operation of the Board of Trade with trade associations in the investigation of foreign markets; the revised instructions to 'Trade Commissioners; the commercial mission now in progress in Spain;

and proposals for the formation of a Latin-American Association.

MARKETS ABROAD FOR BRITISH AND IRISH GOODS.

Index of British and Irish Manufacturers to be compiled by the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade is compiling an Index or Directory of British and Irish manufacturers which it is proposed to forward to Consular Officers, Trade Commissioners, and other Correspondents of the Board of Trade abroad, for their own use in dealing with enquiries which they may receive for the supply of British and Irish goods, both now and for delivery after the war. A large number of firms have already supplied information as to their products to the Department, but before transmitting this information abroad it is desired that all manufacturers in the United Kingdom interested in the export trade should have an opportunity of applying for the inclusion of their names in this Index.

Markets Abroad for British and Irish Goods.

The Department is now compiling the sections of the Index dealing with the following trades:-

(1) Boots and shoes.
(2) Leather and leather goods.
(3) Wearing apparel.
(4) Rope, twine and net trades.
(5) Haberdashery.

(6) Fancy goods.

(7) Floor cloths and coverings.

Manufacturers in these trades in the United Kingdom are invited to supply a detailed list of the articles which they manufacture; a list of the markets abroad in which they are more particularly interested; particulars of their agents abroad; their terms of business, and, generally, any information which would be of use in enabling enquiries from persons desirous of purchasing goods from the United Kingdom to be dealt with adequately.

Manufacturers who desire to apply for the inclusion of their names in this Index should forward particulars to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. Envelopes should be marked "Index."

Note.—The Index is not intended for publication, but is for official use only. It is not proposed to insert trade advertisements.

BRITISH TRADE. OPENINGS FOR

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supplies Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Department of Commercial Intelligence from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, who wish to get into communication with British manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Applications have been recorded during the past week for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following (amongst other) articles; British manufacturers or producers of these articles now in a position to supply are invited to make application for the names of the enquirers:—

Circular saws, 3 in. diameter and 32-33 W.G.

Glove stretchers, boxwood.

Gramophone motors.

Granular oak charcoal.

Machinery-

Disintegrating machinery for treating leather waste.

Machinery for making fez.

Machinery for making glass beads.

Nitrite of soda.

Pony hair, fine brown "Japanese," or other, for "camel hair" pencils for medical trade.

Silver bags, ladies'.

Steel and brass pins, fine, 20 gauge, etc.

Wood tar.

Zinc sheets, 14 gauge (for war work).

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the following notices of possible openings for British goods abroad, regard should be had to the necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy—see the Notes on pp. 717-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March—also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading

with certain countries, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." In any case of doubt or difficulty concerning the various regulations, information may be obtained either by letter or on personal application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

A manufacturers' agent at St. John, New Brunswick, desires to get into Druggists'
Sundries; Hospital Ware.

Towns and St. John, New Brunswick, desires to get into Kingdom manufacturers or exporters of druggists' sundries and hospital ware, with a view to obtaining their agencies for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The enquirer states that he possesses sample rooms where articles can be displayed to good advantage, and claims to have a good connection throughout Eastern

Canada and Newfoundland.

While the enquirer would prefer to deal with manufacturers only, he would be pleased to receive lists from export agents who may have bought stocks of merchandise before the recent advance in prices, and may, therefore, be in a position to sell more cheaply than the manufacturers. (Reference No. 254.) See Note † following. (D.C.I. 32,491.)

An agent at Winnipeg
Glue; Stains;
Shellac; Upholsterers'
Supplies; Hardware
Specialities.

wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned below, with a view to taking up their agencies in the territory between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. The goods referred to are: Glue, stains, shellac, upholsterers' supplies, furniture springs, covering

tapestries, and hardware specialities. (Reference No. 255.) See Note † following. (D.C.I. 32,493.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers—or, in the case of the first enquiry, exporters—of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in the territories referred to, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the relative reference number should be quoted.

In the case of such of the goods as United Kingdom firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 58), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now, with a view to trade when circumstances permit.

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2., whence further information may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm, buyers of medium priced and high-class boots and shoes

Canadian Boots and for shipment to Rhodesia, enquires for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers, preferably those carrying samples in the United Kingdom.

A London firm asks to be placed in correspondence with Canadian manufacturers of box shooks suitable for fresh and dried fruits and canned goods, for shipment to South Africa. Quotations f.o.b. Montreal.

Wool wanted.

The same firm also desires to hear from Canadian

manufacturers of wood wool.

Another London firm would be pleased to hear from Canadian manufacturers of complete wooden buckets in oak, cedar, and white wood.

CANADA—continued.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Canadian company, manufacturing all kinds of paint brushes, wishes

Market sought for Paint Brushes. to receive enquiries with a view to future business.

An Ontario manufacturer of casein is in a position to contract, for export Market sought for Casein.

purposes, a portion of his regular output.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 24,885.)

AUSTRALIA.

Accessories and Supplies for Wooden Ships.

See notice on p. 102.

NEW ZEALAND.

Plant, Materials and Equipment for Cold Stores and Reclamation Works; Cranes; Motor Trucks.

See notice on p. 100.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Lieut.-Col. C. A. C.
Tremeer, D.S.O.) has forwarded a copy of the specification and tender form in connection with a call for
tenders by the Johannesburg Municipal Council, as

follows :-

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, Johannesburg, up to noon on 3rd September,* for the supply and delivery of 4,000 lb. of \(\frac{5}{8} \) inch or \(\frac{3}{4} \) inch fawn or chocolate-coloured \(felt. \) (Contract No. 283.) Samples of the felt offered must be submitted to the Controller of Stores (Room 53), Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, by the date tenders are due to be received. A sample of suitable felt may be \(inspected \) at Room 53, as above, where also copies of the specification, etc., may be \(otherwise \) be \(otherwise \) the \(inspected \) as a bove, where also copies of the specification, etc., may be \(otherwise \) and \(otherwise \) the \(otherwise

The above-mentioned copy of the specification, etc., may be consulted by British manufacturers of felt at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 32,506.)

FRANCE.

Motor Cycles; Bicycles; Construction Material and Plant; Oils, etc.

Besançon (Doubs) desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers in France, particularly in the Departments of the Doubs and Haute Saone, plant for construction purposes, edible and other oils, petroleum, etc.

The enquirer claims to have effected sales on commission in these goods for

the last twenty years.

[In the case of such of the goods as United Kingdom firms may not be able to deliver at present (See Notice to Exporters on p. 58), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circum-

stances permit.]

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in the French Departments referred to, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, as above. In making application the reference number (256) should be queted. (D.C.I. 32,622.)

^{*} It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and, owing to forms having to be obtained from South Africa, this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Union who can be instructed by cable.

FRANCE—continued.

H.M. Consul-General in Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.)

Steel Barrels, etc.;
Tinned Provisions;
Oils; Tallow; Lard, etc.

barrels and allied goods, and tinned provisions of all kinds; also oils, tallow, lard, etc., in which trade the enquirer has had special experience. The enquirer claims to have had 17 years' business experience in Marseilles, and to have an intimate acquaintance with local conditions of trade. While realising that perhaps not much can be done at present, he desires to establish relations with United Kingdom firms now in order to prepare the ground for trade after the war. See Notice to Exporters on p. 58.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in Marseilles in preparation for post-bellum trade, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (257) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 32,788.)

ITALY.

The Acting British Consul-General in Turin (Mr. T. D. Dunlop) reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

Chemicals and Dyes.

Chemicals and United Kingdom manufacturers of chemicals and dyes for wearing and paper mills, and also for tanneries.

(Reference No. 258.)

An agent in Turin desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom Tissues; Lace; Haberdashery; Ribbons; Neckties; Hose; Underlinen; Cloths.

Note † following.

Manufacturers of woollen, cotton and silk tissues, lace, haberdashery, ribbons, neckties, hose, underlinen, and particularly linen and cotton cloths. (Reference No. 259.) See Note † following.

(D.C.I. 32,561)

An agent and importer in Turin, claiming to have been employed for nine Piece Goods; Tops;
Laps; Supplies for Woollen Mills.

No. 260.) See Note † following.

Laps, and also for supplies for woollen mills. (Reference (D.C.I. 33,050.))

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in Novara and Turin, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the relative reference number should be quoted.

In the case of such of the goods as United Kingdom firms are not able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 58), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now, with a view to trade when circumstances permit.

GUATEMALA.

Manchester
Cotton Goods, etc.

Than petrol engines, pumps and corn shellers (for which agencies are already held), and electrical goods.

Vice-Consul in Guatemala City (Mr. J. P. Armstrong)
reports that an agent and exporter there desires to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of any lines suitable for the markets of the Republic, other held), and electrical goods.

An agency is particularly desired for Manchester cotton goods.

GUATEMALA—continued.

The enquirer claims to have had many years' experience in Guatemala city, especially in the sale of machinery, and has lately opened an office there for the sale of electrical machinery, motor engines, coffee and sugar machinery, etc.

The enquirer also wishes to represent United Kingdom insurance companies.

Insurance.
(Agent's services offered).

United Kingdom manufacturers, and United Kingdom insurance companies, desirous of appointing an agent in Guatemala city, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Depart-

ment of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (261) should be quoted.

In the case of such goods as British firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on page 58), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now, with a view to trade when circumstances permit.

(D.C.I. 32,027.)

VENEZUELA. COLOMBIA.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Caracas (Mr. T. I. Rees) reports that an agent in that town, at present holding agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of china and earthenware, lace, and hardware, desires to represent for any lines not clashing with these goods a British commission house

wishing to establish or develop trade relations in Venezuela and Colombia. The enquirer states that he has two experienced salesmen working with him; he claims to be well acquainted with the markets in these countries, and to have numerous commercial relations there, and adds that he is able to visit the more important markets twice a year.

British commission houses desirous of being represented in Venezuela and Colombia may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, as above. In making application the reference number (262) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 31,501.)

VENEZUELA.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Caracas also reports that a firm in that town desires to obtain the representation, on commission, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned below. The firm states that, prior to the war, this method of local representation in Venezuela was

Embroideries and Lace; Hats; Toys; Drugs, Chemical Products, and Medicines.

this method of local representation in Venezuela was largely utilised by German firms, with the result that one-third of the total amount of imported goods came formerly from Germany.

The goods for which agencies are desired are:—

Manchester goods, including printed goods, calicoes, muslins, madapollams, etc.; woollen cloth, jute goods, velvets, silks, cotton thread, Nottingham embroideries and lace; felt and straw hats; toys; drugs and chemical products, and patent medicines.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of doing business in Venezuela, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (263) should be quoted.

In the case of such of the goods as British firms may not be in a position to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 58), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.

(D.C.I. 31,754.)

VENEZUELA—continued.

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Caracas) of 16th May publishes the text of a contract between the Venezuelan Ministerio de Fomento and Benjamin Gonzalez Maldonado, of Maracaibo, for the working of petroleum, asphalt, etc., deposits in the Altagracia Municipality, State of Zulia, the Govern-Plant and Material for working Oil Deposits.

ment leasing the deposits for a period of 25 years.

The concessionaire must commence the working of the deposits within three years from the date of the approval of the contract. He will be required to pay annually to the Government 1 bolivar (9.6d.) for each hectare leased, and 2 bolivars in respect of every metric ton of products

All machinery, pipes, instruments and accessories, etc. imported from abroad for the working of the deposits will be exempt from Customs duties. The concessionaire will also have the right to establish railway connections, aerial ropeways, etc., and to construct wharves at the points of shipment. Hectare = 2.47 acres; metric ton = 2204.6 lb.

CHINA.

Increasing Demand for Certain Goods. See notice on p. 89.

OPENINGS FOR TRADE IN ALL COUNTRIES ABROAD,

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, the Board of Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries,

supplemented by information from other sources available to the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1916, 575 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 128,662 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

A small charge is made for the service, which includes the regular supply of the "Board of Trade Journal." Firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

The "Journal" itself contains information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Comptroller-General of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London,

E.C. 2, for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

×

EXHIBITIONS.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS. Exhibition at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

An Exhibition of samples of goods of enemy manufacture, including many recent additions, is now being held in the new Sample Rooms of the Department of Commercial Intelligence (5th Floor), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Exhibition is open to British manufacturers and exporters of British goods every week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The samples, which number approximately 3,000, are of considerable variety, and are labelled with prices (where available), and the name of the country in which the goods are sold. Certain of the samples represent quite recent designs from enemy sources, and should be of interest to British manufacturers desirous of obtaining information respecting the new styles of goods at present being manufactured in enemy countries.

The markets represented by the samples are as follows: -United Kingdom, British India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa (South, East and North), Russia, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, France, Portugal, Italy, United States of America, Central and South America, Siam, China, and

other Far Eastern markets.

A general list of the samples on exhibition appeared on p. 524 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th June.

OTHER SAMPLES ON VIEW.

Attention is also called to the undermentioned samples which are on view in the Enquiry Room of the Department:-

Samples.			Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."		
				Date.	Page.
Dyes and Dyed Materials from Corea Zirkite (Zirconia) Ore from Brazil Dye and Dyed Material from Argentina Malva Fibre from Cuba				12th July, 1917 21st June, ,, 21st ,, ,, 14th, ,, ,,	104 664 666 610
Illipe Nuts from Dutch West Borneo Diatomaceous Earth from Spain Diatomacecus Earth from Oregon Three-ply Veneer from Ne v Zealand Fibre for Rope-making from Turkestan	•••			12th April, ,, 29th March, ,, 15th ,, ,, 15th Feb., ,, 25th Jan., ,,	610 834 744 518 241

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CATALOGUES.

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with German and Austrian methods of advertising, the Board of Trade have collected over 8,000 specimen catalogues of German and Austrian origin, and these may be inspected at the British Industries Fair Office, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

A new index has been prepared, in which the catalogues are classified both as regards articles of manufacture and names of manufacturers, thus

rendering identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter. Copies of this index may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence,

British Industries Fair Office, as above.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED.

Additions to and Amendments in List.*

An Order of Council, dated 6th July, further amends the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, by the addition thereto, removal therefrom, and variation therein of certain names, as set forth in the following Schedule: -

SCHEDULE.

Additions to List.

†ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

Arienti, Hector, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

CHILE.

Girardi Hermanos, Tocopilla.

COLOMBIA.

Hollmann, Karl, & Company, Bogotá.

DENMARK.

Pingel, Heinrich, & Company, A/S., Tordenskjoldsgade 29, Copenhagen. ECUADOR.

Dapelo, José, Guayaquil.

GREECE.

Canellopoulos, Canellos, Rue de Maison, Patras.

*MOROCCO.

Chachoh, Mohammed Ben Ahmed, Alcazar.

†NETHERLANDS.

"Observator" N. V., Eendrachtstraat 174/6 & Westzeedijk 52, Rotterdam. Ruoff, J. G. A. (see Schöffer & Company).

Serena Metaalgloeilampenfabrik, N. V. (Serena Lamp Manufacturing Company), Rembrandtstraat, Nijmegen.

Vos, A. J., & Company, Badhuisstraat 115, Scheveningen.

†NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Altmann, Autohandel Gebroeders, Bandoeng. Autohandel Gebroeders Altmann, Bandoeng.

Bäumer, P., & Company, Winkel Maatschappy v/h, Padang. Diepenbroek, G., Halte Prambon, Sourabaya.

Digel, C. J., Samarinda.

Oost Indische Producten Bank, N. V., Batavia.

Hoeven, H. des Amorie Van Der, Batavia.

Soen Ho Seng, N. V., Batavia.

Soff, J. C., Langsa, Sumatra. Technisch Controle Bureau, Sourabaya.

Tjia Tjeng Kwie, Batavia. Wildi, C., Pematang Siantar, Sumatra.

NORWAY.

Therkelsen, A. H., Storthingstgt. 4, Christiania. Willer & Company, Storthingstgt. 4, Christiania.

^{*} See Note (1) on p. 67.

[†] See Note (2) on p. 68.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

Additions to List-continued.

PERU.

Quintana, N., & Company, Calle Mercaderes, Lima.

SPAIN.

Deposito de Carbones de Tenerife (see Deutsches Kohlen Depôt Gesellschaft).

Doetsch, Carlos (see Deutsch, Charles). Fernandez, M. R. (see Ribot, Miguel).

Scholtz, Hermanos, Calle Don Cristian II., Malaga. Tauler, R., Palamos.

Teschendorff & Company, Travessa S. Vincente & Calle Peaña 25, Grao de Valencia.

SWEDEN.

Bittner, Dr. Karl, Sturegatan 10, Stockholm.

Continental Export A/B., Drottninggatan 53, Stockholm. Ferrolegeringar A/B., Gustav Adolf's Torg 18, Stockholm.

Germania Konfektionen A/B., Malmskillnadsg. 25 & Götgatan 7, Stockholm.

Lagamills A/B., Timsfors.

Lion, Carl, Lidingö-Brevik, Stockholm. Malmö Oljeslageri, A/B., Nobelvägen, Malmö. Tryckfärgsfabrik, Trälleborg.

Weissenberg, Herm (of Germania Konfektionen A/B.), Malmskillnadsg. 25 k Götgatan 7, Stockholm. VENEZUELA.

Chacin, Emiro, Maracaibo. Marquez, Lino Bossio, Ciudad Bolivar. Montiel, Roman, Maracaibo. Regener, Ernesto, Puerto Cabello & Rio Chico.

Removals from List.

ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY & URUGUAY.

Acosta y Lara, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Cadenas, Enrique, Calle Juncal 1388, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Rhodin, Thor, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Rocco, F., & Company, Cerro Largo 821 & Calle Paraguay 1968, Montevideo, Uruguay.

BRAZIL.

Dias, José Esteves, Para.

Oliveira, Henrique, & Company (see W. Marx).

GREECE.

Farkouh, George, Salonika & Athens.

MOROCCO.

Moryusef, Joseph & Yahia, Laraiche.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Soe Hoo Sing Handels Maatschappy, Sourabaya.

NORWAY.

Behrentz, Andreas, Aalesund.

PERU.

Garcia, Antenor, & Company, Piura.

SPAIN.

Pedrol, Manuel, Tarragona.

Teschendorff, Steiner & Company, Travessa S. Vincente & Calle Peana 25 Grao de Valencia (see Teschendorff & Company in "Additions to

VENEZUELA.

Dubuc, A., Maracaibo.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

Variations in List.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:

ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY & URUGUAY.

24th March, 1916. Clausen & Company, Calle Uruguay 949, Montevideo, Uruguay.

2nd February, 1917. Cruz Alta, Ingenio Azucarero Germano Argentino, Tucuman, Argentina, should read

Ingenio Azucarero Germano Argentino, Cruz Alta, Tucuman, Argentina.

8th December, 1916. Juthmann, Ricardo, Montevideo, Uruguay, should read

Guthmann, Ricardo, Montevideo, Uruguay.

BRAZIL.

10th November, 1916. Marx, W. (alias "Norbert Hertz," alias "Nils Nissen "), Rua de Alfandega 102, Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE.

19th January, 1917. Schacht, Guillermo (partner of Schacht & Wyneken), Calle Blanco 947, Valparaiso & Coronel.

COLOMBIA.

22nd June, 1917. Wolf, Pablo, Cali.

ECUADOR.

24th March, 1916. Bunge, Julio, Hotel Proprietor, Hotel des Etrangers, Quito.

24th March, 1916. Kruger & Company, Avenida Segunda 400-402, Calle 11A-118 & 120, and Pichincha 400, Guayaquil; & Quito. 24th March, 1916. Poppe, Adolfo, Guayaquil & Quito.

NETHERLANDS

16th February, 1917. Blijdenstein, H. H., Stadhouderskade 16a & Post Box 263, Amsterdam; Rotterdam & Apeldoorn.

25th May, 1917. "Monopol" Automobiel Import Maatschappy, Wynstraat 117, Rotterdam; & Breda.
24th November, 1916. Schöffer & Company (J. G. A. Ruoff), Zuidblaak 54, Rotterdam; & Raadhuisstr. 3, Amsterdam.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

8th June, 1917. Ting Twoan, Menado, should read Ting Tjoan, Menado.

SPAIN.

8th September, 1916. Deutsch, Charles (or Carlos Doetsch), Atocha 151, Madrid; and Pegarillos, Huelva.

29th February, 1916. Deutsches Kohlen Depot Gessellschaft (Deposito de

Carbones de Tenerife), Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

10th November, 1916. Ribot, Miguel (M. R. Fernandez), Plaza de la Merced 2 Segundo, Barcelona.

SWEDEN

8th August, 1916. Fridafors Fabriks A/B., Fridafors & Malmö.

Note (1).—All persons or firms resident, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom are prohibited from having with any person or firm mentioned in this List, or in any List issued under the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3, any dealings other than such as are expressly authorised by Paragraph 5 of the Proclamation. A List consolidating all previous Lists was published on the 22nd June, 1917 (The Consolidating List No. 29a), which together with the

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

List herewith annexed contains all the names which up to this date are included in the Statutory List.

Additions to and variations in these Lists will be published at intervals

approximately of two weeks.

The Lists are published in the "London Gazette" and in the "Board of Trade Journal," and separate copies of all Lists may be obtained at a small cost from the Superintendent of Publications, His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Note (2).—Where a person or firm mentioned in the List has more than one address in the country or group of countries under which the name of the person or firm appears, all dealings in that country, or in any country in the group, with such person or firm are prohibited, even in cases where one only of the addresses or one only of the countries is specifically mentioned.

Note (3).—Trading is prohibited under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 25th June and 10th November, 1915, with any person or firm of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia or Portuguese East Africa. Persons or firms in the United Kingdom are therefore prohibited from trading with any person or firm of enemy nationality in any of those countries, even though such person or firm is not mentioned by name in the Statutory List.

Note (4).—In order to minimise as far as possible any inconvenience which may be caused to British traders by the dislocation of export trade owing to the inclusion in the Statutory List of a former connection, the Foreign Trade Department is collecting and classifying the names of nonenemy firms who may be able to act as substitutes for firms mentioned in the Statutory List. A considerable amount of information is already available at the Foreign Trade Department, and it is in many cases possible to suggest the names of satisfactory substitutes without the necessity of referring the matter abroad. The Department is, however, prepared on application to inquire of His Majesty's Representatives abroad for the names of suitable substitutes. When the applicant wishes this done by telegraph he is required to undertake to pay the cost of telegraphic correspondence. It would greatly facilitate the work of the Foreign Trade Department if applicants in making enquiries would specify the particular trade or trades for which substitutes are required.

Note (5).—The Statutory List for each country is telegraphed, on the day of issue, to His Majesty's Representative in that country, who is instructed to notify accordingly British Consular Officers, to whom persons abroad should apply for information as to names on the List. Persons and firms in the United Kingdom with agencies or branches abroad would, however, be well advised to furnish such agencies or branches with issues of the List as they appear. The Lists for all countries in Central or South America are also telegraphed to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, who transmits them to H.M. Consul-General at New York and to other centres in the United States likely to be interested.

Note (6).—It is not unusual for firms in Holland and the Netherlands East Indies to be registered under names commencing with descriptive terms, such as "Handel Maatschappy" (Trading Company) or "Naamlooze Venootschap" (Limited Liability Company)). In such cases it has been found more convenient to publish the firm under its proper name, followed by the general descriptive term "Handel Maatschappy" or "Naamlooze Venootschap" (N.V.), as in the case of an English Company. For instance, Handel Maatschappy van den Berg & Company and Naamlooze Venootschap de Komeet v/h Dumonceau Frères will be found under "Berg" and "Komeet" respectively, and not under "Handel" or "Naamlooze."

EXPORTS TO THE NETHERLANDS.

Prohibition of Exports unless Consigned to Authorised Persons.

An Order-of-Council, dated 6th July, orders that the Proclamation of 25th June, 1915, prohibiting exports to the Netherlands unless consigned to certain authorised persons (see pp. 17-18 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st July, 1915), as amended by the Order-in-Council of 7th October, 1915 (see pp. 88-9 of the "Journal" of 14th October, 1915), should be further amended by the substitution for the Schedule to that Proclamation, as amended, of the following Schedule:—

Country.	Articles.	Authorised Persons.
The Netherlands.	All articles except— 1. Printed matter of all descriptions. 2. Empty receptacles, except bags or wrappers made of jute, returned to the Netherlands. 3. Worn clothing and other personal effects. 4. Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food. 5. Sanitary earthenware, without fittings of any kind. 6. Pottery and common earthenware for table and household purposes. 7. Books. 8. Dolls and toys (except electric torches). 9. Wooden clock cises. 10. Slates and slate pincils. 11. Postage stamp albums and picture postcard albums. 12. Tiles.	The Government of the Netherland or any Department thereof (provided that the permission of th Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is previously obtained); and British Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the Netherlands or and Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the Netherlands of an allied on neutral country (provided that in the case of consignments to Diplomatic or Consular Officers of neutral countries the permission of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is previously obtained); the Netherlands Oversea Trust or (in the case of any prohibited or restricted goods which are authorised by licence to be exported) the person named in the licence as consignee.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Complete Lists Available.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence has received from the War Trade Department a number of copies of the List of Goods, the export of which from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of 10th May, 1917, as amended by the Order-of-Council of 22nd June. The List is thus complete to date, and, within the limits of the available supply, British firms may obtain gratis copies of the List on application, either personally or by letter, to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making written application, envelopes should be marked "Prohibited Exports."

CONTRABAND OF WAR. Consolidated Amended Lists.

A Proclamation, dated 2nd July, adds to and amends the lists of articles to be treated as contraband of war, and consolidates and re-issues them in alphabetical order, as follows:-

SCHEDULE I.—ABSOLUTE CONTRABAND.

Abrasive materials. (See "Emery.")

Acetic acid and acetates.

Acetic anhydride.

Acetic ether.

Acetones, and raw or finished materials usable for their preparation.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and their com-ponent parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Albumen.

Alcohols, including fusel oil and wood spirit, and their derivatives and preparations.

Aluminium, and its alloys, alumina, and salts of alumina.

Ammonia.

Ammonia liquor.

Ammonium salts.

Aniline and its derivatives.

Animals, saddle, draught, and pack, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war.

Antimony, and the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projecting of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids, or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations, and their component parts.

Armour plates.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their component parts.

Arsenic and its compounds.

Arsenical ore.

Asbestos. Asphalt.

(See "Rubber.") Balata.

Bamboo.

Barbed wire, and the implements for fixing and cutting same.

Barium chlorate and perchlorate.

Barium sulphate (barytes).

Bauxite.

(See "Mineral Oils.") Benzine.

Benzol and its mixtures and derivatives.

Bitumen.

Bleaching powder.

Bone black.

Bones in any form, whole or crushed; bone ash.

Borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds.

Bromine.

Cadmium, cadmium alloys, and cadmium ore.

Calcium acetate, nitrate, and carbide.

Calcium sulphate.

Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

Camphor.

Capsicum.

Carbolic acid. (See "Phenol.")

Carbon disulphide.

Carbon, halogen compounds of. Carborundum. (See "Emery.") Carbonyl chloride. (See "Phosgene.") Cartridges. (See "Projectiles.")

Caustic potash. Caustic soda.

Celluloid.

Cerium, and its alloys and compounds.

CONTRABAND OF WAR-continued.

SCHEDULE 1.—ABSOLUTE CONTRABAND—continued.

Unarges. (See "Projectiles.")
Cheques. (See "Gold."

Chloride of lime.

Chlorides, metallic (except chloride of sodium), and metalloidic.

Chlorine.

Chromium and its alloys, salts, compounds and ores.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

Cobalt and its alloys, salts, compounds and ores.

Copper pyrites, and other copper ores.

Copper, unwrought and part wrought; copper wire; alloys and compounds of copper.

Cork, including cork dust.

Corundum. (See "Emery.")

Cotton, raw, linters, cotton waste, cotton yarns, cotton piece-goods, and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.

Coupons. (See "Gold.")

Credit notes. (See "Gold.")

Cresol and its mixtures and derivatives.

Cyanamide.

Debit notes. (See "Gold.")

Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes.

Electrical appliances adapted for use in war, and their component parts.

Electrolytic iron.

Emery, corundum, carborundum, and all other abrasive materials, whether natural or artificial, and the manufactures thereof.

Equipment. (See "Clothing.")

Explosives, materials used in the manufacture of.

Explosives specially prepared for use in war.

Fatty acids. Feldspar.

Ferro-alloys of all kinds.

Ferro-silicon.

Fibres, vegetable, and yarns made therefrom. Financial documents. (See "Gold.")

Flax.

Forges, field, and their component parts. Formic acids and formates. Formic ether.

Fusel oil. (See "Alcohols.")

Gases for war purposes, and materials for production thereof.

Glycerine.

Gold, silver, paper-money, securities, negotiable instruments, cheques, drafts orders, warrants, coupons, letters of credit, delegation, or advice, credit and debit notes, or other documents which in themselves, or if completed, or if acted upon by the recipient, authorise, confirm, or give effect to the transfer ' of money, credit, or securities. Goldbeaters' skin.

Gun-mountings and their component parts. Gutta-percha. (See "Rubber.")

Hæmatite iron ore. Hæmatite pig-iron.

Hair, animal, of all kinds, and tops, and noils and yarns of animal hair.

Harness, of all kinds, of a distinctively military character.

Hides of cattle buffaloes, and horses.

Hydrochloric acid.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

Incendiary materials for war purposes. Insulating materials, raw and manufactured.

Iodine and its compounds.

Iridium and its alloys and compounds.

Iron (electrolytic). Iron pyrites.

CONTRABAND OF WAR-continued. SCHEDULE I .- ABSOLUTE CONTRABAND-continued.

Lathes, machines, and tools, capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war.

Lead and lead ore.

Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing.

Leather belting; hydraulic leather; pump leather.

Letters of credit, delegation, or advice. (See "Gold.") Light producing materials for war purposes.

Limbers and limber-boxes and their component parts.

(See "Strontium.") Lithium.

Lubricants.

Machines. (See "Lathes.")

Manganese and manganese ore.

Manganese dioxide.

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of 4 miles to 1 inch or any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale, by photography or otherwise, of such maps and plans.

Mercury.

Metallic sulphites and thiosulphates.

Mineral oils, including benzine and motor-spirit. Molybdenum and molybdenite.

Monazite sand.

Motor-spirit. (See "Mineral Oils.")

Motor vehicles of all kinds, and their component parts and accessories. Naphtha. (See "Solvent Naphtha.")

Naphthalene and its mixtures and derivatives. Negotiable instruments. (See "Gold.") Nickel and its alloys, salts, compounds and ores.

Nitrates of all kinds.

Nitric acid.

Oleum. (See "Sulphuric Acid.")

Orders. (See "Gold.")

Osmium and its alloys and compounds.

Oxalic acid and oxalates.

Palladium and its alloys and compounds. Paper-money. (See "Gold.")

Peppers. Phenates.

Phenol (carbolic acid) and its mixtures and derivatives.

Phosgene (carbonyl chloride) Phosphorus and its compounds.

Photographic films, plates, and paper, sensitised.

Pitch.

Platinum and its alloys and compounds.

Potassium salts.

Powder specially prepared for use in war.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges, and grenades of all kinds, and their components parts.

Prussiate of soda.

Quebracho wood. (See "Tanning substances.")

Quillaia bark.

Ramie.

Rangefinders and their component parts.

Rattans.

Resinous products.

Rhodium and its alloys and compounds.

Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions and jellies containing rubber and any other preparations containing balata and guttapercha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.: Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc), and goods made wholly or partly of rubber. Ruthenium and its alloys and compounds.

Sabadilla seeds and preparations thereof.

CONTRABAND OF WAR-continued.

. SCHEDULE I .- ABSOLUTE CONTRABAND-continued.

Searchlights and their component parts. Securities. (See "Gold.")

Selenium.

Silk, artificial, and the manufactures thereof.

Silk, in all forms, and the manufactures thereof; silk cocoons. Silver. (See "Gold.")
Skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer.

Smoke-producing materials for war purposes.

Soap.

Soda lime.

Sodium.

Sodium chlorate and perchlorate.

Sodium cyanide.

Solvent naphtha and its mixtures and derivatives.

Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum.

Strontium and lithium compounds, and mixtures containing the same.

Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.

Sulphur.

Sulphur dioxide.

Sulphuric acid; fuming sulphuric acid (oleum).

Sulphuric ether.

Talc.

Tanning substances of all kinds, including quebracho wood, and extracts for use in tanning.

Tantalum and its alloys, salts, compounds and ores.

Thiosulphates. (See "Metallic Sulphites.")
Thorium and its alloys and compounds.

Tin; chloride of tin; tin-ore.

Titanium and its salts and compounds; titanium ore.

Toluol and its mixtures and derivatives.

Tools. (See "Lathes.")

Tungsten and its alloys and compounds; tungsten ores.

Turpentine (oil and spirit).

Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres. Uranium and its salts and compounds; uranium ore.

Vanadium and its alloys, salts, compounds and ores. Vegetable fibres. (See "Fibres.")

Waggons, military, and their component parts.
Warrants. (See "Gold.")
Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

Waxes of all kinds.

Wire, barbed. (See "Barbed wire.")
Wire, steel and iron.
Wood spirit. (See "Alcohols.")
Wood tar and wood tar oil.

Woods of all kinds capable of use in war.

Wool, raw, combed, or carded; wool waste; wool tops and noils; woollen or worsted yarns.

Xylol and its mixtures and derivatives.

Zinc and its alloys.

Zinc ore.

Zirconia.

Zirconium and its alloys and compounds.

SCHEDULE II.—CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND.

Algae, lichens, and mosses.

Barrels and casks, empty, of all kinds, and their component parts.

Bladders.

CONTRABAND OF WAR-continued.

SCHEDULE II .- CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND-continued.

Boots and shoes, suitable for use in war.

Casein.

Casings. Casks. (See "Barrels.") Charcoal. (See "Fuel.")

Chronometers.

Clothing and fabrics for clothing, suitable for use in war. Docks, floating, and their component parts; parts of docks. Explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

Field glasses.

Foodstuffs.

Forage and feeding-stuffs for animals.

Fuel, including charcoal, other than mineral oils. Furs utilisable for clothing suitable for use in war. Gelatine, and substances used in the manufacture thereof.

Glue, and substances used in the manufacture thereof.

Guts.

Harness and saddlery.

Horse-shoes and shoeing materials. Lichens. (See "Algae.") Mosses. (See "Algae.")

Nautical instruments, all kinds of.

Oils and fats, animal, fish, and vegetable, other than those capable of use as lubricants, and not including essential oils.

Oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels.

Powder not specially prepared for use in war.

Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock. Sausage skins.

Skins utilisable for clothing suitable for use in war.

Sponges, raw and prepared.

Telegraphs, materials for; materials for wireless telegraphs. Telephones, materials for.

Telescopes.

Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.

Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds.

Yeast.

APPROVED CONSIGNEES IN CHINA.

The "London Gazette" of 10th July notifies that the list of approved consignees in China, published as a Supplement to the "London Gazette" of 18th May, has been amended by the addition of the name of Pharmacie Centrale, Hankow; and by the removal of the name of Shun Kee and Co., Shanghai.

The revised list of approved consignees in China may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. Applications for further information in regard to firms on this list should be addressed to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lencaster House, St. James', S.W. 1.

N.B.—The white list of approved consignees in China applies also to firms in Harbin (even though goods are entered as consigned to Harbin, Russia), but does not apply to firms in the British Colony of Hong Kong, or to firms in Wei-hai-wei, Macao, Tsingtau, Dalny (Dairen), or the Japanese Leased Territory in Kwantung.]

CONTROL OF STOCKS OF TOBACCO.

The Board of Trade have issued the following instructions with respect to the delivery of tobacco, supplementing those already issued under the Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 1), 1917:-

After the 2nd day of July, 1917, no person being a manufacturer of tobacco in a bonded warehouse or warehouses shall (without a permit in

CONTROL OF STOCKS OF TOBACCO—continued.

that behalf issued by or under any special directions of the Board of Trade) receive into that warehouse or those warehouses in any calendar mouth any greater amount of tobacco than one-twelfth part of the amount received into that warehouse or those warehouses during the year ended the 31st day of December, 1916, except that if the amount received into any such warehouse or warehouses in any one month is less than the amount hereinbefore authorised so to be received the amount which may be received into that warehouse or those warehouses in the next succeeding month may be increased by the amount of the deficiency.

Special permits in pursuance of the above instruction will only be issued if and when necessary for the purpose of providing additional quantities of manufactured tobacco for H.M. Forces. Applications for such permits may be addressed to the Secretary, Tobacco Control Board, 1, Great George Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, reference being made to the number

of the Instruction (4).

[Note.—The operative clauses of the "Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 1), 1917," were published on pp. 527-8 of the "Board of Productive Control of Control 7th June.]

THE COAL TRANSPORT ORDER, 1917.

The Board of Trade have made the following Order, dated 4th July, relative to the transport of coal:

1. With a view to effecting economies in transport and to facilitating the supply of coal, such restrictions may be placed on the transport of coal from particular areas or particular collieries in the United Kingdom to particular areas or particular destinations as the Board of Trade may from time to time consider necessary, and when such restrictions are so placed it shall be the duty of every person affected thereby to comply with the requirements of the Board of Trade for the purposes of giving effect thereto.

2. Contracts for the sale of coal shall be abrogated to such extent and as from such dates as may be deemed by the Board of Trade to be necessary in order to secure compliance with their requirements under this Order.

3. The requirements of the Board of Trade under this Order shall be notified in the form of directions (see below) issued from time to time by the Controller of Coal Mines. Such directions may relate to any or all of the following matters: -

(a) The restriction or discontinuance of the transport of coal from particular areas or particular collieries to particular areas or particular destinations, either absolutely or by any specified method of transport or otherwise than by such method of transport as may be specified.

(b) The contracts which are to be regarded as abrogated with a view to facilitating compliance with such directions.

(c) Furnishing information by and to such parties and in such forms as may be specified in the directions.

(d) Any other matters for which provision may be necessary for the purpose of this Order. 4. Infringements of this Order are summary offences, subject to penalties under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. This Order may be cited as the Coal Transport Order, 1917.

In reference to the foregoing it may be noted that the Controller of Coal Mines has issued directions embodying full particulars of the reorganisation scheme for the transport of coal, which has been framed to relieve the existing congestion and the increasing pressure on the railways caused by

The complete text of the directions was published in the advertisement columns of the press on 9th July, and is therefore not reproduced here.

IMPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PAPER AND PAPER-MAKING MATERIALS.

Revised Regulations.

The Royal Commission on Paper has issued, under date 2nd July, revised regulations as to the importation of paper and the distribution of paper and paper-making materials. The regulations respecting importation remain practically in the form in which they were published on p. 806 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th March last. As regards distribution, however, the new regulations provide for the issue of priority certificates, and the text of the regulations as regards distribution are accordingly set out below:—

DISTRIBUTION.

Priority.

11. Until further notice priority certificates will be issued in order to secure supplies under the regulations in respect of :-

1. Any contract or order placed by the Admiralty, the War Office or

the Ministry of Munitions.

2. Any contract or order which the Admiralty, the War Office or the Ministry of Munitions certifies in writing to be War or Munitions work.

3. Any contract for Naval or Military Equipment placed by an Allied Government by or with the consent in writing of the Admiralty,

the War Office or the Ministry of Munitions.

4. Any contract or order placed by the Stationery Office or any other Government Department which the Department certifies in writing to be necessary for the efficient conduct of the war, or to be essential and urgent in the national interest.

5. Any contract or order placed by public authorities or public utility companies and certified by them in writing to be for the minimum quantity that will enable them to carry on so much of their

work as is necessary in the national interest.

6. Any contract or order which the Paper Commission directs to be treated as on an equality with war work.

It must be clearly understood that the priority certificates will give no claim to supplies in excess of the amount to be granted under the regula-

All contracts and orders for which certificates are issued shall take precedence of all other contracts and orders, irrespective of the date when the orders were received and of any contractual obligations to the contrary. If in consequence of the issue of a priority certificate any importer, maker, or dealer shall be unable wholly or partially to execute any contract or order, he shall forthwith give notice thereof in writing to his customer, who shall thereupon have the option to give a counternotice in writing to cancel such contract or order.

In the case of contracts and orders placed or certified by Government Departments, if more than one certificate has been issued to any one person, the order of precedence in which those contracts or orders shall be executed will, if necessary, be determined by the Government Departments concerned. In all other cases it will be determined, where neces-

sary, by the Paper Commission.

14. These priority regulations do not increase the quantity of paper or paper-making materials which an importer, maker, dealer or consumer may obtain. They only determine the order in which, in relation to the supplies of other persons, particular contracts or orders shall be executed.

15. Where, for purposes connected with or arising out of the war, the Government requires supplies of goods which involve the importation of paper or paper-making materials by any person in excess of his allowance under these regulations, the Commission may license the importation of

Importation and Distribution of Paper and Paper-making Materials—continued.

such additional quantities as appear to them to be necessary. When application is made for a licence for the importation of such an extra supply, the Commission will require to be satisfied (1) that the extra supply asked for is no more than is required for Government orders after the supplies available under these regulations have been used for those orders; and (2) that it is impossible to obtain the requisite supply unless

a special licence is granted for an extra importation.

16. Any maker or user of or dealer in paper may be required by the Paper Commission to accept orders for priority certificate purposes. In default, the supplies of paper or paper-making material which he would otherwise receive or be entitled to claim for such purposes may be transferred to persons who can execute such orders. The terms upon which such orders shall be executed or such transfers made will be determined by the Commission.

17. No priority certificates, other than those given on the form issued by the Paper Commission and set out in the Schedule hereto, are valid as authority for giving priority to any contract or order for paper. The

Commission may cancel such certificates at any time.

General.

18. Importers of or dealers in paper or paper-making materials shall, if required, supply such paper and the paper made from such materials to those persons whom they supplied with paper in the previous year to the extent of the same proportion of the weight of paper so supplied to them in that year, as the importer is allowed under Clauses 2, 3, and 4. If an importer, manufacturer, or dealer, after meeting the claims under regulations of holders of priority certificates, is unable to meet all other claims under the regulations, the balance available shall be distributed pro rata.

19. Importers or dealers shall stipulate as a condition of giving supplies as required in the preceding regulation that, subject also to the priority certificates, the persons to whom they give them shall in turn, if required, supply to their trade customers the corresponding proportion of the weight of paper supplied to them in the previous year under similar conditions. The persons thus supplied shall receive their supply only on condition that they again supply their trade customers in the same

proportion.

20. Reasonable notice must be given by claimants under the regulations to their suppliers. Such notice should relate to each four-monthly period

of the year.

21. Subject to these regulations and to priority certificates, the notice referred to in the previous clause is binding upon both parties. If the price be not mutually agreed when notice is given, or subsequently, it shall be determined by the Commission. Supplies must be continued pending settlement of price.

22. If any person fails, in the opinion of the Commission, to meet claims under these regulations or the priority certificates, the Commission

may take steps to withhold his supplies.

23. Should any complaint be received that an excessive or unreasonable price is being demanded for paper which has to be supplied under these regulations, or that reasonable requests for paper of a given quality or weight are being refused, the Commission will investigate such complaint and if satisfied that the complaint is substantiated will take such action with regard thereto as may seem desirable.

24. Where a supplier cannot supply a customer as required by these regulations, or where for any other adequate reason, such a customer is obtaining or desires to obtain his supply of paper in whole or in part from another person than the one from whom he received his supply in

IMPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PAPER AND PAPER-MAKING MATERIALS—continued.

the previous year, the Commission may (1) increase the licence of the person from whom the customer is obtaining or desires to obtain his supply; or (2) issue to the purchaser a licence to import. In either case the Commission may, if satisfied that it will be equitable to do so, correspondingly reduce the licence of the person who supplied the customer in the previous year.

25. No allowance of extra weight of paper or materials can be made for new businesses, new newspapers, increased business, or increased circulation since March 1st, 1916. No allowance of extra weight can be made after March 1st, 1917, for wet pulp.

26. Licences may be exchanged on the basis of ton for ton if the

change is to be from paper to material, and of one ton of paper for 30 cwt.

of material if the change is to be from materials to paper.

27. It is hoped and expected that all parties to existing contracts made before March 1st, 1917, will be willing, where necessary, to adjust them reasonably to the altered conditions which these regulations involve. A customer will not necessarily be regarded as being entitled to his supplies under the regulations of the Commission if he has already obtained or is obtaining similar supplies under other arrangements from the same or other sources. To the extent to which a customer has obtained or is obtaining such other supplies his supplies under those regulations from obtaining such other supplies his supplies under these regulations from

those persons who supplied him in the previous year may be reduced.

28. It must be clearly understood that any licence which the Commission may issue will not over-ride, but will be subject to the granting of, a Board of Trade licence in the case of any importation of paper or paper-

making material from Belgium.

29. The word "person" includes any firm, company or corporation.

30. The classification of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise shall be adopted for all paper or paper-making materials affected by these regulations.

SCHEDULE. Certificate.

This certificate is issued to secure priority for supplies hereinafter referred to, in accordance with the regulations issued by the Royal Com-

nission on Paper, and to be granted under su	d gives no claim to supplies in excess of the amount ich regulations.
F	ull name of firm
В	usiness of firm
A	ddress of firm
	Reference No
	Date1917.
Quantity and Descrip	No(if any). tion
	······································
I/We hereby certify Regulation printed on above are required for	that such order is entitled to priority under the the back hereof, and that all the materials specified the following and for no other purposes:—
	the above to be a true and accurate statement. Signed on behalf of

by.....

Importation and Distribution of Paper and Paper-making Materials—continued.

A false declaration on this certificate is an offence under the regulations made in pursuance of the Defence of the Realm Acts.

This certificate must be forwarded as soon as the order is accepted to the Secretary, Royal Commission on Paper, Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

Forms of application for import licences and for priority certificates may be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Commission on Paper.
(D.C.I. 33,179.)

CONTROL OF TIMBER SUPPLIES.

Licences required for Sales. Maximum Prices Fixed.

The Controller of Timber Supplies announces that two Orders, both dated 4th July, have been made by the Army Council under the Defence of the

Realm Regulations.

(1) The "Standing Timber (United Kingdom) Order, 1917," provides that sales of standing timber are prohibited without the licence of the Controller, which must be applied for by the purchaser in the prescribed form, with full particulars. The Order has no application to sales of real property, and no licence is required for purchases by a single buyer not exceeding £300 in value for three months.

It is further announced that the Order is designed to prevent the purchase of standing timber with a view to holding for higher prices without felling and conversion. There is no intention of restricting the sale and purchase for felling and conversion within a reasonable time by persons having available the necessary plant and resources for the purpose.

With regard to auctions, no objection would be raised to these being held,

with regard to auctions, no objection would be raised to these being held, subject to a permit afterwards being obtained by the proposed buyer. It would appear preferable, however, that sale by tender should be substituted

when possible.

(2) The "Home-Grown Timber Prices (Great Britain) Order, 1917," fixes maximum prices for timber of the ordinary qualities, leaving other descriptions to be sold at proportionate prices in accordance with the usual trade customs. It is hoped that any cases where the absence of a maximum price for special grades results in excessive prices will be promptly brought to the notice of the Controller of Timber Supplies, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

RESTRICTIONS ON DEALINGS IN NOILS AND EAST INDIAN GOATS' HAIR.

The War Department (Wool Section) have issued the following announcements:—

Export of Rejected Noils.

Where the holder of a permit for sale of a rejected lot of noils desires to obtain a licence to export a portion only of the lot, he is required under the existing instructions to submit the rejection sample to the War Trade Department when making application for a licence. If he desires to export a further portion or the balance of the rejected lot, he must submit a fresh sample of the balance to the Department, at the same time returning the permit for sale already issued to him by the Department.

If the balance of such lot is rejected a new permit will be issued in respect

of such balance.

If any rejected noils are carbonised, they must be re-offered to the Department in the carbonised state.

RESTRICTIONS ON DEALINGS IN NOILS AND EAST INDIAN GOATS' HAIR—continued.

Sale of East Indian Goats' Hair.

For the purposes of the Army Council Order restricting the sale of East Indian wool (see pp. 342-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th May), East Indian wool is deemed to include East Indian goats' hair.

MANUFACTURE OF AND DEALINGS IN SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS.

The Secretary of the War Office notifies that the Army Council have issued two Orders, both dated 30th June, relative to the purchase, sale, or manufacture of sheep and lamb skins.

The Orders are to the following effect:-

Sheep and Lamb Skins produced in Great Britain.

All persons engaged in the purchase, sale, or manufacture of sheep and lamb skins, taken from sheep or lambs killed in Great Britain, including slink lambs and morts, or any article wholly or partly manufactured therefrom, shall comply with the following regulations:—

(1) Save as hereinafter specifically excepted, no fellmonger shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, hold any skins of the descriptions aforesaid (other than those from slink lambs) for a period exceeding three weeks after the receipt by him of the woolled skins, but all fellmongers shall deliver such skins as aforesaid duly fell-

mongered to a tanner or dresser within the said period.

Provided that no person shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, fellmonger, sell, or deliver any shearling skins of the descriptions aforesaid which would when fellmongered produce an Extra pelt, but shall salt them immediately on receipt thereof, and keep them for inspection by a person authorised by the Director of Army Contracts. Such skins shall be re-salted within seven days of the receipt thereof, and if they have not been inspected within fourteen days of such: receipt application shall be made to the Director of Army Contracts for permission to fellmonger them.

(2) All fellmongers and/or tanners shall grade all pelts of the descriptions aforesaid on the same principles and according to the same standards of assortment as those generally prevailing in the trade prior to 9th April, 1917.

The classification shall be as follows:-

(a) Sheep Pelts.

1. English.—Extras, firsts, seconds, thirds.

2. Scotch.—Primes, light primes, seconds.

(b) Lamb Pelts.

1. English.—Supers, firsts, seconds.

2. Scotch.—Primes, seconds.

In the event of any dispute as to the classification, the determination of the Director of Army Contracts shall be final.
[Clauses 3 and 4 of this Order are identical with 1 and 2 below, except that

the words in italics should be read as applying to this Order.]

Imported Sheep and Lamb Skins.

All persons engaged in the purchase, sale, or manufacture of sheep and lamb skins of foreign and/or Colonial origin, including slink lambs, or any article wholly or partly manufactured therefrom, shall comply with the following regulations :-

1. Any person having in his possession any skins, pelts or basils of the description aforesaid, which he cannot put into work for manufacture into basils or finished leather within thirty days from the above date, or of the receipt by him of the (woolled skins) skins, pelts or basils—whichever period shall be the longer—shall forthwith notify the Director of Army Contracts.

MANUFACTURE OF AND DEALINGS IN SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS—continued.

2. No tanner or dresser of (sheep skins) sheep and lamb skins of the description aforesaid shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, tan or dress any such skins, pelts, or basils otherwise than for the production of leather for the purposes of a Government contract or order or for such other purpose as may be approved by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

[The words in italics should be read in connection with and as applying

only to the above Order relating to skins produced in Great Britain.]

RESTRICTIONS ON DEALING IN MACHINE TOOLS.

The Minister of Munitions desires to call attention to the fact that, under the Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations, no person is allowed to sell, purchase, hire or loan, or send on approval, any new or second-hand machine tools, without the permission in writing of the Ministry of Munitions.

Applications from intending purchasers should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Executive Officers of the Area Clearing Houses, the addresses of which can be obtained on application to the Central Clearing House,

Charing Cross Building, London, W.C. 2.

Applications for permission to sell should be addressed to the Machine Tool Department, Charing Cross Building, Villiers Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

REQUISITION OF HORSE OR MULE HIDES.

The Secretary of the War Office draws the attention of all persons in possession of horse or mule hides to the Order of 4th July by the Army

Council under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

This Order gives notice that the Army Council take possession of all horse or mule hides now in stock in the United Kingdom, except hides actually in process of manufacture, and intend to take possession of all horse and mule hides until further notice.

A return showing the number and weight of all horse and mule hides not in process of manufacture, held by all persons on 9th July, should be forwarded as soon as possible to the Director of Army Contracts, Contracts 5D, Imperial House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

Application for permission to sell or remove such hides should be made to the Director of Army Contracts, Contracts 5B, Imperial House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1..

RETURNS AS TO ROAD STONE MATERIALS.

The Secretary of the War Office calls the attention of quarry owners, managers, or other persons engaged upon the quarrying or output of road materials in quarries, slag dumps or slag works to the notification in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th June (p. 693), whereby they must furnish full details of their output and labour to the Secretary, Road Stone Control Committee, No. 35, Croinwell Road, London, S.W. 7, on forms to be obtained from him.

SEIZURE OF GOODS OF SUSPECTED ENEMY ORIGIN.

The Fourth Supplement, dated 5th July, to the "London Gazette" of 3rd July, comprises a list of goods which have been seized by the directions of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, under the Customs Laws, as being of suspected enemy origin. The particulars given in respect of each item are: Date of arrival of the goods; numbers of letter packets; description of contents; persons purporting to be consignor, and addressee.

Copies of the above-mentioned Supplement may be obtained, price 4½d. each, post free, from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

MINISTRY OF FOOD NOTIFICATIONS.

The Ministry of Food has issued the following notifications:—

Retail Prices of Beans, Peas and Pulse.

General Licence.

The Food Controller has authorised, until 15th August, sales and purchases by retail at prices exceeding those permitted by the Beans, Peas and Pulse (Retail Prices) Order, 1917, of beans, peas and pulse to which the Order applies, and which were packed before 30th May in the package wherein sold. Provided that in any proceedings the burden of proving that the article was so packed shall rest upon the seller.

The Stone Fruit (Jam Manufacturers' Prices) Order, 1917.

By the Stone Fruit (Jam Manufacturers' Prices) Order, 1917, dated 6th July, it is made illegal for a jam manufacturer to buy, for preserving, fruit grown in the United Kingdom in excess of the following prices: Egg plums, £10 10s. per ton; other plums, £12 10s.; Farleigh or Kent damsons £12; pin or prune or other damsons, £14; greengages, £22. These prices include picking and packing and are f.o.r. or f.o.b., but where the fruit is delivered by the seller to the purchaser's premises or for sale in a market the customary charges may be added. Other permitted charges are the market tolls actually paid, and not more than 25s. a ton for the use of baskets or usual packages. The commission of an agent buying on behalf of the manufacturer is limited to 12s. 6d. per ton. It is made an offence to offer such fruit for sale to a jam manufacturer at prices in excess of the schedule price or to enter into any fictitious transaction. (D.C.I. 23,955.)

The Raspberries (Manufacturers' Prices) Order, 1917.

By the Raspberries (Manufacturers' Prices) Order, 1917, the Food Controller provides that no jam manufacturer shall buy raspberries for preserving at a price exceeding £35 per ton, including picking and packing and f.o.b. or f.o.r. Where the fruit is delivered by the seller to the purchaser's premises or for sale in a market the customary charges may be added. Other permitted charges are market tolls actually paid and not more than 25s. a ton for the use of tubs, baskets or usual packages. The commission of an agent buying on behalf of a manufacturer is limited to 20s. per ton.

The Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, No. 2, 1917.

By the Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, No. 2, 1917, the Food Controller makes provision for the brewing during the current quarter of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. more than the amount permitted under his former Order of the 29th March.

The effect of the Order is that $13\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the extra barrelage is to be brewed under the directions of the Food Controller, and the beer so brewed shall be used for distribution to munition areas and agricultural districts for

harvest, etc.

DEVELOPMENT OF EMPIRE RESOURCES. Report on the Work of the Imperial Institute.

A Report on the work of the Imperial Institute, presented to the new Executive Council, shows that the various Special and Technical Committees established under the Imperial Institute Act of last year are now actively at work. The Report states that investigations have been completed into the composition, value and commercial prospects of a variety of raw materials derived from no fewer than twenty-four countries in the Overseas Empire. In addition, a number of confidential investigations on raw materials were conducted for the War Trade Department, the Ministry of Munitions, and other Departments directly concerned with the conduct of the war.

Many of the materials examined promise to be useful to British manufacturers, and to find a ready market in this country if produced in commercial quantities, whilst others may form the basis of new undertakings in the countries of origin. These materials are considered by the Special Committees which have been formed for each Dominion, as well as by the Raw Materials Committee of the Institute, which includes representatives of

the principal Chambers of Commerce.

Among some of the products examined, the following may be specially

noted :-

Flax.—In Egypt increased attention is being given to flax-growing. The area under cultivation has been extended, and new seed has been introduced. A sample of Egyptian flax straw examined yielded about 24 per cent. of soft, fairly lustrous, fibre, which was valued in March by flax spinners in Belfast at from £200 per ton. As showing the rise of prices owing to the war, it may be mentioned that in normal times such flax would be worth less

than £60 per ton.

Cotton.—As is well known the bulk of the cotton grown in *India* is of short staple, and unsuitable for use in Lancashire. In recent years, however, some attention has been given to the improvement of Indian cotton, and a number of improved varieties have been established, and are being produced in commercial quantities. Typical samples of these improved kinds have been examined at the Imperial Institute. Out of eleven samples, eight were found to be suitable for use in Lancashire, and saleable in Manchester at prices ranging from 1d. to 2d. per lb. off the current value for American cotton.

Copra.—Samples of copra from Queensland were found to be of good quality, and were valued in London early in the year at £43 10s. to £44 per ton c.i.f. Supplies of similar quality should be readily saleable. This is the second sample of Queensland copra recently examined at the Imperial Institute, and the results effectively dispose of the statements that have

been made that Queensland copra is of poor quality.

Thymol.—At the suggestion of the Imperial Institute cultivation trials have been carried out in the Seychelles with the "ajowan" and "mosquito" plants, as sources of the antiseptic thymol which used to be imported into this country from Germany, the seed necessary for these trials having been specially procured and sent to the Seychelles by the Imperial Institute. Samples have recently been received at the Institute, both of "ajowan" seed grown in the Seychelles and of oil distilled in the Colony from the "mosquito" plant. On analysis both products have given satisfactory yields of thymol.

Cloves.—An important discovery has been made which closely affects the prosperity of Zanzibar. Both that island and the island of Pemba are largely dependent on their clove plantations. In the last few years the trees have been attacked by a disease which could not be traced to any fungus or insect pest. As a result of the examination at the Imperial Institute of soils in which affected trees were growing, it has been found that the soils have become acid and deficient in lime and phosphates through neglect of cultivation, and appropriate remedial measures have been suggested by the Institute for trial.

Cocoa.—At the request of British manufacturers steps have been taken to ascertain the prospects of producing within the Empire cocoa of the Guayaquil type, which is extensively used in the preparation of chocolate on account of its characteristic strength and aroma. Samples of the two

Development of Empire Resources.

principal types of Guayaquil cocoa imported into this country have been distributed to the interested Colonies, and a large firm of manufacturers in this country has offered to support any attempts to produce such cocoa

within the Empire by giving regular orders for supplies.

Paper and Cardboard.—In South Australia a proposal has been put forward for the installation of a mill to make paper and cardboard from cereal straw, large quantities of which are available in that State, but are at present burnt by the farmers. The Institute has furnished comments on the scheme, and has supplied information as to a new process for the production of paper from straw, together with samples of the paper produced by it, and the cost of the plant required.

Potash.—In view of the present scarcity of potash, owing to the stoppage of snoplies from Germany, attempts are being made to utilise other available sources of potash, including the waste from wool washing. Information as to the various processes of extracting potash from wool has been snpplied to South Africa, and the possibilities of producing potash from the source mentioned in Australia and New Zealand are also receiving attention.

(D.C.I. 33,380.)

EXPORTS FROM SWEDEN.

Licences for Foreigners engaged in Export Trade.

With reference to the notice on p. 593 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th June relative to a Swedish Decree, dated 7th May. governing the transaction of export business by foreigners in Sweden, H.M. Minister in Stockholm has forwarded, in amplification of his telegram on the subject, a translation of this Decree.

As already announced, the Decree came into force on 1st June, 1917, and is to continue in force till 31st May, 1918, inclusive. It was issued in view of the fact that a large number of foreigners, engaged chiefly in export trade in Sweden, carried on business without a trading licence, and had hitherto managed to escape taxation, and its object is to secure effective control of foreigners doing export business in Sweden. The Decree is thus aimed directly at the so-called "export jobbers."

The chief provisions of the Decree are as follows:-

An alien may not carry on business in Sweden involving the purchase of goods within the country for export without permission.

Licences are to be issued by the Government-General in Stockholm and by

the Provincial Governors in the Provinces.

The full translation of the Decree referred to may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 33,046.)

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN PATENTS IN SWEDEN.

With reference to the notice on p. 430 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th February relative to the protection of foreign patents, designs and trade marks in Sweden, H.M. Minister at Stockholm has forwarded a copy and translation of a Law, dated 19th May, 1917, containing special regulations with regard to the protection of certain foreign patents. This Law came into force on 24th May, and is to have effect until further notice.

The purport of the Regulations contained in the Law is that a foreign patent application which has been lodged in a foreign State after 31st July, 1913, can claim priority in Sweden from the date when the foreign application was lodged, provided (1) that the foreign State in which the foreign application is first lodged issues reciprocal regulations, and (2) that the application for a Swedish patent is lodged before 24th Angust, 1918. The application of this Law is, however, made subject to the issue of a Royal Decree, which, so far as is known, has not yet been published. (D.C.I. 2,913.)

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total of imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to March, 1917, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, viz., the three months ended March, 1917. The corresponding figures for 1916 and 1915 are added for comparison :-

THR			orts (see Not onths ender		Exports (Domestic) (see Note). Three Months ended March.			
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916	1917.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
Spain	•••	9,744,000	9,415,000	9,513,000	13,241,000	13,191,000	12,664,000	
Egyptil	***	3,579,000	6,585,000	6,778,000	8,643,000	11,555,000	12,630,000	
United States		84.428,000	123,308,000	148,209,000	177,150,000	235,014,000	337,534,000	
Brazilò		5,990,000	7,862,000	9,251,000	14,223,000	12,869,000	15,631,000	
Japan**		12,835,000	17,964,000	23,062,000	14,276,000	22,116,000	32,153,000	
British Ingia		19,901,000	23,627,000	26,792,000	26,805,000	36,134,000	41,912,000	
British S. Africa		6,466,000	8,850,000	9.262,000	2,873,000	5,011,000	6,384,000	
United Kingdom	•••	186,067,000*	202,121,000*	217,509,000*	84,601,000+	110,691,0001	128,259,000	

^{*} Exclusive of imported goods, the property of H.M. Government or the Governments of the Allies,

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow:-

	Im	ports (see No	гъ).	Exports (Domestic) (888 Note).			
	1915. 1916.		1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia¶ (1 month)	2,215,000	6,139,000	8,233,000	1,015,000	1,820,000	1,495,000	
Italy! (1 month)	10,056,000	13,668,000	13.386 000	8,290,000	6,222,000	6,244,000	
Canada (2 months)	13.610,000	20,931,000	28 850,000	11.815.000	29,119,000	34,396,000	
Australia (2 months)	10,483,000	12,135,000	12 423,000	9,283,000	10,537,000	15,802,000	
New Zealand (2 months)	3,104,000	3,667.000	3,578,000	6,873.000	8,378,000	6,161,000	
`	1914.	1915.	1916.	1914.	1915.	1916.	
France (12 months)	256,087,000	441,432 000	606,376,000	194.753,000	157,495 000	204.625,000	
Argentinat (12 months)	54,364,000	45,379,000	43,482,000	69,851,000	111,656,000	108,669,000	

[¶] European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.

‡ Including silver bullion.

Note.—The foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, except where otherwise stated.

The values stated for the latest year shown are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those declared by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are: - France, Italy, Spain and (for imports) Switzerland. The figures in italics are bused, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.

In the case of Russia, France, Italy, Egypt, Argentina, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

other than foodstuffs.

† Inclusive of exported goods bought in the Unital Kingdom by or on behalf of the Governments of the Allies, but exclusive of goods taken from British Government Stores and Depots or goods bought by H.M. Government and shipped on Government vessels.

The milreis has been converted at the rate of 18 to the £ in 1915, 21 to the £ in 1916, and 20 to the £

^{**} Trade of Japan Proper with foreign countries.

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 27th June, 1917," to be obtained (price 4d., post free 5d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries, of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

CROP CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries notify that they have received the following information as to the crops of 1917 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome:—

The crops have been very much favoured during May by the increasing temperature with the intermittent rainfall prevailing in Western Europe

and on the shores of the Mediterraneau.

Vegetation in *France* and *Italy*, previously so backward, has been able to make up the greater part of the time lost owing to the rigours of the earlier months of 1917. Spring sowing has almost everywhere been carried out in favourable surroundings, and the young plants are generally reported as

healthy and vigorous.

In Northern and Central Europe, especially in Luxemburg and the Netherlands, the drawbacks resulting from the length and severity of the winter are still seriously felt. Spring sowings have taken place in Luxemburg in normal surroundings; their condition in the Netherlands is only moderate. In Switzerland, in spite of the recent warmer weather, the outlook for the winter crops is under average, but that for the spring sowings may be considered as normal. In the greater part of European and Asiatic Russia temperature below the normal has hitherto prevailed. But despite these unseasonable chills, the situation appears to be favourable as a whole, and an area under spring crops equal to last year was expected. Drought and wind had hindered the development of the spring crops in some districts of Siberia.

In Canada spring sowing of wheat was practically finished by the end of May, and the area under wheat compares favourably with that of 1916. Although in the United States the winter crops suffered injury, from the severity of the season and the violent winds, to such an extent as to cause the abandonment of nearly one-third of the area sown with wheat, the weather of the last few weeks has been so favourable that the wheat crop as a whole promises a larger yield than that of last year. In British India the outlook is very good, while that of Japan is an average one. In Egypt the results of the wheat and barley crops are considered to be satisfactory.

PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NICARAGUA.

According to "Commerce Reports" (Washington) of 29th May, the Nicaraguan Government has made a contract with Perfecto and Toribio Tijerino for the establishment of various industries in Nicaragua. The contract specifies that 60 per cent. of the shares of the development company to be formed are to be placed with Nicaraguan citizens. The industries proposed to be established are (a) the cultivation of sugar cane, oranges, bananas, and all kinds of tropical fruits; (b) the cultivation of textile fibres and the installation of factories for utilising them; (c) the establishment of saw mills; (d) the raising of livestock, and the manufacture of cheese and butter; (e) the establishment of tanueries; (f) the canning of fish from the Gulf of Fonseca and other waters; (g) the manufacture of salt; and (h) the manufacture of paper from wood pulp or bagasse. It is also proposed to construct railways, and the Government is to grant duty-free admission to materials required for this purpose.

AGENCIES OF BANKS IN SWAZILAND.

The "Official Gazette of the High Commissioner for South Africa," dated 5th April, publishes the text of a Proclamation (No. 7 of 1917), dated 27th March, amending the Revenue Licences Ordinance, 1905, of the Transyaal as in force in Swaziland, as amended by Proclamation No. 1 (Swaziland) of 1906, and Proclamation No. 6 of 1910. The effect of the present Proclamation is that, notwithstanding anything contained in the above-mentioned amended Ordinance, any company carrying on banking business through a head or branch office at any place in Swaziland may establish agencies elsewhere in the territory for such banking business under the control of an official of such company.

The amount payable for a licence in respect of each such agency is to be the same as for an additional branch office; provided that for any agency at which business is transacted on not more than one day in each calendar

month, the amount payable for a licence is to be £5 per annum.

(D.C.I. 31,329.)

RE-INSURANCE BUSINESS IN FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 704 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th June, and to previous notices, relative to a Law providing for the supervision by the French Government of re-insurance business effected in France and Algeria, it is notified that the French "Journal Officiel" of 26th June publishes a Decree, dated 25th June, amending the list of foreign underwriters with whom the transaction of insurance and re-insurance referred to in the above-mentioned Law may not be effected, by the addition thereto and the removal therefrom of certain names as set forth in the Decree.

The above-mentioned issue of the "Journal Officiel" may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence,

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN GOODS INTO FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

With reference to previous notices on this subject recently published in the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a French Ministerial Decree was published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 9th July, cancelling, as from that date, Article 7 of the Ministerial Decree of the 13th April* last.

Article 7 of the Ministerial Decree of the 13th April* provided as follows:—

Until the quantities which may be imported have been fixed, the importation of the goods referred to in Article 6† shall be allowed without special

permission.

All quantities imported on and after the 16th April, 1917, shall le included in the amount allowed to be imported during the first period [of three months], which shall commence from that date, except in the case of coffee, cocoa, tea, and ordinary wines, which may, until further notice, be imported without the amount of such importation being debited to the "contingents" to be subsequently fixed.

A complete translation of the text of the present Decree will be published in next week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

Article 1.—List No. 1 (Free Goods);

Article 2.—Goods imported under special régimes ("temporary importation," etc.);

Article 3.—List No. 2;

Article 4.—Alcohol and liqueurs (absolute prohibition);

Article 5.-List No. 3.

^{*} A complete translation of the Decree of the 13th April, 1917, was published at pages 171-185 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th April, 1917. See also the notice on page 428-430 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th May, 1917. † The "goods referred to in Article 6" were "goods not included in preceding Articles of the Decree," i.e.—

CONTROL BY LICENCE OF AMERICAN EXPORTS.

The following announcement has been issued by the United States Embassy in London :-

In issuing the Proclamation providing in the interests of public safety a control by licence of American exports, the President of the United States issued the following statement:-

In controlling by licence the export of certain indispensable commodities from the United States the Government has first and chiefly in view the amelioration of the food conditions which have arisen or are likely to arise in our own country before new crops are harvested. Not only is the conservation of our prime food and fodder supplies a matter which vitally concerns our own people, but the retention of an adequate supply of raw materials is essential to our program of military and naval construction and the continuance of our necessary domestic activities. We shall, therefore, similarly safeguard all our fundamental supplies. It is obviously the duty of the United States in liberating any surplus products over and above our own domestic needs to consider first the necessities of all the nations engaged in war against the Central Empires. As to neutral nations, however, we also recognise our duty. The Government does not wish to hamper them; on the contrary it wishes and intends by all fair and equitable means to co-operate with them in their difficult task of adding from our available surpluses to their own domestic supply, and of meeting their pressing necessities or deficits.

In considering the deficits off ood supplies the Government means only to fulfil its obvious obligation, and assure itself that neutrals are husbanding their own resources, and that our supplies will not become available, either directly or indirectly, to feed the enemy.

The Proclamation above referred to was made under an Act of Congress of 15th June, and after repeating the Law states in part:-

"Whereas the public safety requires that succour shall be prevented from

reaching the enemy.

Now therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that except at such time or times and under such regulations and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress, the following articles, namely: coal, coke, fuel, oils, kerosene and gasolene, including bunkers, food, grains, flour and meal therefrom, fodder and feeds, meat and fats, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel, ferromanganese, fertilisers, arms, ammunition and explosives shall not on and list of all countries and possessions, Allied, Neutral and belligerent.)

The Proclamation adds that orders and regulations will be administered by the Secretary of Commerce, from whom export licences will issue.

At the same time the Secretary of Commerce announced the procedure necessary to obtain licences. Applications must be made to the Department of Commerce or its branches throughout the United States, and must state the quantity, description of goods, and the names of the consignor and consignee.

FOREIGN TRADE AND SHIPPING OF CHINA IN 1916.

With reference to the article on pp. 28—31 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," containing information respecting commercial and economic conditions in China in 1916, extracted from the "Report on the Foreign Trade of China, and Abstract of Statistics for 1916," recently published by order of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, the following further particulars, taken from the Report, showing the value of the trade by ports and by countries, and the shipping at Treaty ports in 1916, may be of interest:—

[Note.—The average value of the Haikwan tael is stated to have been 2s, $8\frac{3}{4}d$, in 1914, 2s, $7\frac{1}{8}d$, in 1915, and 3s, $3\frac{1}{1}\frac{3}{8}d$, in 1916. 100 Haikwan taels = 11140 Shanghai taels, for which exchange quotations are made. Picul =

 $133\frac{1}{3}$ lb. av.]

The value of the direct foreign trade of China in 1916 was 998,204,361 Hk. taels—the highest on record, and 124,867,478 Hk. taels above the figures for

1915.

The value of direct foreign imports into China in 1916 (excluding re-exports abroad) amounted to 516,406,995 Hk. taels, as compared with 454,475,719 Hk. taels in 1915, an increase of 61,931,276 Hk. taels.

Exports to foreign countries in 1916 amounted to 481,797,366 Hk. taels, against 418,861,164 Hk. taels in 1915, an increase of 62,936,202 Hk. taels.

Imports.

The net quantity of *opium* imported, that is, released from bond for consumption after payment of duty and likin, was 1,498 piculs, as against 4,447

piculs in 1915.

The value in Hk. taels of cotton goods imported fell from 150,004,210 Hk. taels to 136,679,386 Hk. taels, but the average rate of exchange during the year having been 3s. 313d., as against 2s. 71d. in 1915, the sterling value rose from £19,453,671 to £22,673,116. Turning to quantities, it is found that a serious falling-off took place in British and American piece goods. Japanese shirtings, jeans, and T-cloths increased considerably; but Japanese sheetings, drills, and cotton cloths appear to have felt the competition of the Chinese mills. Fancy muslins, plain cotton prints (especially Russian), turkey reds, yarn-dyed cottons, crimps, and crêpons, velveteens, Japanese cotton blankets, handkerchiefs, and towels all improved. Indian yarn fell off about 100,000 piculs, and Japanese yarn a similar amount. Woollen and cotton mixtures were in greater demand, and the trade in woollens was brisk. import of gunny and hessian cloth was more than doubled. Metals showed a considerable increase over the figures for 1915. Among sundries may be noted buttons, cigarettes, coffee, window glass, hosiery, machinery, vegetable oils, paper, railway materials, electrical appliances, sugar, timber (softwood), and tobacco, as having been purchased in larger quantities. Imports of American kerosene oil declined from 128,000,000 gallons in 1915, to 108,000,000 Sumatra oil, from 23,000,000 gallons to 10,000,000 gallons; and Sumatra oil, from 30,000,000 gallons to 19,000,000 gallons. On the other hand, Japanese kerosene rose from 1,226,263 gallons to 6,406,400 gallons; Russian, from 857,155 gallons to 1,047,372 gallons; and other kinds, from 19,800 gallons to 1,509,383 gallons. The net total decrease was 37,700,000 gallons, caused by the high cost due to heavy rates of freight which made kerosene (except the inferior oil from Japan) too dear in comparison with native No aniline dyes or artificial indigo were illuminants, such as bean oil. imported, and, as a consequence, imports of sapanwood more than doubled in quantity. Electrical materials and machinery are wanted in increasing quantities every year, as are also photographic materials, printing and lithographic materials, railway materials, safes, soap, motor cars and cycles, and bicycles—a fair indication of the spirit of progress.

Exports.

Exports of Chinese woven sheetings, drills, and nankeens showed satisfactory progress in 1916 and are evidently finding an extending market. There was a decrease of about 20,000 piculs in the quantity of antimony exported, but the gain in value amounted to over 7,000,000 taels, and more than six times as much antimony ore was sent away as compared with the exports in 1915. Exports of copper rose from 45,000 piculs to 564,000 piculs. Iron ore exported was less in quantity but higher in value. Lead and lead ore, quicksilver, and

various unclassed minerals and ores were exported in greater quantities. White alum was in good demand. Egg albumen and yolk, as well as eggs, hemp fibres, flour (especially wheat), dried fruits, lard, meats, bean oil, wood oil, skins and hides, straw braid, tallow, timber (softwood), and wax showed improved demand. Shelled groundnuts are gradually taking the place of the unshelled, the saving in freight charges being considerable. There was a reduced export of beans and cereals. Sesamum seed showed a heavy falling off. Wood oil was in much greater demand, principally for America, and the export rose from 310,000 piculs to 515,000 piculs.

As regards silk, the total exports of raw silk were 5,532 piculs less than in 1915. Re-reels fell off by 10,568 piculs, while steam filatures gained by 5,147 piculs. Exports of wild silk in 1916 amounted to 18,682 piculs, as against 34,004 piculs in 1915, while waste silk improved by 21,287 piculs. The crops of wild silk cocoons were abnormally small in Manchuria. Exports of tussore filatures amounted to 13,165 piculs, against 24,225 piculs in 1915; there was a strong demand from America for these filatures, and prices ruled very high. The demand in the Shanghai market for white steam filatures was good throughout the year.

The Canton trade in yellow silk was adversely affected by political circumstances, but towards the end of the year the trade resumed its normal aspect. Trade in waste and raw silk fluctuated considerably during the year, due to prohibition of export, political troubles, and transport difficulties. With regard to tea, it was predicted last year that Chinese teamen would

With regard to tea, it was predicted last year that Chinese teamen would be disappointed in their expectations of repeating the profits they made in 1915. They failed to take into consideration that the rise in the gold value of silver, and the very high freights to Europe, would make buying for London impossible at the 1915 prices. They competed amongst themselves in the producing areas, and the tea was brought into Hankow at prohibitive prices, which had to be reduced by over 30 per cent. before buyers could contemplate business.

Weather conditions were not favourable to the crop, and, speaking generally, the quality was inferior and the trade disappointing. A strong demand from Russia, although handicapped by exchange fluctuations, did much to help the market, the London demand being very weak, partly due to restrictions on re-exports. The result was that common teas which fetched 33 to 35 taels per picul in 1915 were procurable last year for 18 to 20 taels, while Oanfa and Hankow district teas were bought for 23 to 27 taels per picul, or 20 taels less than the 1915 prices.

[Particulars of the exports of tea from China are given on p. 93.]

Shipping.

The shortage of tonnage experienced in 1915 was still more severely felt during 1916, the principal causes being the requisitioning of vessels by the belligerent Governments and the absence of German shipping. Freights in all directions were very high, the minimum rise in rates to Europe being 25 per cent. Some conference lines raised their rates considerably higher, and practically auctioned their space to the highest bidder. Except for a short period during the summer, when cargo for the Pacific was more than provided for, tonnage for both Europe and America was far short of the demand, and trade was very adversely affected. In the case of certain cargoes the rates were actually prohibitive, and on some commodities by weight were equivalent to 3s. per cubic foot. There was very little casual or trainp tonnage available for the coastal traffic in China, and the freight rates both along the coast and on the rivers were considerably raised. As compared with 1915, there was a total falling-off of tonnage, including all Chinese vessels, of 2,642,904 tons, of which foreign shipping was responsible for 1,881,004 tons and Chinese for 761,900 tons. British tonnage was less by 1,835,000 tons, and Russian by 377,000 tons. The American, Dutch, Norwegian, and Portuguese flags showed small losses, while the Japanese gained 360,000 tons, and the Danish, French, and Swedish slightly improved. The steam traffic between Ichang and Chungking has proved so profitable that additional vessels are being built for this trade.

I.—Foreign Trade by Ports.

The following table shows the value of the net foreign imports into each Treaty port, and of the total exports (excluding re-exports) of native produce from each Treaty port in the years 1915 and 1916:—

-				19	15.	1916.		
Trea	ty Po	rts.		Net Foreign	Exports of Chinese	Net Foreign	Exports of Chinese	
				Imports.	Produce.	Imports.	Produce.	
				Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	
Aigun				547,176	324,299	356,947	413,419.	
Sansing			• • •	188,412	2,135,127	101,749	527,828	
Manchouli				4,497,316	1,874,433	2,985,916	16,123,946	
Harbin				*	3,648,629	*	2,739,912	
Suifenho			•••	5,714,949	16,234,007	15,845,098	14,578,811	
Hunchun				239,885	205,247	336,657	269,728	
Lungchingtsu	ın	***	•••	351,533	91,532	284,549	112,577	
Antung	• • •	• • •		13,563,056	8,806,245	18,507,536	8,609,965	
Tatungkow	***	• • •	****	23,906	40,891	8,444	21,978	
Dairen	• • •	• • •	•••	27,615.276	48,885,640	35,954,742	54,708,247	
Newchwang	• • •	•••	•••	10,515,210	20,393,833	9,209,670	14,097,490	
Chinwangtao	• • • •	• • •	•••	3,498,751	5,842,115	2,614,794	5,712,426	
Tientsin	• • •	• • •	•••	52,859,966	49,859,964	57,606,509	48,710,122	
Lungkow	•••	•••	•••	145,091	204,440	470,899 6 722 200	456,240	
Chefoo	• • •	***	• • •	6,900,571	22,613,560	6,733,290	20,486,972	
Kiaochow	•••	•••	•••	6,002,671	6,318,642 16,537,260	18,896,318	22,934,187	
Chungking	• • •	• • •		8,697,530	3,052,114	$\begin{array}{c} 6,310,330 \\ 1,429,897 \end{array}$	17,803,414	
Ichang	•••	•••	•••	1,144,896	1,190,041	2,360,408	3,514,062 $1,753,849$	
Shasi	• • •	•••	***	3,051,666 $10,255,902$	12,883,676	9,951,696	15,761,316	
Changsha	• • •	•••	•••	2,444,640	1,930,251	3,144,256	2,385,980	
Yochow Hankow	• • •	•••	•••	43,306,528	101,963,686	49,159,373	106,108,792	
Kiukiang	• • •	• • •	•••	11,182,258	21,114,261	12,614,416	23,431,435	
Wuhu		•••	•••	6,890,603	12,758.397	8,122,180	12,204,375	
Nanking			• • •	12,484,333	7,623,726	12,247,142	9,560,268	
Chinkiang		1		7,563,085	5,503,842	8,698,122	4,977,282	
Shanghai .				65,333,608	103,975,610	84,183,500	121,856,816	
Soochow		•••		2,464,279	12,471,801	2,981,553	12,871,347	
Hangchow				2,966,640	12,822,168	4,321,876	13,191,301	
Ningpo				8,672,989	10,609,551	10,590,405	11,153,784	
Wenchow				1,141,772	1,291,262	1,230,047	1,490,157	
Santuao				282,227	3,362,603	319,844	2,270,396	
Foochow				5,527,777	9,081,041	6,583,194	9,529,034	
Amoy	•••	• • •		8,855,282	3,230,371	8,106,478	3,153,017	
Swatow			•••	16,429,884	15,785,345	14,628,485	16,660,789	
Canton		• • •		25,872,846	48,386,288	25,045,582	61,077,491	
Kowloon				32,422,844	11,635,206	31,984,548	13,133,822	
Lappa		• • •	•••	11,740,818	5,260,860	10,335,168	3,548,659	
Kongmoon		• • •	• • •	3,571,968	1,103,202	6,721,783	1,530,949	
Samshui	• • •		***	3,562,266	2,009,256	4,471,770	2,539,985	
Wuchow	• • •	• • •	•••	7,074,431	4,675,154	6,904,960	6,678,674	
Nanning	• • •	•••	•••	3,012,295	3,887,734	. 2,585,282	3,844,531	
Kiungchow	• • •		• • • •	3,486,066	2,561,234	3,706,775	2,386,188	
Pakhoi	• • •	• • •	•••	1,789,452	1,252,005	1,623,384	1,365,174	
Lungchow	• • •	•••	•••	95,481	15,510	66,958	11,866	
Mengtsz	•••	• • •	•••	5,382,230	9,809,128	5,571,488	9,387,913	
Szemao Tengyueh	•••	• • • •	••••	174,286 $2,192,422$	33,065 $747,012$	158,547 1,711,670	25,628 $628,376$	
Total				449,589,059	636,041,267	515,045,404	706,340,518	
10001	***	111.	T COCTO.	111,000,000	013010 II,2011	U DIO, OTO, TOT	100001000010	

NOTE.—The difference between the values as given above and those shown on p. 89 is explained as follows: -The figures in the above table show the total foreign imports received at each port, whether as direct shipments from foreign countries or as reshipments from other Treaty ports, less re-exports to foreign countries and Treaty ports, and the export figures show original exports from each port inclusive of exports to other Chinese ports; while those given on p. 89 represent the direct imports of foreign goods at each port from foreign countries, less direct re-exports to foreign countries, and also the direct exports from each port to foreign countries.

* The excess of re-exports over imports amounted to 2,148,014 Hk. taels in 1915

and 2,738,831 Hk. taels in 1916.

In addition to the net foreign imports shown in the above table, the value of the net native imports for all the Treaty ports in 1916 was 238,145,653

Hk. taels, as compared with 236,825,875 Hk. taels in 1915.

The values of the exports of native produce from each port given in the foregoing table include those sent abroad and those sent to other Uhinese ports. In the returns under review these figures are not distinguished separately for each port, but the values of the total exports from all ports are stated to have been made up in 1915 and 1916 as follows:—

Exports of Native Produce from Chinese Treaty Ports.

			1915.	1916.
Value of exports, abroad ,, ,, home trade Total exports	•••	 Hk. Taels	Hk. taels, 418,861,164 217,180,103 636,041,267	Hk. taels. 481,797,366 224,543,152 706,340,518

II.—Foreign Trade by Countries.

The following table shows the value of the imports (not deducting re-exports to foreign countries) into and the exports (domestic) from all the Treaty ports from and to the principal foreign countries in the years 1915 and 1916:—

	19	15.	1916.		
From and To—	Imports (including re-exports).	(including domestic)		Exports (domestic).	
	Hk. taels.	Hk. taels.	Hk. taels.	Hk, taels,	
United Kingdom	71,558,735	31,934.621	70,353,029	34,918,546	
Hong Kong*	148,436,189	104,169,938	153,347,624	119,485,650	
TO 14 1 T 11	40,753,196	7,942,664	32,754,841	6,589,999	
Straits Settlements, &c.	5,381,386	8,893,040	4,602,845	8,348,735	
4 4 31 37 77 3 3 4	767,704	1,030,832	465,772	1,614,891	
O 12 4 0 1 3 3 F 111	15	45,252	122	51,442	
Canada	886,263	1,465,226	1,868,295	1,539,163	
British Empire	267,783,488	155,481,573	263,392,528	172,548,426	
	120,249,514	77,676,817	160,490,720	112,922.258	
United States of America!	37.043,449	60,579,257	53,823,799	72,080,703	
Russian Empire§	17,027,203	59,398,648	25,694,608	65,514,205	
Germany	160,458	85	24,499	321	
Belgium	3,464,707	_	7,704		
France	2,430,599	30,470,688	2,837,884	27,261,959	
Other foreign countries	28,904,587	35,254,096	28,996,684	31,469,492	
Total	477,064,005	418,861,164	535,268,426	481,797,366	

^{*} The imports from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports to that Colony are further carried on to, the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, America, Japan, Australia, India, Straits Settlements, and the Coast Ports of China.

[†] Including Formosa.

[‡] Including Hawaii.

[§] Including Siberia.

III .- The Tea Export Trade.

The Report also gives particulars of the export of tea direct to foreign countries. The total quantity thus exported for the last five years is stated to have been as follows:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Black Green Briek Tablet Dust Leaf.	Piculs. 648,544 310,157 506,461 8,499 8,039	Piculs. 542,105 277,343 606,020 9,843 1,195 5,603	Piculs. 613,296 266,738 583,883 12,145 12,412 7,325	Piculs. 771,141 306,324 641,318 30,712 31,295 1,563	Piculs. 648,228 298,728 560,185 26,669 7,594 1,229
Total Piculs All kinds, overland to Siberia and Mon- golia from Hankow viâ the Han River and Fancheng		708	1,495,799	1,782,353	1,542,633
Grand Piculs total Lb.		1,442,817 192,375,600	1,495,841 199,445,466	1,783,505 237,800,606	1,548,487 206,464,933

The following table shows the countries of destination of all kinds of tea exported in the three years 1914, 1915 and $1916\,:-$

Exported to—	1914.	1915.	1916.
British Empire—	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
United Kingdom	140,795	169,999	120,190
Hong-Kong	86,982	118,657	129,636
British India	16,147	20,939	10,716
Straits Settlements, &c	5,041	6,897	5,952
Australia and New Zealand	7,706	15,345	2,397
South Africa and Mauritius	631	628	142
Canada	16,032	17,699	12,135
Total British Empire	273,334	350,164	281,168
Russian Empire—			
European ports	112,584	100,170	93,327
Overland viâ Tientsin and Kiakhta	156,798	208,058	174,740
Pacific ports	574,140	796,773	708,751
Amur ports	59,194	57,841	73,115
Overland from Hankow	42	1,152	5,854
Total Russian Empire	902,758	1,163,994	1,055,787
United States of America (including Hawaii)	170,521	137,672	145,534
Europe (except Russia and United Kingdom)	104,525	75,730	31,903
Other countries	44,702	55,945	34,095
Grand total Piculs	1,495,840 99,445,333	1,783,505 237,8 00 ,666	1,548,487 206,464,933

Picul = 1331 lb. avoirdupois.

IV.—Shipping at Treaty Ports in 1916.

With regard to the shipping at the various Treaty ports, the following table shows the number and total tonnage of the shipping (steamers and sailing vessels) entered and cleared in 1915 and 1916, distinguishing the principal nationalities:—

Flag.		1915.	19			
British Japanese German Russian French American Norwegian All other foreign vessels Total foreign vessels Chinese, Shipping* , Junks† Total Chinese			No. 33,339 20,141 979 4,873 537 3,148 726 1,179 64,922 43,282 98,683 141,965	Tons. 37,675,657 23,873,016 58,263 1,922,055 561,955 804,414 774,873 833,763 66,503,996 18,655,411 5,503,598 24,159,009	No. 34,132 21,598 1,151 3,790 409 3,082 472 881 65,515 45,552 90,949	Tons. 35,840,573 24,233,835 66,532 1,545,085 596,237 799,913 636,217 904,600 64,622,992 18,460,533 4,936,576 23,397,109
Grand total	•••	•••	206,887	90,663,005	202,016	88,020,101

^{*} Vessels of the foreign type, owned by Chinese, and sailing under the Chinese flag.

V.—Share of the British Empire in the Carrying Trade of China.

The following table shows the share which the British Empire holds in the total volume of the trade and shipping at the Treaty ports of the Chinese Empire, and in the dues and duties paid at those ports, as compared with other nations, in the year 1916:—

	Tonnage employed (foreign and coast- wise).	Share of foreigr carrying trade.	Share of coasting trade.	Duties paid on cargoes (foreign and coast- ing trade).	Tonnage dues paid.
British Empire Japan	Per cent. 40·72 27·53 1·75 3·42 73·42 26·58	Per cent. 35.00 36.49 8.61 7.65 87.75 12.25	Per cent. 40.63 22.70 1.00 1.48 65.81 34.19	Per cent. 37:34 35:21 2:98 4:91 80:44 19:56 100:00	Per cent. 40.94 34.05 2.35 14.09 9k.43 8.57 100.00

[†] Vessels of native type, built and owned by Chinese, entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Prohibiting trade use of the word "Anzac," and of Importation of Goods bearing the word.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, copy of Order in Council dated 11th May, 1917, which prohibits the use of the word "Anzac either alone cr in a compound word, in or as descriptive of the name of any Company, or the application of the said word to any article sold or offered for sale in Canada, and further prohibits the

importation into Canada of any goods bearing such mark.

It is stated in Memorandum No. 2078 B, issued by the Canadian Department of Customs in connection with the above Order in Council that any goods which bear thereon, or on the wrappers or containers thereof, the word "Anzac," either alone or in a compound word, may be regarded as prohibited (C. 11,270.) imports.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES.

The "Official Gazette" of the East Africa Protectorate, dated 4th April, contains copy of Government Notice No. 125, stating that the Customs Departments of East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

Africa and Uganda have been amalgamated from the 1st April, 1917, and are now under the control of the Chief of Customs of East Africa. The Government of Uganda has abolished road and wharfage dues, and temporary measures have been taken to collect export duties at Mombasa on Uganda produce exported on Uganda values, until legislation can be enacted providing for inter-Protectorate free trade and the collection of export duties on Uganda produce at Mombasa, on Mombasa values. No entries or Customs formalities are now necessary in respect of goods passing to and from Uganda and East Africa, while goods in transit to and from foreign countries, passing through Uganda, will be treated as before, except that transit fees will be collected at the frontier station in Uganda on only those goods which enter Uganda from inland foreign countries, transit fees on transit goods entering Uganda from British East Africa being collected at Mombasa.

Goods to or from Uganda and foreign inland ports or places will be declared and entered as at Mombasa, under the East Africa Customs Regulations, which apply generally to the amalgamated Department. (C. 11,168.)

The "Uganda Official Gazette" for the 31st March last contains a Export Valuations for Cotton.

Notification (No. 117 of 1917), notifying for general information that the undermentioned merchandise will be assessed for export from the Uganda Protectorate at the following rates, with effect from 1st February, 1917:-

	Arti	cles.			Rate of Assessment for Purposes of Export.	Duty Payable.
Cotton— Ginned Unginned	•••	•••	•••	Per lb.	Cents. 75 22½	Free Free

(C. 11,213.)

130.

800

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT.

Revised Import Tariff Valuations for Metals.

as follows :--

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of the 4th June, 1917, contains the Revised Import Tariff following revised Tariff valuations (No. 3) for use in assessing duties on metals imported into Egypt, from the first June to the 31st July, 1917,

Kind of Metal.								lmport Valuation per kilogramme (2.2046 lb.).
							i	Millièmes.*
Copper and brass sheets, round and bottoms								215
Copper sheets	plain	•••	•••					212
Copper sheets		bars.		and fla	at	•••		212
Copper ingots			•••		•••	•••		209
Copper wire	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		ad valorem.
Brass wire			•••		•••			
Brass sheets, 1						•••	••••	**
		by 1	0, 0 10.	00 0 10		•••	***	,,, 2,**
Tin ingots and	1 bars	***			•••	• • •	***	275
Lead sheets			•••	•••	•••	• • •		45
Lead shot						•••		46
Lead pipe	•••			•••	•••	•••		45
Lead, pig	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		45
Zinc sheets								125
	•••	***	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Zinc ingots			***					125

Note.—Duty is leviable on the above import valuations at the rate of 8 per cent. * 1,000 millièmes = £ E. 1 = £1 0s. 6d.

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RUSSIA (Siberia).

Admission of

Phosphor bronze

Antimony

Quicksilver

With reference to the notice at pages 390-391 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th August, 1915, respecting a Decree of the 14th/27th July, 1915, providing for the duty-free

Admission of certain Goods viâ admission of certain articles into Siberia viâ the mouths of the Yenesei. River, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a new Decree has been published which provides for the admission, free of Customs duty, into Siberia, viâ the mouths of the Yenesei, for a period of five years as from the 27th June, of the articles specified in the Decree of 1915, and the undermentioned articles in addition:

No. in Russian Customs Tariff.

190

Articles.

15(3)Cloves, cinnamon, pepper, ginger, badian, marjoram, bayleaf, and all other spices not specially mentioned in the Russian Tariff.

33 Cooking salt of all kinds.

57 (6) Machine belting, picker bends for weaving looms, whips, buckets, and similar coarse wares of leather.

73(1)Ceramic wares: pipes of porous paste and moulded parts of pipes, glazed or unglazed. 82

White rosin or colophany, pine pitch, brewers' pitch.

175 Sea-going and river vessels, entire, with or without complete

rigging. Cables, rope, and twine of jute, hemp, flax, of hemp tow or flax tow, or of other vegetable fibres mentioned in subdivision (3) of No. 179, tarred or not; fishing nets.

Jute and linen sacks, also coarse tissues of jute for sacking or 191 packing purposes.

ex 173 Wagons (whether for railed tracks or not).

and 174

The Decree also provides that brick tea is to pay duty under sub-section 1 of the Note to Section 20 of the Russian Tariff (i.e., 4 roubles 75 copecks (C. 11,461.) per poud).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Swedish Royal Decree of the 29th May Decree respecting which provides that, as from the 8th June, export shall the Export of not be allowed, by land or sea, of sacks or other packing Packing Materials. made of textiles the export of which is prohibited, even if goods which are to be exported from Sweden are packed therein. Exceptions from this regulation are, however, allowed in the following cases :-

1. Packing containing goods of foreign origin, if the goods have been manifestly imported into Sweden in the same packing.

2. Packing which has manifestly been used for importing foreign wares into Sweden, and which is returned to the country of origin within one month from the date of importation into Sweden. (C. 11,370.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm to Prohibition of Exportation the effect that the exportation of the following of certain Articles. articles from Sweden has been prohibited as

from the 7th July: Hare skins (in the fur), not dressed;

Iron plates or sheets, cut or not, coated with pure lead or with lead containing tin, or coated with zinc (whether corrugated or not).

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that Exportation of Raw the prohibition of the export of raw tobacco from the Tobacco permitted. Netherlands (which was imposed as from the 1st April last) has been temporarily suspended. (C. 11,326.)

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Ministerial Notice, published in the French "Journal No further Import Officiel" for the 1st July, to the effect that no Licences to be issued further licences will be granted for the importation for Motor-cars and into France and Algeria of motor cars and motor Motor-lorries. lorries except in cases where it is proved that the vehicles were despatched direct to France or Algeria at a date prior to the (U. 11,430.) publication of the notice.

ITALY.

The Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 26th June contains a Decree, dated the 25th June, which adds double or twisted thrown silk to the list of silk products the Prohibition of Exportation of Double or Twisted Thrown Silk to certain export of which to certain countries (i.e. neutral countries which have a common frontier with Countries.

Countries.

enemy countries, or which are situated in the North of Europe) was prohibited by the Decree of the 8th October, 1916—

see the notice at page 300 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th October, 1916.

(D.C.I. 32,980.)

ITALY (Tripolitania and Cyrenaica).

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th State Match Monopoly.

January (page 145) and the 25th January (page 294) on the subject of the State Match Monopoly in Italy, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Italian Decree, dated the 5th June, which

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY (Tripolitania and Cyrenaica)—continued.

provides that the importation into, and sale in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica of matches of all kinds is reserved to the State. The Decree also prohibits the importation into Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, and the manufacture and use therein, of lighting apparatus which can be used in place of matches, as specified in the Decree of the 29th December, 1916 (see page 294 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th January).

The Decree, which contains various other provisions relative to the Monopoly, may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (C. 11,338.)

ITALY—FRANCE AND GREECE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of informaDenunciation of Commercial Agreements.

Protocol of the 31st December, 1899, between Italy and Greece. Both of the agreements in question will cease to have effect at the end of the present year.

(C. 11,364.)

MOROCCO.

With reference to the notice at page 548 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for Prohibition of Exportation of Dried Sheepskins from the French Zone.

Morocco of "cuirots de mouton," i.e., dried sheepskins from which the wool has been removed, was prohibited by an Order published in the "Bulletin Officiel" of the 11th June.

(C. 11,301.)

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Territories under the Administration of the Mozambique Company).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and Increase of Export Duty on Sugar.

Translation of a Decree, No. 3188, dated the 14th June, and published in the "Diario do Governo" of the same date, which provides that, for the duration of the European war, the export duty on sugar produced in the territory under the administration of the Mozambique Company shall be raised from \(\frac{1}{10} \) to \(\frac{8}{10} \) centavo per kilogramme.

(C. 11,232.)

MEXICO.

Surtax on Imports and Exports in connection with the Retirement of the "Infalsificable" Paper Currency.

duction of petroleum and metals. In accordance with this Paper Betroleum and metals. In accordance with this export duties, and also the stamp tax on the production of petroleum and metals. In accordance with this export duties, and also the stamp tax on the production fraction thereof, payable in respect of the above-mentioned duties and taxes under existing legislation.

(C. 11,167.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COLOMBIA.

· The Colombian "Diario Oficial" for the 2nd April contains a Decree (No. 598) of the 29th March, which provides, inter alia, that Import Duties on foreign salt shall be subject to import duty at the Salt. undermentioned rates:-

Salt imported through-Per 124 kilogs. 75 centavos. Custom houses on the Atlantic ... Custom houses on the Pacific 25 The Custom house of Cúcuta The Custom houses of Arauca, Orocué and 40 No export duty is to be levied on marine salt of national production.

CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" of Chile for the 13th April contains a Decree in accordance with which the Chilean export duties were to be Decree relating to paid, as from the 12th April, as follows;-

Payment of Export Duties.

60 per cent. in notes, with the corresponding surcharge as indicated in the Decree No. 146 of the 27th January (see page 603 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th June); 30 per cent. in drafts on London at 90 days' sight, the amount in drafts to be paid for each gold peso to be determined according to the average exchange value of drafts—to be ascertained weekly; and the remaining 10 per cent. in (D.C.I. 32,127.) national gold coin.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Santiago to the Restrictions on the Exportation effect that the Chilean Legislature has of certain Foodstuffs. passed a Law restricting the exportation of wheat, flour, beans, and peas from Chile. The provisions of this Law are

1. The exportation of wheat and flour in excess of the amount of 700,000 quintals is prohibited, as from 1st January last.

Every 100 kilogrammes of wheat will be calculated as equivalent to 70 kilogrammes of flour. The exportation of beans in excess of the quantity of 150,000 quintals is

prohibited, calculations to be made from 1st May last.

3. Exportation must be effected only through the ports of Valparaiso and Talcahuano.

4. The exportation of green peas is entirely prohibited up to 1st November (C. 11,417.) next.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is prepared, on application, to furnish available information regarding British cargo steamship services trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world. Applicants for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

BRITISH FORWARDING AGENCIES.

Information regarding British forwarding agencies from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world may also be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence. Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which goods are to be carried.

Shipping and Transport.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE BRITISH PRIZE COURTS OVERSEA. Malta.

The Colonial Office notify that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court at Malta in respect of certain goods ex the vessel "Astrapi. Appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest as soon as possible.

NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the notice on p. 124 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th July, 1916, relative to harbour improvements Harbour Improvements at Wellington, H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) has forwarded at Wellington. an extract from the New Zealand press from which it appears that at a recent meeting of the Wellington Harbour Board the chairman stated that the newly-erected cold store had been so successful that the Board now wished they had erected the larger block included in the complete design. The additional section of building was now a necessity.

The Waterloo quay breastwork was complete; a few piles had been driven for the building of the Pipitea wharf; and if the reclamation works were carried to Kaiwarra, as was proposed, an exceptionally good berthage for ships and a very suitable place for stores for goods would be provided.

The experience gained in the recently built and equipped stores, added the

chairman, demonstrated the value of electric cranes, and the early instal-lation in practically all the largest sheds of electric travelling cranes, as authorised, would be a sound investment, and were it possible to purchase the electrical plant it should be installed even at present cost. The use of hand-trucks should now be largely discontinued in favour of motor-traction. (D.C.I. 32,319.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has furnished, under date 8th June, an extract from the Proposed Extension local press to the effect that a short Bill to provide for an extension of the wharf at Congella, Durban of Wharf at Durban Harbour. Harbour, and to confer upon the Railway Administration certain powers incidental thereto, has been published. The Bill provides for an extension of the wharf for a distance of, approximately, 7,700 feet. (D.C.I. 32,667.) Harbour.

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 25th June contains a Decree (No. 3204) prohibiting the coaling of vessels calling at Portuguese Decree Respecting ports (whether on the Continent or adjacent islands) Coaling of Vessels. unless they load or unload goods or embark or disembark passengers.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

CANADA.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada has forwarded, under date 11th June, a copy of a Memorandum furnished by the Department of Mines at Ottawa on the present condition of the chrome ore industry in Canada, from which the following particulars have been taken:—

The mining of chrome ore in the Dominion, begun in 1894, reached a production of 9,034 tons in 1906, but practically ceased in 1910, low prices being ascribed as the reason for the Mining Industry.

decline in operations.

The demand and high prices due to war conditions have had the effect of stimulating this industry to an output of from 12,000 to 14,000 tons during each of the past two years. In 1915 a large portion of the shipments was of very low grade material. As was stated in the Summary Report of the Geological Survey for 1915, a feverish activity developed in the course of the summer of that year, urged on by the needs of American manufacturers for an immediate and abundant supply of chrome. The demand later became, and still is, so insistent that any kind of material that at all approaches a chrome ore, as ordinarily defined, now finds a ready sale. All available sources are being searched for ore, old dumps are re-sorted, prospects and mines reopened, and every little pocket of ore gophered out and sold. At present the rush is for immediate production, but it is hoped that the present stimulus will also lead to the reasonable working of many of the properties and the development of ore reserves for a more stable industry. The chromite industry has suffered before on account of no attention having been paid to the necessity of reserves.

A total of 12,341 tons (of 2,000 lb.) of ore were marketed during 1915, having an average value of 14.55 dols. per ton, and much of this was ore

that would average from 30 to 35 per cent. only of Cr.2O3.

So far as can be ascertained little, if any, natural ore of 50 per cent. grade is being obtained, although claims have been made of the finding of ores of from 52 per cent. to 56 per cent. Concentrating mills have, however, been established and operated, and one company has been operating two mills in the Black Lake district of Quebec, the average grade of the concentrates

produced being between 50 and 51 per cent.

In a prelimininary Report on the production of chromite in Canada in 1916 the Department of Mines stated that the total shipments of crude chromite ores in 1916 were 27,030 tons, valued at 299,753 dols. These ores contained a total of approximately 6,574 tons of Cr₂O₈, or an average of about 24 per cent. A considerable portion of low grade ore and sand, however, amounting to 14,242 tons, was sent to concentrating mills for concentration before being marketed. The quantity thus treated was 10,992 tons, from which were recovered 1,046 tons of concentrates, averaging from 42 per cent. to over 50 per cent. of Cr₂O₈. The final shipments of ore and concentrates would approximate to 13,834 tons.

There are no other deposits of chromite in Canada that as yet give promise

of commercial importance. As regards Quebec, the Superintendent of Mines for that Province states that, as a rule, the deposits that have been mined are not very large. They contain from a fraction to some hundred tons of ore, which is either compact or in the shape of disseminated grains. It is hoped, however, that the prospecting and development now in progress will disclose larger ore reserves than have been hitherto apparent.

Names of Canadian firms at present interested in chrome ore mining operations may be obtained by British firms on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 32,490.)

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports, under date 23rd May, that it is probable that the New South Wooden Ships to be built Wales Government dockyard at Walsh Island, at N.S.W. Dockyard. Newcastle, will be utilised in the near future for the construction of wooden cargo ships for oversea trade, with a carrying capacity of from 2,000 tons to 3,000 tons each.

For the hulls of the ships it is proposed to use Australian hardwood, of which there is an ample supply available, and no difficulty is anticipated in

obtaining locally built marine steam engines and other machinery.

The Chief Engineer at the dockyard has submitted plans and designs for the vessels, and states that work on them could be commenced immediately. (D.C.I. 31,317.)

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

The British Vice-Consul at Sabang (Mr. Lee Warner) reports, under date 17th April, that he is informed that Government Discovery of Gold, surveyors have struck rich and continuous indications Silver and of gold, silver and iron along the west coast of Iron in Sumatra. Sumatra, running parallel to and never far from the sea, from Tjalang to a point opposite the island of Poelo Raja. (D.C.I. 31,428.)

ITALY.

H.M. Embassy in Rome has forwarded a translation of a Decree, dated 29th April and published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 16th May, which, for the duration of the Government Control of war and for six months from the proclamation of peace, Sulphur Industry. sulphur industry. places under the control of the Government the production, working of, and trade in sulphur. This Decree, which empowers, interalia, the Government to requisition stocks and to fix maximum prices, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

[Note.—The foregoing may be read in connection with the announcement on p. 343 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th May that the Italian Government have allotted certain specified quantities of Sicilian sulphur to each of the Allied Governments.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

According to a Bulletin of the Californian State Mining Bureau, quoted in the "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York) of 19th June, the production of quick-silver in California in 1916 amounted to 21,400 Quicksilver Production in California in 1916. flasks of 75 lb. each, which were sold by the mine owners for a total amount of 2,000,900 dollars (about £411,300).

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 5th July, 1917, was 19,813, and the number imported during the twenty-seven weeks ended Cotton Statistics. 5th July, 1917, was 1,530,137 (including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 6,494 bales British West African, 14,125 bales British East African, and 2,205 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 5th July, 1917, was 652, and during twenty-seven weeks 164,784.

For further details see p. 110.

BRITISH INDIA.

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and Cotton Spinning and the Native States during the twelve months ended March, 1915, 1916, and 1917, has been extracted Weaving Returns. from a return issued by the Indian Government:—

	Twelve months ended March,						
	1915.	1916.	1917.				
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES. Cotton yarn spun Lb.	651,984,657	722,421,579	680,570,343				
Grey and bleached piece goods $\begin{cases} \text{Lb.} = \\ Yards \end{cases}$ Coloured piece goods $\begin{cases} \text{Lb.} = \\ Vards \end{cases}$	213 576,441 880 501,618 61,067,187	81,603,755	1,134,873,161 98,259,978				
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)	255,206,334 1,735,087 285,918 341,267	346,647,419 2,540,552 356,077 588,883	441,598,528 3,113,286 409,790 959,679				
Total of woven goods ,,	277,005,500	352,254,555					

^{*} Including 42,653 lb. of cotton goods mixed with silk or wool,

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd (Mr. H. E. Cooke) reports that, according to a statement published in the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), of 19th May/1st June, from information received from Turkestan, the Cotton, etc. Crop Prospects in Turkestan. able. The area sown shows a falling off of 30 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The diminution is due to economic causes, the insufficiency of foodstuffs, and the difficulties attending the transport of provisions from European Russia, compelling the cotton planters to turn to grain growing rather than cotton. Meteorological conditions, too, have been unfavourable; insufficiency of snow in the hilly regions in the winter resulting in a sharp deficiency of the necessary irrigating moisture in the summer. In many districts, too, hurricanes have destroyed the earlier shoots of the cotton plant, and thus helped to diminish the producing area.

Though it is still early to anticipate the possible yield of fibre, nevertheless local planters consider that the total crop this year in the Turkestan region will not exceed from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. of last season's yield, and, as Russia cannot now rely on American supplies, the prospects for the Russian cotton spinning mills are not very bright.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

RUSSIA IN ASIA—continued.

According to the "Novoe Vremya" (Petrograd), of 16th/29th May, Turkestan is threatened with famine, the spring having been unprecedentedly dry there, and water for irrigation barely sufficing for a fourth part of the fields. According to local papers, the grass, grain, and vine crops are perishing. (D.C.I. 31,792.)

JAPAN (Corea).

H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay, C.M.G.) has forwarded,

Production and Use of Vegetable Dyes: Samples of Dyes and Dyed Materials on view. under date 19th April, particulars regarding the production of dyestuffs in Corea from the leaves of a species of maple tree, known to Coreans as the "Shinnamu." This tree is very common throughout Corea, and, according to the Director of the Central Technical Institute of the Government-

General of Corea, is not found elsewhere, except to a certain extent in that part of Manchuria immediately to the north of the Yalu River. The official referred to states that if the dye should prove of commercial value, it could be produced in very large quantities in Corea. The cost of production, according to the same authority, is approximately 25 sen (about sixpence) per lb. With colours obtained from the "Shinnamu" extract cotton goods can be dyed black, indigo, dark grey, grey and khaki. In dyeing silk and pongees, black only can be utilised, and the chief value of the extract is for loading purposes, silk yarns or materials becoming over 30 per cent. heavier after treatment.

H.M. Consul-General has also forwarded a sample of the "Shinnamu" dye, together with samples of cotton yarns dyed with it, in four colours. See Note + following. (D.C.I. 26,579.)

Particulars of the methods of using a yellow or khaki dye produced in Corea from the flower of the "Enju" or "Pagoda Tree" have also been received from H.M. Consul-General. This tree is said to be very common both in Corea and in the districts of Manchuria immediately north of the Yalu River. Silk, wool and cotton are all susceptible of treatment with this dye, a sample of which, together with specimens of various threads and yarns treated with it, have been furnished by Mr. Lay. See Note † following. (D.C.I. 31,760.)

Note †.—The above-mentioned particulars may be consulted, and the samples referred to inspected, by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 7th Corn Prices. July, 1917, were as follows:-

> Wheat ... 78s. 1d. Barley ... 69s. 5d. 55s. Oats ...

For further particulars see p. 110.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded, under date 8th June, a copy of the Second Interim Report of the Union Government's Advisory Sugar Industry in Natal. Committee on the Control of Food Supplies and other Necessaries, in which it stated that the Natal sugar industry in its present form commenced with the introduction of the Uba cane about eighteen years ago, and that in 1904-5 the production had risen to 30,000 tons of sugar cane. With the opening of the Zululand coast belt a year or two later, the increase became more rapid, and 50,400 tons were produced in the 1909-10 season. The output for later years has been as follows: 1913-14, 91,766 tons; 1914-15, 98,371 tons; 1915-16, 115,481 tons; and 1916-17, 114,504 tons. The area under cultivation has also increased in proportion.

The cane is grown by over 400 planters, who reap their crop every two years, obtaining usually three crops from each planting, so that all lands cultivated require replanting every six years. In some cases in Natal the planters are also mill-owners, but Zululand planters send their cane to central mills. In these mills the cane is crushed, and, in some instances, the crude sugar produced is refined; other mills send their crude sugar to the

refineries.

Three mills have refineries attached to them, and their capacity exceeds 60,000 tons of refined sugar per annum. Crude sugar is produced by all

the other mills.

The position of the mill and refinery owners at the present time is regarded as a difficult one. Supplies of all chemicals and requirements for sugar making are restricted and their prices doubled and trebled; and renewals and replacements—a very heavy item in all sugar mills—are in many instances unobtainable, so that a breakdown may involve complete stoppage for an indefinite period. The extent of the unexecuted orders for plant is indicated by the fact that one group gave evidence at an enquiry that they had orders to the value of £100,000 still unfilled.

The mills, refineries, and agents have formed a Sugar Manufacturers' Association, which has appointed a small Committee to grade all sugars offered for sale, and this work has been performed daily since the war (D.C.I. 32,670.)

comménced.

SPAIN.

The following statistics regarding sugar production in Spain in 1916 are

Sugar Production in 1916 taken from a Report recently issued by the Sugar Production in 1916. Director-General of the Spanish Customs:-

Cane sugar.—The area under sugar-cane cultivation in 1916 was approximately 1,194 hectares, the total yield of cane being 44,394,656 kilogs., and of matery 1,194 hectares, the total yield of cane being 44,094,000 kilogs., and of cane and sugar 4,264,129 kilogs. The 1915 production was 63,875,801 kilogs. of cane and 5,595,370 kilogs. of sugar, and the 1914 yield 72,321,009 kilogs., and 7,376,297 kilogs. respectively. The prices paid for the cane during the last harvest varied between 30 and 46 pesetas per metric ton delivered at factory. During the season ten factories and six mills were working.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

SPAIN—continued.

Beet sugar.—The area under beet in the 1916-17 season amounted to 54,315 hectares, the production being, up to 31st December last, 752,890,805 kilogs., and the yield of sugar 82,212,076 kilogs. The total yield of the 1915-16 harvest was 723,556,603 kilogs. of beet and 77,114,558 kilogs of sugar. Great variations in price have taken place, quotations ranging from 35 to 60 pesetas per metric ton. At the end of the year 31 factories were working.

Stocks.—The total stocks of sugar at 31st December, 1916, amounted to 84,661,695 kilogs., as compared with 89,365,671 kilogs., and 143,618,301 kilogs.

at the end of 1915 and 1914 respectively.

Consumption.—The total consumption of sugar in Spain last year was 109,549,076 kilogs., as compared with 156,618,095 kilogs. in 1915 and 126,425,557 kilogs. in 1914.

Hectare = 2.47 acres. Kilog. = 2.2046 lb. 25 pesetas = £1 (at par).

CUBA.

Estimated Yield of 1917 Sugar Crop.

the 1917 crop will previous year.

Havana writes that whereas last year's sugar crop in Cuba was about 3,000,000 tons, this year's crop was estimated, before the recent disturbances in the island, to be in excess of that amount. H.M. Minister adds that he is reliably informed that, in spite of the recent trouble, probably be but a slight reduction on that of the previous year.

(D.C.I. 32,286.)

COSTA RICA.

According to "El Comerciante" (Buenos Aires) for May, little attention has

Projected
Development of
Apiculture.

de Costa Rica" has acquired exclusive rights in an apparatus for the extraction of honey.

Costa Rica is very rich in flowers, especially those useful to this industry, in all seasons of the year. It is estimated that there are 3,000 hives in the Republic, giving an annual yield of 75,000 kilogs. (over 165,000 lb.) of honey, which is sold in the local markets. The Italian bee is the one best adapted to the country; there is also the Guanacaste bee which, however, cannot stand the temperature of the hills and produces a rather cloudy honey.

stand the temperature of the hills and produces a rather cloudy honey.

A number of hives are now being made for the new company of a wood which is known as "jaul." Owing to the plague of auts these hives are

raised on stands.

It appears that the bee is a valuable asset to the coffee and cocoa plantations. In the Tres Rios district, where plantation owners have started beekeeping, coffee production has considerably increased.

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland... H.M. Trade Commissioner, 363, Beaver Hall, Montreal Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."

Commonwealth of Australia. H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney. Telegraphic Address, "Combritto."

New Zealand H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington.
Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."

South Africa H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town.
Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of May, 1917, have been published, and may be

purchased* at a cost of 9d. per copy (post free 11d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1915 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 10d. (post free 6s. 5d.) for the first volume, and 4s. 3d. (post free, 4s. 9d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1911–1915, and detailed statements of imports and exports of principal articles consigned from and to specified countries; and in the second volume particulars of the imports from the various countries returned for consumption, details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.*

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" (price 1d., post free 3d.) is published by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the June issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in May; Labour in the Textile Trades in Germany and certain adjacent neutral countries; Employment in Germany, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Canada, and the United States; Course of the Retail Prices of Food in the United Kingdom, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States; and Membership of Trade Unions in 1915.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917.

Price 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}d$.).

No. 359. Order-in-Council extending the Trading with the Enemy Acts, with adaptations, to the Isle of Man.

Nos. 525 and 528. Orders of Council further varying the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3.

^{*} Copies of Government publications may be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingaway, London, W.C. 2., and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries, of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and which are available for inspection at the Offices of the Department, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2:-

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Livestock and Meat Industries in Argen-

"Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Aires), 18th May.

Sugar Market in Germany

"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 16th June.

Tobacco Industry in Russia. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 29th May.

Sugar Production in Argentina in 1916.

Vintage in Argentina in 1916. "L'Exportateur Françuis" (Paris), 21st June.

German Iufluence in the Grain Forwarding Trade of Rotterdam.
"Economisch - Statische

Berichten " (Rotterdam) 27th June.

Sugar Industry in São Paulo "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 23th May.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Wire Market in Germany.
"Börsen - Zeitung" (Berlin). June.

(1) Copper Belt in Plum is County, Calitornia.

(2) Metallurgy of Ferro-manganese. "Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 2nd June.

Iron Industry in Germany: Formation of a Research Institute. "Börsen - Zeitung" (Berlin), 21st

June.

New Petroleum Deposits in Argentina. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 2nd June.

Commercial, Financial and Econo nic.

Denmark: Trade in 1916.
Supplement to "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 21st May.

United States: Economic Conditions in

"Konsulatheretninger" (Christiania), 23rd June.

Commercial, Financial and Economic-cont.

Siam: Industrial Developments.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 2nd June.

Swelen: Commerce and Industries in 1916.

Supplement to "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 26th May.

(1) Japan: Trade with China in 1916.

(2) Tsingtau: Trade Conditions.

"Journal" of Yokohama Japanese
Chamber of Commerce, May.

Bengal: Maritime Trade in 1916-17. " Capital" (Calcutta), 1st June.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Textile Industry in Poland: Future Prospects

" Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 5th/12th

Miscellaneous.

Motor Car Industry in New Zealand: Market for Trucks and Delivery Wagons.

"Commerce Keports" (Washington), 29th May.

Second Sample Fair at Lyon .

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 1st June.

Wicker-Work Industry in Algeria.

"Bulletin de l'Office du Gouvernement Générale de l'Algérie" (Paris), 1st/15th May.

Twine Trade in Russia.

"Commerc: Reports" (Washington), 28th May.

Silkworm Cultivation in Serbia.

"Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 22nd/29th May.

Musical Publications Market at Rosario.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 1st June.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Canada-

Department of Mines-

Report on the Coal Fields and Coal Industry of Eastern Canada.

Geological Survey Reports on—
The Southern Plains of Alberta.
Scroggie, Barker, Thistle, and Kirkman Creeks, Yukon Territory.
The Wheaton District of Southern Yukon.

Recent and Fossil Ripple-Mark.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED -continued.

Canada (continued)-

Journal of the Quebec Legislative Assembly: Vol. LI., 2nd Session, 1916. Bureau of Statistics, Quebec — Financial Statement of School Corporations for 1914-15.

Educational Statistics for 1914-15.
Toronto Board of Trade Year-Book for 1916

Newfoundland - Year-Book for 1916.

New Zealand -Official Statistics of the Dominion of New Zealand for 1915: Volume III .-Production, Finance. Postal, and Telegraph.

Western Australia - Department of Mines Report for 19.5.

Belgian Congo-Trade of the Belgian Congo, including Katanga, in 1915: Reports by the Italian Consul-General at Boma.

Philippine Islands - Bureau of Customs Annual Report for 1916 on the Foreign Trade of the Philippine Islands.

.Spain-Spanish Customs Report for 1916.

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

These Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :-

Dominion of Canada ... 19, Victoria Street, S.W. 1; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2 (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).

Commonwealth of Australia ... Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

New South Wales ... Sydney House, 26-7, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.

Victoria. Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

Queensland 409, West Strand, W.C. 2.

South Australia 112, Strand, W.C. 2. ...

Western Australia Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C. 2. ...

Tasmania ... 56, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Dominion of New Zealand 413, Strand, W.C. 2.

Union of South Africa ... Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 27 weeks ended 5th July, 1917:—

				Week ended 5th July, 1917.	27 Weeks ended 5th July, 1917.	Week ended 5th July, 1917. 27 Week ended 5th July, 1917.		
				Імро	RTS.	EXPORTS.		
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous Total	•••	•••	•••	Bales, 16,739 149 — 2,925 — 19,813	Bales. 1,138,110 13,260 63,103 248,618 67,046* 1,530,137	Bales, 410 ———————————————————————————————————	Bales. 37,991 6,603 117,469 2,721	

^{*} Including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 6,494 bales British West African, 14,125 bales British East African, and 2,205 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 7th July, 1917, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

								A	Average Price.			
							Whe	eat.	Barley.		Oats.	
Week ended	7th J	uly, 1	917	• • •	•••		s. 78	d. 1	<i>s</i> . 69	d. 5		1. 2
Correspondi	ng We	ek in-	-				0.1	,	21	3	ia	7
1910	•••	***	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	31	1	21	-		•
1911	***	***	* * >	***	• • •	• • • •	32	3	25	10	19 1	-
1912			•••	• • •	***	• • •	38	3	30	2		1
1913	•••				•••		33	4	25	10	19	4
1914							34	2	24	9	20	0
1915	•••	***		•••	•••		50	1	34	7	31	6
1916	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		46	3	45	6	30	8

^{*} Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial Bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Department supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender, and other openings for British Trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, etc., of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport, etc., etc.

Samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products which are received from abroad from time to time are exhibited at the Offices of the Department.

Samples of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets are on exhibition in the Sample Rooms of the Department—see notice on p. 64.

The British Industries Fair, 1917, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, London, from 26th February until 9th March. Concurrently with the London Fair, a Fair was held at Glasgow. It is the intention of the Board of Trade to hold a Fair every year.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly, and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. The price is 3d. per copy, exclusive of postage, or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d.

All applications regarding advertisement rates, etc., should be sent direct to the sole Contractors for Advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Particulars regarding the supply of Confidential Information to firms in the United Kingdom appear on p. 63.

All communications intended for the Department of Commercial Intelligence should be addressed to: The Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 TO 1916. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Minister of Labour hereby gives Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:-

2350X. Workmen employed in mixing and bagging artificial manure consisting of slaughter-house refuse, and phosphate, sulphate of ammonia, etc.

2352X. Apprentices over 16 years of age employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour elsewhere than in Scotland in trades set out in Schedule I. of the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, or in munitions work, and who are bound by agreements which are not under seal and which do not purport to have been sealed.

2353. Apprentices over 16 years of age employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour elsewhere than in Scotland in trades set out in Schedule VI. of the National Insurance Act, 1911 (Unemployment Insurance), and who are bound by agreements which are not under seal and which do not purport to have been sealed.

2354X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of telephone switchboards

for use in war.

2355X. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of turnovers, recappers, turnscrews and brushes for cleaning guns and rifles.

2356. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of bayonet connections.

2357. Workmen engaged in the repair of accumulators used in connection with electrical machinery in buildings or ships including cleaning sediment from the cells. (Application 496)

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of :-

2351. Workmen employed by water companies, and engaged in—

(1) examining and testing, by means of hydraulic pressure, taps,

stop taps, cisterns, etc.;

(2) examining stop tap boxes and stamping same with official mark; and who are not employed in connection with manufacture or repair of taps, etc.

Note,—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, e.g., 1554X. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous

decision, are not published.

J W = 0 C-BUYERS GUIDE

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acetylene Lighting and Weiding Plant. Flares and Handlamps. The Acetylene Corporation, Ltd., 49, Victoria

Street, Westminster, London.

Acetylene Lighting and Weiding Plants— Imperial Light Ltd., 123, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Acid Jars Kennedy, H., & Sons, Ltd., Barrowfield Potteries.

Glasgow. Aeriai Ropeways Cradock, G., & Co., Ltd., Wakefield, England.

Acriai Wire Ropeways White, R., & Sons, Widnes, Lancs.

Leropiane Accessories-Cradock, G., & Co., Ltd., Wakefield, England.

leropiane Tubes-Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham. Albumen-

Roxburgh, Robert, Ltd., Nineveh Road (off Sohe Road), Birmingham.

Albumen and Yolks-

Miller, Jas., Son & Co., 79, West Nile St., Glasgow.

Chapman & Sons, 5, 6, and 7, Elizabeth Place, Rivington Street, London, E.O.

Aikali Manufacturers

Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich, Cheshire,

Bingham, Charles, & Co., 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Works:—Manchester,

England, and Notodden, Norway.

Blackwell, G. G., Sons & Co., Ltd., The Albany,
Liverpool, and at 10, Eastcheap, London, E.C. Molybdenum, Tungsten, Vanadium, Chromium, Aluminium, and all other alloys used in the manufacture of High-grade steels.

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158, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Telephore—No. 1525 Avenue and 2541 City.

Alum and Sulphate of Alumina-Australian Alum Co., Ltd., Works: Runcorn, Cheshire. Telegrams: "Alum Runcorn." Telephone: 38. London Office: 20, Eastcheap, E.C. 3. Manufacturers of "Special Alum" for Paper Makers, and of Clear Crystal Alum.

Aluminium-

Blackwell, G. G., Sons & Co., Ltd., The Albany, Liverpool, and at 10, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

Brotherton & Co., Ltd., Leeds.

Western Chemical Co., Greenock, Scotland. "Thistle" Brand (Regd.) Carbonate of Ammonia.

Ammunition Manufacturers

Ourtis's & Harvey, Ltd., Cannon Street House, London, E.C.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., Nobel House, 195, West George Street, Glasgow.

Anglo-Dutch Tiles— Carter & Co, Ltd., Encaustic Tile Works, Poole.

Aniline Colour Manufacturers

Levinstein, Ltd. Works: Blackley and Clayton, Manchester, Ellesmere Port near Chester, and Framingham, Mass., U.S.A. Also makers of Kromoline and specialities for Leather Dressing. Telegrams: "Levinstein, Manchester."

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Art Publishers Faulkner, C. W., & Co., Ltd., 79, Golden Lan London, E.C. 1. Great Thoughts Serie Xmas Cards, Calendars, Post-Cards, etc. l'ictures, Show-Cards, etc.

Asbestos Coverings -Newall's Insulation Company, Ltd., Newcastl upon-Tyne, and branches.

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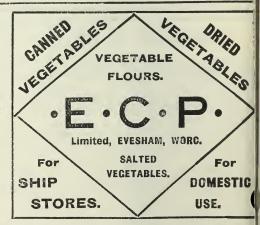
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Hedworth Barium Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Barometers (Aneroid)-

Barker, F., & Son, 12, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

Sarometers and Thermometers

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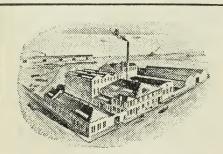
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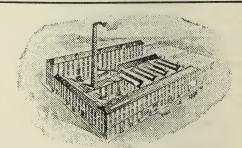
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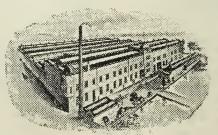


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The

Board of Trade Journal

Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

JULY 26, 1917.

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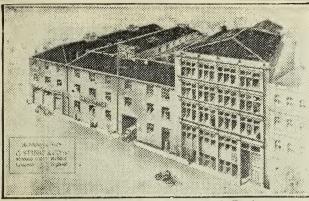
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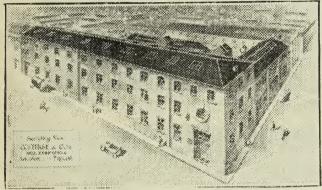
Suitable for all Materials.

BRITISH DYES, LTD., Huddersfield.

TELEGRAMS-

" MOLLIDAY, HUDDERSFIELD."





Factory at Fairfax Mills, Mill Lane.

G. Stibbe & Co. LEICESTER.

Manufacturers of

ALL BRITISH STOCKINFTTF

PIECE COODS.

PLAIN. FLEECED. FANCY,

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Telegrams: "STIBBE, LEICESTER."

Telephone: 4410 (3 lines). Private Branch Exchange.

PRICE'S

EXPORT

NDLES

SPECIAL TROPICAL QUALITIES FOR HOT CLIMATES.

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Wires :- "MATTHEWS,"

TURTON BROTHERS & MATTHEWS, Ld. SHEFFIELD.

"DOUBLE FLYCO '-The Newest High-Speed

"FLYCO" HICH-SPEED STEEL.

"FLYCO" KICH-SPEED TWIST DRILLS.

TOOL STEEL-For all Purposes.

SHEAR BLADES - Of all Descriptions.

DIES AND PUNCHES-For all Purposes.

A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

TIMMIS' "PILOT" BRAND SPRINGS (Sole Makers).

HELICAL, VOLUTE & CONICAL SPRINGS

Geo. G. Blackwell, Sons & Co., Ld., Head Office: THE ALBANY, LIVERPOOL. London, E.C. Eastcheap, ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

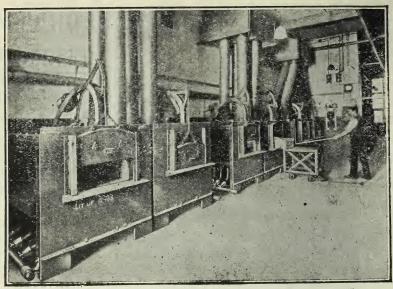
METALS & ALLOYS of all kinds

FOR EVERY PURPOSE. We are the Headquarters in England for French Chalk, Plumbago, Fluorspar, Manganese, Magnesite, Chrome Ore.
ALLOYS FOR ALL CLASSES OF STEEL, &c. TYPE, LINO & STEREO METALS.

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e for our pamphlets. They will interest you.

CABLES—BLACKWELL, LIVERPOOL. ALL CODES.



Case Hardening Component Parts of Rifles in Reverberatory Oven Furnaces

PROGRESS

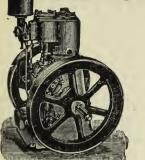
The extent of the recent increase in the use of gas for industrial purposes is strikingly demonstrated by the following table, which records the rise in gas consumption in eight typical manufacturing towns during the period of the war:—

							Annual Cons Industria	Percentage	
		D	istrict		1913 1916			Increase	
-							Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	
A	Midlands	•••	•••	• • •	•••	• • • •	110,707,000	174,167,000	57
В	,,	•••			•••		327,047,700	420,490,600	28
С	Yorkshire	•••	•••		•••		10,760,800	21,583,700	100
D	North-east			•••	•••	•••	187,473,300	321,841,800	72
E	,,	•••	•••		•••		650,000,000	1,650,000,000	154
*F	Midlands	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,901,392,000	3,500,000,000	84
*G	,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	65,882,200	140,000,000	112
* [1	North	•••	***	• • •	•••	•••	720,032,300	1,155,461,810	64

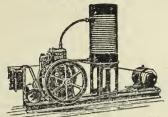
^{*} These figures are to March, 1913, and to March, 1917, in each case

Information regarding the various industrial uses of gas, and a specimen copy of a monthly illustrated publication for business men can be obtained free of charge or obligation on application to the Secretary, The British Commercial Gas Association, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1

R. A. LISTER & Co., Ltd. (C1 Dept.), Dursley, Glos.



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The Lister-Bruston Automatic Electric Lighting Plant.

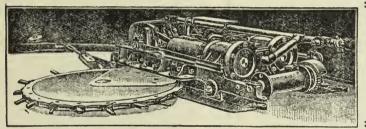


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Manufacturers of High-Class Petrol, Oil and Gas Engines, Pumping and Lighting Sets, etc.

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For Undercutting in all classes of Coal Seams on "Longwall" System.

"Holing" in Hard or Soft Fireclay or Shale; in Coal, hard or soft, and for taking out a Pricking or Dirt Band between two Coals.

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No. G/1915 Army Model All Metal Hypodermic Syringe.

Telephone Holborn 5398 (2 lines). Cables: Tourniquet, London.

Telegrams:

Fourniquet, Smith, London.

Manufacturers of RECORD and ALL GLASS SERUM and HYPODERMIC SYRINGES.

Surgical Instrument Makers
WHOLESALE & EXPORT ONLY.

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"Astra" and
"Tourniquet"
Brands of
Surgical Supplies

GENERAL SURGICAL COMPANY, Ltd.,

147 & 149, Farringdon Road, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

Catalogue on Application.

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Board of Trade Journal.

JULY 26, 1917.

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THE

Board of Trade Journal.

(Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.)

Vol. XCVIII.

July 26, 1917.

No. 1,078

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

Telegrams { "Advantage, Stock, London." Telephone { London Wall 4713 (5 lines.) 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

Telegrams { "Shoforsamp, London." Telephone: City 2323.

The objects and work of the Department are described on p. 216.

(British Industries Fair Office.)

PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS FROM BRITISH INDIA, THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS, EGYPT, AND CERTAIN OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Attention is directed to Part II. of a "Supplement" issued with this number of the "Board of Trade Journal," containing complete lists of articles which, according to the latest information received by the Board of Trade, are prohibited to be exported to various destinations from the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Nigeria, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and British Guiana.

Part I. of the "Supplement" was issued on the 19th July, and contained the lists of export prohibitions in operation in British India, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Newfoundland, Egypt, Cyprus, and

Ceylon.

Parts I. and II. of the present "Supplement" form the eighth of the series which has been issued by the Board of Trade at quarterly intervals since 14th October, 1915, and they supersede Parts I. and II. of the Supplement issued on 19th and 26th April, 1917, respectively.

Copies of the "Supplement" may be obtained, at the price of 3d. (post free 4d.) per copy of each part, through any bookseller, or directly from H.M.

Stationery Office (see addresses on cover of this "Journal") or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. (C. 11,605.)

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Since the outbreak of war many new industries have been established in the United Kingdom, and goods which formerly had to be obtained from abroad are now being manufactured at home. The Department of Commercial Intelligence desires to make its record of such new industries as complete as possible, in order to satisfy enquiries for new sources of supplies. which are frequently received. Manufacturers are therefore invited to inform the Department of new industries, or new developments of existing industries, established in this country.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supplies Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Department of Commercial Intelligence from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, who wish to get into communication with British manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Applications have been recorded during the past week for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following (amongst other) articles; British manufacturers or producers of these articles now in a position to supply are invited to make application for the names of the enquirers:—

Carbon electrodes.

Diamond dies for wire drawing.

Drawing pins.

Machinery, etc.-

Boilers designed for using peat as fuel.

Gas generators designed for peat.

Machinery for excavating and generally handling peat.

Maize oil.

Paper, nature casings.

School chalks.

Tin, brass and copper linings and angle plates for ammunition boxes.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the following notices of possible openings for British goods abroad, regard should be had to the necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy—see the Notes on pp. 717-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March—also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading with certain countries, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." In any case of doubt or difficulty concerning the various regulations, information may be obtained either by letter or on personal application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRITISH INDIA, CHINA AND THE FAR EAST.

A London firm representing important British manufacturing concerns desires further agencies for Far Eastern markets for Textiles, etc.

Textiles, etc. textiles and allied goods of United Kingdom manufacture. This firm's local organisations are already established, with travellers regularly working India, Ceylon, China, Japan, and other Far Eastern countries.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. 4. (D.C.I. 33,431.)

CANADA.

The following enquiries for markets for Canadian goods have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, whence further information may be obtained:—

A Canadian company, manufacturing 4-gallon sprayers which are largely sprayers.

Sprayers.

used in the Dominion, is in a position to supply these for export, and would be glad to hear from United Kingdom firms handling these appliances.

A British Columbia company is in a position to fill export orders for macaroni at prices and terms which may be obtained from the Trade Commissioner's Office (as above.)

ß-

CANADA—continued.

A Canadian company, manufacturing steel baling presses which are largely used in Canada for waste paper, rags and similar old and waste materials, asks to be placed in communication with United Kingdom firms prepared to interest themselves in the appliances.

A Montreal firm makes enquiry as to a British market for reamers, Reamers: Milling Cutters, etc.

A Canadian! company makes enquiry as to a market for electrically welded Electrically Welded Chain. chain.

Canadian manufacturers ask to be placed in touch with importers of saddlery Saddlery Hardware. hardware, for business after the war.

An Ontario firm wishes to hear from prospective importers of motor car Motor Car Specialities. specialities, with a view to future business.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 24,885.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Plant and Accessories for Cold Stores. See notice on p. 206.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) calls attention

Accessories for Electrical
Lighting and
Power Installations.

lines for lighting, power and heating purposes within the borough of Waitara.

New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) calls attention to a notice published in the official "New Zealand Gazette" of 10th May, to the effect that the Waitara Borough Council has been granted a licence to erect and maintain electric and heating purposes within the borough of (D.C.I. 32,500.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that a Cape Town agent and exporter desires to obtain agencies in South Africa for United Kingdom manufacturers of tin plates, tin and orchard requisites. The enquirer claims to handle all lines connected with the fruit trade, both in the growing and export of fresh fruit, and in the preparation of fruit, either dried or canned, or as jam, conserves, confectionery, etc., for local consumption or export. [In the case of such of the goods as manufacturers may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 170), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.]

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in South Africa, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (271/134) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 35,973.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Lieut.-Col. C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.) has forwarded a copy of the specification and tender form in connection with a call for tenders by the Johannesburg Municipal Council, as follows:—

SOUTH AFRICA-continued.

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk,
Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, up to noon on
3rd September,* for the supply and delivery of
1,600 tons of tar or tar substitute. (Contract

No. 264.)

Copies of the specification, conditions of contract, and forms of tender may be obtained from the Controller of Stores (Room 53), Municipal Offices, Takannosburg.

The above-mentioned copy of the specification and form of tender may be consulted by British manufacturers of tar or tar substitute at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 75, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

(D.C.I. 35,966.)

Materials and Accessories for Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Works.

See notice on p. 206.

RUSSIA.

The following notes on openings for British trade in the Urals have been received from H.M. Consul at Ekaterinburg (Mr. T. Preston). It is recognised, of course, that, on account of difficulties of communication and restrictions on exports during the war (see Notice to Exporters on p. 170), there is little possibility of anything being done at present except preparatory work. Mr. Preston, however, emphasises the necessity for British manufacturers making arrangements as speedily as possible for their representation in the Ural markets, in order that representatives may become acquainted with local conditions, and so be ready to meet the keen competition which will arise after the war.

Prior to the war, imports of ornaments and toys into the Ural markets came exclusively from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Ornaments; Toys. Articles of particularly artistic design and good quality should meet with great success.

Germany supplied the bulk of the optical goods in use, British goods, it is stated, being more expensive. Spectacles with tortoise-shell rims are in special demand by the peasantry.

There is a good deal of business to be done in scientific and laboratory

Scientific and Laboratory
Instruments and Apparatus.

have limited their efforts towards obtaining this business to the forwarding catalogues in English.

There will be excellent opportunities for the supply of boots and shoes, which were formerly manufactured to a considerable extent in the Polish factories in Riga. At present boots and shoes are being imported from Japan and the United States.

The Ural market is now practically without supplies of haberdashery, which were formerly obtained from Warsaw. Japanese haberdashery goods are beginning to be imported.

There are great possibilities for British trade in woollen and linen goods,
Woollen and Linen Goods.

Which formerly were obtained from Polish and
German manufacturers.

^{*} It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and, owing to forms having to be obtained from South Africa, this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Union who can be instructed by cable.

RUSSIA—continued.

Cloth for men's suits was largely received from Polish (Lodz) factories prior to the war. There are stated to be excellent opportunities for British goods, the quality of which is well known and appreciated. The market is absolutely Men's Suitings. without supplies of such cloth at the present time.

[Note.—In reference to the foregoing, regard should be had to the existing restrictions on exports from the United Kingdom-see Notice to (D.C.I. 29,388.) Exporters on p. 170.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General in Paris (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports that an agent at
Woodworking St. Gratien (Department of Seine et Oise) wishes for Woodworking agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of general Machinery; Plant Machinery; Plant for Iron and Steel Works, etc.; Coal. Works, etc.; Coal. States that he was formerly in business in Lille, and that he proposes, after the war, to visit the principal towns in the north of France and in Belgium. In the case of such goods as British firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 170), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.]

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent for the north of France, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (272) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 35,276.)

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports that a chemist's assistant in that city desires to obtain agencies for United Chemical Products; Kingdom manufacturers of chemical products for Surgical Instruments; the use of manufacturers, photographers, and Medical Rubber Goods. ments, and medical rubber goods. [In the case of such of the goods as manufacturers may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 170), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.]

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in Milan, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (273) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 35,612.)

PANAMA AND THE ANTILLES.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Caracas (Mr. T. I. Rees) reports that an agent in that town, at present holding agencies for United Kingdom Goods suitable for manufacturers of china and earthenware, lace, and Panama and the hardware, desires to represent for any lines not Antilles. clashing with these goods a British commission house wishing to establish or develop trade relations in Panama and the Antilles. The enquirer states that he has two experienced salesmen working with him; he claims to be well acquainted with the markets and to have numerous commercial relations there, and adds that he is able to visit the more important markets twice a year.

British commission houses desirous of being represented in Panama and the Antilles may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, as above. In making application the reference number (274) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 31,501.)

PRINTED AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS POST FOR PLACES ABROAD.

With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions and elsewhere abroad, it should be borne in mind that postage must be prepaid on all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Correspondents in the Dominions and Colonies of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and to H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries. Care should be taken to ensure correct stamping, particularly when catalogues are sent. Packages sent at reduced rates by the Printed and Commercial Papers Post must be sent open (see page 58 of the Post Office Guide).

OPENINGS FOR TRADE IN ALL COUNTRIES ABROAD.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, the Board of Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1916, 575 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 128,662 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

A small charge is made for the service, which includes the regular supply of the "Board of Trade Journal." Firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

The "Journal" itself contains information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Comptroller-General of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street London, E.C. 2, for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS. Exhibition at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

An Exhibition of samples of goods of enemy manufacture, including many recent additions, is now being held in the new Sample Rooms of the Department of Commercial Intelligence (5th Floor), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Exhibition is open to British manufacturers and exporters of British goods every week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.;

Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The samples, which number approximately 3,000, are of considerable variety, and are labelled with prices (where available), and the name of the country in which the goods are sold. *Certain of the samples* represent quite recent designs from enemy sources, and should be of interest to British manufacturers desirous of obtaining information respecting the new styles of goods at present being manufactured in enemy countries.

The markets represented by the samples are as follows:—United Kingdom, British India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa (South, East and North), Russia, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, France, Portugal, Italy, United States of America, Central and South America, Siam, China, and

other Far Eastern markets.

A general list of the samples on exhibition was published on p. 120 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th July.

OTHER SAMPLES ON VIEW.

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Attention is also called to the undermentioned samples which are on view in the Enquiry Room of the Department:—

Samples.			Reference in "Bos of Trade Journal		
·			Date.	Page.	
			2.11	1	
Dyes and Dyed Materials from Corea			 12th July, 1917	104	
Zirkite (Zirconia) Ore from Brazil			 21st June, ,,	664	
Dye and Dyed Material from Argentina	•••		 21st ,, ,,	666	
Malva Fibre from Cuba	• • •	•••	 14th ,, ,,	610	
Illipe Nuts from Dutch West Borneo		•••	 12th April, ,,	86	
Diatomaceous Earth from Spain			 29th March, .,	834	
Diatomaceous Earth from Oregon	•••	•••	 15th ,, ,,	744	
Three-ply Veneer from New Zealand			 15th Feb., ,,	518	
Fibre for Rope-making from Turkestan		•••	 25th Jan., "	241	

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CATALOGUES.

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with German and Austrian methods of advertising, the Board of Trade have collected over 8,000 specimen catalogues of German and Austrian origin, and these may be inspected at the British Industries Fair Office, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

A new index has been prepared, in which the catalogues are classified both as regards articles of manufacture and names of manufacturers, thus

A new index has been prepared, in which the catalogues are classified both as regards articles of manufacture and names of manufacturers, thus rendering identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter. Copies of this index may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence,

British Industries Fair Office, as above.

CANADA. FRANCE.

Proposed Interchange of Travelling Exhibitions.

See notice on p. 210.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED.

Additions to and Amendments in List.*

An Order of Council, dated 20th July, further amends the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, by the addition thereto, removal therefrom, and variation therein of certain names, as set forth in the following Schedule:-

SCHEDULE.

Additions to List.

†ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

Deurer, Gustav, Calle Sarmiento 630, Rosario, Argentina. Deutsche La Plata Zeitung, Calle Sarmiento 648, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Engels & Company, Calle Chacabuco 430 and Casilla Carso 1364, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Hiller, Ricardo, Calle Bartolome Mitre 511 and Reconquista 37, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Nobel, Hugo, Calle Cangallo 303, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Union, La, Calle Florida 391, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Weygand, Enrique, & Company, Calle Perú 1037, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Ballerstaedt, Pablo, Potosi.

BOLIVIA. BRAZIL.

Erbrich, Richard August, Rua Alvares Penteado, Sao Paulo. Freitag, M. G., Rua Visconde de Inhauma 89, Rio de Janeiro. Hanau, Casa, Rua Sao Bento 55 and Caixa Postal 45, Sao Paulo. Hesslein, Henrique, & Sergel, Cuyabá. Thomas, Carlos A., & Company, Rua Dos Ourives 85, Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE.

Bravo, Guillermo, Valparaiso. Durandeau, Luciano, Antofagasta. Marinkovich, Pablo Segundo (Oficina "San Remijio") Iquique. Oficina "San Remijio," (see Marinkovich, Pablo Segundo). Silva, Alfredo, Antofagasta.

ECUADOR.

Vega, Leonidas (partner of Camilo Solis & Company), Canoa.

†NETHERLANDS.

Steen's, J. Van, Rijnreederij N. V., Maaskade W.Z. 116, Rotterdam. Ven, W. H. G. Van Der, & Company, Stationsweg 62, Rotterdam.

INETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Beekhuis, J., Sourabaya. Bian Kim, W., Medan. Digel, K. F., Samarinda.

Groenevelt, D. J., Macassar and Gorontalo. Hazevoet, J. C., Laboen Bilik.

Helfach & Company, Mineraalwater Fabriek en Handel Maatschappy, Sourabaya.

(The establishments of the same name at Buitenzorg and Padang are not included in the Statutory List.)

Jacobsohn, S., Gorontalo and Samarang.

Louvre, Handel Maatschappy (or Toko Louvre), Sourabaya and Macassar. Nio Tiong Hoat, Macassar. Sayers, J. (Mrs.) (née Beekhuis), Sourabaya.

^{*} See Note (1) on p. 178. † See Note (2) on p. 179. ‡ See Note (6) on p. 179.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

Additions to List—continued.

Schlieper, Technische Central Bureau, Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang, Bandoeng, Medan, Garoet and Macassar. Technische Central Bureau, Schlieper, Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang, Bandoeng, Medan, Garoet, and Macassar. Trebing, H., Medan.

NORWAY.

Aars, L. Anderson, Odinsgate 23, Christiania. Andersen's, Claus, Enke, Badehusg. 5 and 33, Stavanger.
Andvik Stenhuggeri A/S., Ltd., Tordenskjoldsgate 6, Christiania.
Bergen Sardine Export Company A/S., Bergen.
Bergens Brislings Kompagni A/S., C. Suntsgt. 9 and 11, Bergen. Bergens Brislings Kompagni A/S., C. Suntsgt. 9 and 11, Bergen. Bergmetal A/S, Odinsgate 23, Christiania.
Forsberg Sardine Factory A/S., Skippergate 6, Stavanger.
Galdert, Otto, Tordenskjoldsgt. 6, and Solligt. 3, Christiania.
Hyggen Stenhuggeri Limited, Tordenskjoldsgt. 6, Christiania.
Mydland, L. A., Canning Company A/S., Rennesög. 20, Stavanger.
Otta Klaeberstensforretning A/S., Tordenskjoldsgt. 6, Christiania.
Phænix Packing Company Limited A/S., Starvhusg. 1, Bergen.
Romsö, I. & B., Mordre Strandgt. 77, Stavanger.
Thomsen, H. B., Storgt. 13, Christiania.
Witnes, N. K., Sarpsborg.

SPAIN.

Atlas (El) Insurance Company, Madrid, & Paseo Colon 7, Barcelona (not connected with Atlas Assurance Company of London).

Brandhors (see Roesicke Brandhors, Eduardo Hermann).

Bruch y Soltau, Consejo de Ciento 286, Barcelona.

Casa Peele (Dr. Lehman), Alcalá 73, Madrid.

Casonovas, Pedro, Aviño 32, Barcelona.

Compania General Española de Minas, Lealtad 9, Madrid.

Gutmann, Ernesto, S. en C., Valencia 254 and Calle Cortes 697, Barcelona. Industria (La) Electro Mecanica, Sociedad, Deusto, near Bilbao. Junyent, Juan, Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Koopman, A., Barcelona. Lang, Arnold, Deusto, near Bilbao. Lehman, Dr. (Casa Peele), Alcalá 73, Madrid.
Marsden, Albert, Madrid, & Paseo Colon 7, Barcelona.
Minas, Compania General Española de, Lealtad 9, Madrid.
Oliver, Eduardo, Calle Consejo de Ciento 325, Barcelona.
Oliver y Rigol, Aribau 19, Barcelona. Petrus (see Taltavull y Petrus, Jorge). Righauhuer, Otto, Diputacion 299, Barcelona. Roesicke Brandhors, Eduardo Hermann, Balmes 57, Barcelona. Rosenbaum, Max L., Calle Fernando 41, Barcelona. Sirera, José (of Socia & Company), Navellos 6, Grao de Valencia. Soria, Robustiano (of Soria & Company), Grao de Valencia. Taltavull y Petrus, Jorge, Calle Socorre 114, Palma, Majorca. Vilacaca, Sociedad Anonima, Balmes 57, Barcelona.

SWEDEN.

Svenska Nordafrikanska Kompaniet, O. Hamng. 32, Gothenburg.

Wirtz (or Wirz), Mathias, Plaza de Lugo 1, Corunna. Xaurado y Cia, Aragon 254, Barcelona.

VENEZUELA.

Aigster, Carlos, Valencia. Fry, Carlos Ciudad Bolivar.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

Removals from List.

ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

Cassini & Company, Calle Cangallo 840, Buenos Aires; & Rosario, Argentina.

BRAZIL.

Brando & Company, Florianopolis.

Vargas, Arape Ferreira, Rio de Janeiro.

COLOMBIA.

Perez, Llano & Company, Buenaventura.

DENMARK.

Rothapfel, Max, Ostbanegaarden 19, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

Bucram, M. (or Bucaram), Quito.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Go Beng Hin, Batavia.

Lim Kang Tjoean Merk Lek Jjoan Liong, Batavia. Pandel, C., Batavia.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Goncalves, Paulino, Fontesville.

VENEZUELA.

Casa Alemana (see Tinoco, Luis). Tinoco, Luis (Casa Alemana), Maracaibo.

Variations in List.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:-

ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

10th November, 1916. Horn & Company, Calle Sarmiento 385, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

CHILE.

22nd June, 1917. Mesquida M., Juan, Antofagasta.

COLOMBIA.

10th November, 1916. Illera, Juan de Dios (of Empresa Hanseatica), Barranquilla.

NETHERLANDS.

8th December, 1916. Algemeene Import & Export Maatschappy (N.V. Import & Export Maatschappy), Korte Vyverberg 5/6, The Hague; Amsterdam; & Post Box 31, Bergen op Zoom.

29th February, 1916. Vereinigte Spediteur & Schiffer Rheinschiffart, G.m.b.H. (F. A. Voigt & Company), Boompjes 14 & 16, Rotterdam.

PERU.

16th February, 1917. Rivera, T. N., Casilla 1124, Lima.

PORTUGAL.

29th February, 1916. Lyncke & Company Limitada, Rua da Conceição 85, Lisbon.

should read

Lyncke, Traugott, Rua do Conceição 85, Lisbon.

Note (1).—All persons or firms resident, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom are prohibited from having with any person or firm mentioned in this List, or in any List issued under the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3, any dealings other than such as are expressly authorised by Paragraph 5 of the Procla-

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

mation. A List, consolidating all previous Lists, was published on the 22nd June, 1917 (The Consolidating List No. 29a), which, together with List No. 30 of the 6th July, 1917, and the List herewith annexed, contains all the names which up to this date are included in the Statutory List.

Additions to and variations in these Lists will be published at intervals

approximately of two weeks.

The Lists are published in the "London Gazette" and in the "Board of Trade Journal," and separate copies of all Lists may be obtained at a small cost from the Superintendent of Publications, His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Note (2).—Where a person or firm mentioned in the List has more than one address in the country or group of countries under which the name of the person or firm appears, all dealings in that country, or in any country in the group, with such person or firm are prohibited, even in cases where one only of the addresses or one only of the countries is

specifically mentioned.

Note (3).—Trading is prohibited under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 25th June, and 10th November, 1915, with any person or firm of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia or Portuguese East Africa. Persons or firms in the United Kingdom are therefore prohibited from trading with any person or firm of enemy nationality in any of those countries, even though such person or firm is not mentioned by name in the Statutory List.

Note (4).—In order to minimise as far as possible any inconvenience which may be caused to British traders by the dislocation of export trade owing to the inclusion in the Statutory List of a former connection, the Foreign Trade Department is collecting and classifying the names of nonenemy firms who may be able to act as substitutes for firms mentioned in the Statutory List. A considerable amount of information is already available at the Foreign Trade Department, and it is in many cases possible to suggest the names of satisfactory substitutes without the necessity of referring the matter abroad. The Department is, however, prepared on application to enquire of His Majesty's Representatives abroad for the names of suitable substitutes. When the applicant wishes this done by telegraph he is required to undertake to pay the cost of telegraphic correspondence. It would greatly facilitate the work of the Foreign Trade Department if applicants in making enquiries would specify the particular trade or trades for which substitutes are required.

Note (5).—The Statutory List for each country is telegraphed, on the day of issue, to His Majesty's Representative in that country who is instructed to notify accordingly British Consular Officers, to whom persons abroad should apply for information as to names on the List. Persons and firms in the United Kingdom with agencies or branches abroad would, however, be well advised to furnish such agencies or branches with issues of the List as they appear. The Lists for all countries in Central or South America are also telegraphed to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, who transmits them to H.M. Consul-General at New York and to other centres in the United States likely to be interested.

Note (6).—It is not unusual for firms in Holland and the Netherland East Indies to be registered under names commencing with descriptive terms such as "Handel Maatschappy" (Trading Company) or "Naamlooze Venootschap" (Limited Liability Company). In such cases it has been found more convenient to publish the firm under its proper name followed by the general descriptive term "Handel Maatschappy" or "Naamlooze Venootschap" (N.V.) as in the case of an English company. For instance, Handel Maatschappy van den Berg & Company, and Naamlooze Venootschap de Komeet v/h Dumonceau Frères will be found under "Berg" and "Komeet" respectively, and not under "Handel" or "Noomlooze."

APPROVED CONSIGNEES IN CHINA.

The Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office notifies that the following names are added to the list of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China may be consigned:—

E. Yuang Tung & Co. (Yi Yüan Tung), Newchwang.

Hankow Motor & Engineer Co., Hankow.

Heng Kee Company, Swatow.

Pacific Transport Co.

The list of approved consignees in China and Siam was published as a Supplement to the "London Gazette" of 18th May.

The revised list of approved consignees in China and Siam may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. Applications for further information in regard to firms on this list should be addressed to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James', S.W. 1.

N.B.—The white list of approved consignees in China applies also to firms in Harbin (even though goods are entered as consigned to Harbin, Russia), but does not apply to firms in the British Colony of Hong Kong, or to firms in Wei-hai-wei, Macao, Tsingtau, Dalny (Dairen), or the Japanese Leased

Territory in Kwantung.]

PROHIBITED EXPORTS. Complete Lists Available.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence has received from the War Trade Department a number of copies of the List of Goods, the export of which from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of 10th May, 1917, as amended by the Orders-of-Council of 22nd June and 13th July. The List is thus complete to date, and, within the limits of the available supply, British firms may obtain gratis copies of the List on application, either personally or by letter, to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making written application, envelopes should be marked "Prohibited Exports.'

EXPORTS TO NEUTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Trade desire to suggest to British exporters engaged in sending goods to neutral European countries the desirability of concluding their contracts on a f.o.b. (instead of a c i.f.) basis where the goods can only be exported under licence, having regard to the fact that it is frequently made a condition of the issue of such a licence that the goods must be carried in neutral vessels.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

Revocation of General Licences for Certain Goods.

The Secretary of the Department of Import Restrictions notifies, with reference to the undermentioned entries in the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th March last, comprising a list of articles covered by the Prohibition of Import Proclamations, and of decisions and interpretations thereunder, that the general licences permitting for the present the importation of-

Nails, iron, with all brass heads, Nails, iron, with brass covered heads,

Electric lamp holders, brass or ebonite, with or without switch or key, have been revoked.

Consignments of these descriptions of goods which can be shown to have been in transit direct to the importers before 1st August will be admitted (D.C.I. 36,013.) under the general licences now withdrawn.

IMPORT OF TIMBER FROM NORTH AMERICA. Relaxation of Restrictions.

The Controller of Timber Supplies announces that the following relaxations of the restrictions on the import of timber from North America have been arranged:—

1. Neutral sailers.—Timber may be imported from Canada and the United States of America under the usual procedure as regards import licences.

2. Deck loads.—A general licence has been granted by the Department of Import Restrictions for the importation of timber as deck cargo from Canada and the United States of America. In this case it will not be necessary for

importers to apply for licences.

3. Prices.—The orders which limit the prices of imported softwood to those current during the last week of January, 1917, will not apply to timber imported from Canada and the United States after 19th July, 1917. Timber so imported may be sold by the importers at its cost price, delivered to store, plus 10 per cent., provided that the price so calculated does not exceed by more than a third the price current during the last week of January, 1917, for softwood of similar quality and description in the same locality. It may be sold by persons other than the importers at prices which are in accord with the foregoing proviso.

NEW DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.

An Order-in-Council, dated 17th July, further amends the Regulations (called the "Defence of the Realm Regulations") under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm. The Order referred to, orders the following, amongst other, amendments to be made in the Regulations:—

Road Stone Quarries of the United Kingdom.

At the end of Regulation 966 the following sub-section shall be inserted:—

"(5) The Army Council may, as respects any road stone quarries, exercise the like powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Minister of Munitions, and the expression 'road stone quarries' includes slag dumps and slag works producing road materials."

[The text of Regulation 966 appeared on pp. 728–9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March last.]

Prohibition on Non-Postal Communications from and to the United Kingdom.

For Regulation 24 the following regulation shall be substituted—

"24. (1) No person shall—

- (a) transmit otherwise than through the post, or convey, to or from the United Kingdom, or receive or have in his possession for such transmission or conveyance, any letter, written message or memorandum; or
- (b) without a permit issued by or under the authority of the Admiralty or Army Council, transmit, consign, or export, otherwise than through the post, or convey, from the United Kingdom to any neutral country in Europe or America, or to any enemy country, any printed or written matter (including plans, photographs and other pictorial representations) to which paragraph (a) does not apply.

 "The foregoing provisions shall not apply—

(i) to 'Shipowners' letters' as defined by section thirty of the Post

Office Act, 1908, nor to ship papers;

(ii) to any letter, message, or memorandum, or any such written or printed matter as aforesaid, conveyed by any person if he proves that it is required for his own use and does not contravene the provisions of any other of these regulations and is otherwise lawful;

(iii) to any class of letters, messages and memoranda or any written or printed matter for the time being exempted by a Secretary of State."

NEW DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS—continued.

Restriction on Transmission to Certain Countries of Printed, Written or Pictorial Matter.

For Regulation 24B the following regulation shall be substituted—

"24B. (1) No person shall, without a permit issued by or under the authority of the Admiralty or Army Council, transmit by post to any neutral country in Europe or America or to any enemy country any printed or written matter (including plans, photographs and other pictoral representations) except

(a) patent specifications sent with the authority of the Board of

Trade;

(b) letters and other postal correspondence, trade circulars and catalogues, bills of lading, invoices and similar trade documents, cheques, bills of exchange, and other negotiable or valuable securities, dispatched in accordance with any Post Office regulations for the time being in force.

[The text of Regulation 24B appeared on pp. 416-7 of the "Journal" of 9th November last.]

Additional Powers of the Food Controller.

Several amendments are made in the Regulations which have the effect of increasing the powers of the Food Controller. In addition to being given like powers to those conferred on the Admiralty, the Army Council, and the Ministry of Munitions, under existing Regulations, he is empowered to require persons engaged in the handling of any article to which his powers extend to render to him particulars of their businesses, and to exercise control over the work, employment of workmen, and the use of plant in any specified factory, workshop, or other premises, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of food.

UTILISATION OF IRISH PEAT DEPOSITS. Committee of Enquiry Appointed.

The Fuel Research Board notify that, with the sanction of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, they have appointed a Committee of enquiry into the utilisation of Irish peat deposits. The terms of reference to the Committee are: "To enquire into and to

The terms of reference to the Committee are: "To enquire into and to consider the experience already gained in Ireland in respect of the winning, preparation and use of peat for fuel and for other purposes, and to suggest what means shall be taken to ascertain the conditions under which, in the most favourably situated localities, it can be profitably won, prepared and used, having regard to the economic conditions of Ireland; and to report to

he Fuel Research Board."

Though the enquiries of the Committee will ultimately lead up to the consideration of peat as a source of energy in central power stations, there are sound reasons why this aspect of the problem should be postponed to a later stage. On the one hand, the Fuel Research Board is already organising an extensive enquiry into the problems of fuel economy in connection with power production, and the results of this enquiry will supply the fundamental data and information which will be required when the time comes for the consideration of any wide scheme of development in Ireland. On the other hand, any schemes of development must be based on a more exact knowledge than is at present available regarding the selection of the more favourably situated bogs, and the possibilities of winning and transporting partially dried peat to centres at which it may be converted into marketable products. It is obvious, therefore, that the enquiries of the Committee are likely to be most fruitful if they are concentrated on the fundamental problems, for until these are settled no satisfactory progress can be made.

The following appointments have been made to the Committee:—Sir John Purser Griffiths, M.A.I., A.M.I.C.E. (Chairman); Professor Hugh Ryan, M.A.,

UTILISATION OF IRISH PEAT DEPOSITS—continued.

D.Sc., F.I.C.; Professor Sydney Young, D.Sc., F.R.S.; and Mr. George Fletcher; Professor Pierce Purcell, M.A., M.A.I., A.M.I.C.E., Secretary. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, The Peat Enquiry Committee, University College, Dublin.

GAS SUPPLY.

Technical Investigation as to Composition, Quality, etc.

Various questions of a technical character having recently arisen relating to the supply of gas, the Fuel Research Board have undertaken, at the request of the Board of Trade and other Government Departments concerned, to conduct an investigation and to advise them as to the most suitable composition and quality of gas, and the minimum pressure at which it should generally be supplied, having regard to the desirability of economy in the use of coal, the adequate recovery of bye-products and the purposes for which coal is now used.

WORKING OF CARBONISING PLANT AT GAS WORKS.

Referring to the appeal recently issued by the Controller of Coal Mines to the gas industry, urging the substitution of water gas for coal gas to the greatest practical extent, with a view to effecting coal economy, certain factors have since arisen which require a reversal of this policy, and with a view to securing the maximum quantity of coal tar products, the Minister of Munitions now urges that all carbonising plants at gas works be worked to the fullest extent before any water gas, carburetted or uncarburetted, is manufactured at all.

The Controller of Coal Mines, who is aware of the altered circumstances, will co-operate with the Ministry of Munitions in this matter, and will give instructions for all necessary coal to be delivered to gas works for car-

bonising purposes.

CUMBERLAND AND LANCASTER IRON ORE MINES. Possession taken by Minister of Munitions.

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order, dated 24th July, under Regulation 966 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, taking possession of all iron ore mines in the counties of Cumberland and Lancaster.

[Note.—The text of Regulation 966 was published on pp. 728-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March last.]

SUPPLIES OF SHOT GUN AMMUNITION.

With reference to the notice on pp. 16-17 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th July relative to restrictions on the sale of shot gun ammunition, it is notified that further consideration of the supplies of food which can be provided in the form of game has shown the importance of not restricting the use of such ammunition, and accordingly, by arrangement between the War Office, the Food Production Department of the Board of Agriculture for England and Wales, and the Scottish Board of Agriculture, the Order issued on 15th June will be withdrawn and the sale and purchase of shot gun ammunition will not be subject to any restrictions.

It is, however, important to remember, that there will be no source of supply to reckon on beyond the stocks existing at present in the country, for the need for continued economy in the use of lead and copper makes it very improbable that these materials will be available for the further manufacture of shot gun ammunition. Suppliers will no doubt bear this in mind, and in meeting any orders made upon them will endeavour to distribute the existing stocks among their customers in proportion to the needs of each.

THE PAPER RESTRICTION ORDER, No. 6, 1917. Price of Strawboard.

The Board of Trade have made on Order, dated 24th July, relative to the sale price of strawboard, of which the following are the operative clauses:-

No person shall sell or offer for sale any strawboard imported into the United Kingdom, either by himself or by any other person under a licence granted by the Royal Commission on Paper, at a price exceeding that for which he sells or offers for sale any other strawboard of similar quality and under like conditions of sale in quantities exceeding 5 cwt. to any other customer.

Where at the date of this Order a person has sold or agreed to sell any such strawboard as aforesaid at a price exceeding that for which he has sold or agreed to sell any other strawboard of similar quality and under like conditions of sale in quantities exceeding 5 cwt., the seller shall deliver any quantity which may on the date of this Order be undelivered and unpaid for at a price not exceeding that of such other strawboard as aforesaid and the difference in price of each country whell he inverse workle in said, and the difference in price of such quantity shall be irrecoverable in any Court by the seller or by any other person claiming through him.

RETAIL SALE OF TIMBER.

The Controller of Timber Supplies announces that, as a result of representations made on behalf of retail timber merchants by a deputation of the retail timber trade section of the Timber Trades Federation, the concession granted in May last, whereby sales of imported soft timber not exceeding 20s. in value might be made without obtaining a permit from the Controller of Timber Supplies (see p. 347 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th May) will be extended, and that such sales up to £5 in value may until further notice be made without permit.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1916. Enemy Businesses to be Wound up.

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:-

London, E.C. 4. 13th July, 1917.

477. Agricultural Hall Candy Company, 'Ltd., 1A, Lett Road, Stratford, London, E., Confectioners. Controller: E. W. E. Blandford, 226-231, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2. 19th July, 1917.

[A list of the names of 399 firms which, up to 25th January last, had been ordered by the Board of Trade to be wound up was issued as a Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st February. Names of firms which have been ordered to be wound up since that date have been published weekly in the "Journal."]

PASSPORT OFFICE OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE. Change of Address.

The Passport Office of the Foreign Office notifies that on and after 30th July its address will be 59, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

CONTROL OF CERTAIN KINDS OF LEATHER. Harness, Saddlery, Equipment, and Belting.

The Secretary of the War Office notifies that a further Order* has been made by the Army Council, under date 14th July, with a view to securing a closer control of leather suitable for harness and saddlery, equipment, belting, etc. The Order relates to the following leather produced from British or Irish market hides, of all weights, qualities, and descriptions, and any curried leather produced therefrom:—Split hides, backs and butts; shaved hides, backs and butts; dressing hides, backs and butts; rough dried backs and butts; strap butts; shaved hide, dressing hide, and rough dried shoulders and strap ranges.

The Order provides that, without a special permit issued by the Director

of Army Contracts-

(1) No person shall sell or deliver any leather of the above descriptions unless he obtains a guarantee in the prescribed form, from the purchaser, that the leather will be used solely for the purposes of Government contracts or orders for saddlery, harness, equipment, or belting (including mechanical leathers), and that it will not be used in any manner whatsoever for boot upper leather without the permission in writing of the Director of Army Contracts.

(2) No tanner shall sell or deliver such leather at a price in excess of that

authorised by the Director of Army Contracts.

(3) No currier shall sell or deliver curried leather produced by him from rough leather of the descriptions in question at a price which exceeds the net cost of the rough leather, labour, and currying materials by more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of such net cost, and, out of the price as so arrived at, a discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for cash within thirty days must be allowed by him to his customer. In calculating the net cost the currier must deduct all discounts and allowances received by him. Loss of weight may be regarded as part of the cost.

(4) Where rough leather of the description referred to is sold or delivered by any person other than the tanner, or curried leather by any person other than the currier, such person shall not charge more than the tanner's or currier's price, as the case may be, i.e. he must take no profit beyond the commission allowed him by the tanner or currier, any discounts received being passed on by him to the consumer.

It is further provided that all purchasers of such leather must require, and all sellers must give, a guarantee, in the prescribed form, that the prices

charged do not exceed those duly authorised at the date of sale.

BASILS FOR MANUFACTURE OF CERTAIN GLOVES.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that all firms requiring basils for the manufacture of munition workers' or silica brick makers' gloves are requested to communicate with the Director of Army Contracts, 5D, Imperial House, Tothill Street, London, S.W. 1.

HOSIERY LATCH NEEDLES. Returns Required.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that an Order has been made by the Army Council requiring all persons engaged in the manufacture, sale, purchase or use of hosiery latch needles, or machines upon which hosiery latch needles are used, to furnish to the Director of Army Contracts (5D), Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, such particulars as to their business as may be required on his behalf. These particulars were to be furnished by 26th July.

Any person concerned who has not received a form on which to make the required return should apply to the Director of Army Contracts at the

above address.

^{*} The full text of the Order is published in the "London Gazette" of 20th July.

RESTRICTIONS ON DEALING IN RAFFIA. Prices Fixed.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that an Order, dated 18th July, has been made by the Army Council prohibiting the sale of raffia, arrived or to arrive in the United Kingdom, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, and fixing the prices at which raffia may be sold. This Order is supplementary to orders issued on 15th January (see notice on p. 263 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th January), giving notice of the intention of the Army Council to take possession of all stocks of raffia in excess of two cwt., and requiring all persons having in their custody or control any stocks of raffiia in excess of two cwt., to furnish any particulars thereof as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

Government control has been necessitated in order to secure essential military material at reasonable prices. Particulars of all parcels afloat to this country are to be notified to the Director of Army Contracts, Room 457, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, as soon as possible

after shipment has been made.

If it is found that arrivals are in excess of military requirements, it is proposed to licence shippers to sell the surplus to wholesale houses, who will be authorised to charge a fixed profit. Surplus supplies may be obtained by retailers through the usual dealers.

The following are the prices per ton net free ex warehouse in the United

Kingdom which are fixed by the Order:-

No. 1 Majunga, £50; No. 2 Majunga, £47; No. 3 Majunga, £43; No. 1 Tamatave, £40; and No. 2 Tamatave, £37.

THE FLAX SEED (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917.

An Order * entitled "The Flax Seed (Ireland) Order, 1917," which has been made by the Army Council under date 12th July, requires, inter alia, growers of flax in Ireland during the 1917 season to dry, with the object of saving the seed therefrom, one-eighth of their crops, and to comply with instructions given by the Department of Agricultural and Technical Instruction for Ireland as to the stacking and de-seeding of the flax, and the disposal of the seed.

REQUISITION OF HAY AND STRAW.

The Army Council have made Orders * dated 17th July (1) giving notice that, under certain conditions and exceptions, all hay or oat or wheat straw now standing in bulk in Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man, or as and when harvested, is taken possession of by the Army Council; and (2) making regulations and fixing maximum prices for the sale of hay and oat and wheat straw, and of chopped straw in Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man.

LOSS OF PARCELS AT SEA.

The Postmaster-General announces that the parcel mails of which

lost at sea through enemy action:—
Dates between which the parcels
reached tae General Post Office,
London, for despatch.
4 p.m. on 17th July, and
7 p.m. on 18th July.
eylon, 7 p.m. on 4th July, and
liland, 7 p.m. on 18th July.
ar.
1 p.m. on 12th July, and
7 p.m. on 18th July.
10 a.m. on 25th June, and
7 p.m. on 18th July.

^{*} The full text of the Orders is published in the Fourth Supplement, dated 18th July, to the "London Gazette" of 17th July.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

NEW ZEALAND.—H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) writes, under date 5th May, that an interesting illustration of the methods sometimes adopted by American firms in order to obtain trade in New Zealand has been brought to his notice by a large hardware firm in the Dominion. A representative of an American varnish manufacturer recently called and informed the hardware firm referred to that he proposed to take orders for varnish in their district, and further that all such orders should eventually be passed through that firm if they would agree to take up an agency for, and to stock, the goods manufactured by his principal. The result of compliance with this arrangement was that orders for quantities amounting to 3,000 gallons of varnish were handed to the firm by the American representative; and, according to their own statement, the firm's sales of American varnish, as compared with other varnishes, are now in the proportion of 50 to 1.

The representative, it is said, carried a small book of thin sheets of wood varnished in a most attractive manner, fastened together on the loose-leaf principle, and with an attractive binding. The appearance of this book was very pleasing, and probably facilitated the transaction of new business.

In this connection the New Zealand firm also informed Mr. Dalton that when the war broke out an American firm of paint and varnish manufacturers voluntarily offered to pay half of all additional freight rates occasioned by the war. (D.C.I. 32,355.)

E E E E

BRAZIL.—H.M. Consul at Pernambuco (Mr. H. E. Dickie), writing with reference to the development of British trade in Brazil, says that local conditions and requirements should be ascertained and carefully complied with, as failure to meet buyers in this respect generally results in an entire loss of the prospective customers' business. A reputation of unwillingness to meet customers' reasonable wishes, either as to the articles required or as to terms of payment or delivery, is quite sufficient to jeopardise future prospects,

and the effects may be very far reaching.

One of the most important conditions of successful trading with Brazil is a thorough acquaintance with the Brazilian Customs tariff. It is often possible to avoid paying heavy duties by devoting careful attention to weight and other details, such, for instance, as the addition of paint which frequently (e.g., in the cases of iron, steel, etc.) brings an article under a class paying double the duty charged on an unpainted article. These remarks apply also to packing, instances being known where laces and feathers have been packed in voluminous folds of paper, which were made to pay at the same rate as the goods they contained.

Care must also be taken to state correctly in the invoices the gross weight of packages (i.e. the total gross weight), the gross weight of merchandise (i.e. the weight of merchandise with the covers, such as drums, bags, cases, cardboard boxes, etc., as mentioned in the tariff), and the real net weight (i.e. the weight of the merchandise only, exclusive of all packing and covers).

Catalogues and price lists should invariably be printed in Portuguese. It is considered almost a slight for catalogues in Spanish to be sent to Brazil, except from Spain or Spanish-speaking countries. French or English would, indeed, be preferable. Importers appreciate travellers who can speak

Portuguese.

Writing on the same subject, the Acting British Vice-Consul at **Parahyba do Norte** (Mr. J. H. Scott) states that, as regards local requirements, goods imported from the United Kingdom are generally well made-up and marked, and that he could not suggest any improvements in these respects. More attention, however, should be paid to packing, and catalogues might certainly be improved.

United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of doing business in the Parahyba district should study the requirements of the country more closely than has been done in the past. Generally, cheap goods are preferred, or have been

up to the present.

Since the outbreak of the war imports into Parahyba do Norte from foreign countries have diminished considerably, supplies having latterly been received from the South of Brazil, where a great number of new industries have been started, and importers generally find that at present it is more advantageous to get supplies from Southern Brazil than to import.

(D.C.I. 34,274.)

REGULATION OF TRADE IN THE TERRITORY KNOWN AS "GERMAN EAST AFRICA."

Transit, etc., Regulations.

The "Official Gazette" of the East Africa Protectorate, dated 23rd May, publishes the following regulations, made by the Senior Customs Officer at Nairobi, setting out the conditions under which goods may be conveyed through the occupied territory of "German East Africa" to a foreign port. The regulations, which are as follows, cancel the previous regulations, which were noted on p. 420 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th May last:—

1. Goods brought to any fully approved Customs station in the occupied territory intended for conveyance through the occupied territory to a foreign port may be declared in transit, provided that the transit agent shall declare that such goods are for transit within seven days of the arrival of such

goods at the Customs station aforesaid.

2. The transit agent shall pay on the goods declared in transit through the occupied territory the like import duties as imposed on goods imported into the occupied territory for home consumption, or shall give a guarantee to the satisfaction of the Senior Customs Officer for the payment of such import duty if such goods are not re-exported within six months of the issue of the transit entry.

3. Goods in transit shall be liable to all the usual landing and other charges for the time being chargeable on imported goods, and further to a charge of 25 cents (about 4d.) per package to cover administration expenses

in connection with the transit traffic.

4. A bill of entry in triplicate, written in English, shall be presented to the proper Officer of Customs by the transit agent at the place of entry of the goods declared for transit through the occupied territory. Such bill of entry shall be signed by the transit agent and shall state the correct description of the merchandise, its place of origin, its value at the place of entry, its weight or quantity if in bulk, the number and marks of the parcels if packed, and the intended place of exit from the occupied territory.

5. The original and duplicate of the bill of entry shall be retained by the proper Officer of Customs and the triplicate bill of entry shall be marked with "vise" by him and returned to the transit agent. The bill of entry shall then be the transit bill of entry of the goods and

bearing the "vise" shall then be the transit bill of entry of the goods and shall be produced whenever required by any Officer of Customs or any Political Officer or Assistant Political Officer of the occupied territory.

6. Every package or parcel of goods in transit shall be roped, corded or

otherwise securely fastened.

7. The transit entry shall be delivered to the proper Officer of Customs at the place of exit from the occupied territory, or if no such Officer is stationed there to the proper Officer of Customs at the place of entrance into foreign territory, and on the goods being identified and found intact a note to that effect shall be endorsed on the transit bill of entry and signed by such Officer of Customs at the place of exit from the occupied territory or at the place of entrance into foreign territory as the case may be.

8. The Senior Customs Officer may specify the routes or roads over which

alone goods may be conveyed in transit to their destination.

9. Should the transit agent desire to vary the transit bill of entry by having removed from it any of the merchandise specified therein as for transit, he may apply to any Customs Officer within the occupied territory to expunge the same from the bill of entry and such Officer may, upon sufficient reason being shown and on receipt of any duties due and not already paid, on the goods sought to be removed, endorse the bill of entry with a description of the merchandise which it is desired to remove, and such merchandise shall be deemed to be eliminated from the transit bill of entry accordingly and no application for refund of duty in respect of such merchandise shall afterwards be entertained. A fee of two rupees (about 2s. 8d.) shall be charged for every such endorsement.

10. If the quantity of goods in transit be found at the place of exit from the occupied territory or at the place of entrance into foreign territory, as the case may be, to be less than that specified on the transit bill of entry, the proper Officer of Customs shall endorse on the transit bill of entry a note of the amount of deficiencies, and unless such deficiency is accounted for by

Regulation of Trade in the Territory known as "German East Africa."

reason for which the transit agent is not responsible, treble the import duty leviable on goods of the like kind shall be charged on such deficiency, and such duty shall be deducted from the amount to be refunded, or otherwise recovered from the transit agent.

11. Save as hereinbefore otherwise provided the import duty paid on goods declared for transit shall be repaid, less the deductions, if any, in respect of any deficiency at the place of entry into occupied territory, on production of the endorsed transit bill of entry and such other evidence of re-export as the

Senior Customs Officer may from time to time require.

12. If no application for the return of any duty paid in respect of goods declared for transit be made within nine calendar months of the date of the issue of the transit entry the goods shall be deemed to be imported for home consumption.

13. The provisions of any Proclamation or Regulation made thereunder relating to the examination and appraisement of goods imported for home consumption and the assessment of duty thereon shall apply to the appraisement, examination and assessment of duty on goods declared in transit.

14. Goods declared in transit shall, for the purpose of recovering any penalty imposed under martial law, be deemed to be and be treated as goods imported or exported as the case may be, and in any trial or hearing relating to them be deemed and be taken to be goods liable to duty and unshipped or shipped, as the case may be, without payment of duty unless the contrary be proved.

Ports of Muanza and Bukoba opened as Customs Stations.

With reference to the notice on p. 166 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th April, and to previous notices, relative to the regulation of trade in the territory known as "German East Africa," it is notified that the "Official Gazette of the East Africa Protectorate" of 16th May publishes a General Notice (No. 367) to the effect that the ports of Muanza and Bukoba would be opened as Customs Stations from 14th May. On and from that date all goods imported by vessels which have cleared for these ports from ports in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates prior to 14th May, 1917, and all goods exported, must be duly entered, duty paid and cleared at the Custom House, Muanza or Bukoba as the case may be, in such form as has been prescribed at other ports in the Occupied Territory of "German East Africa," full particulars of the procedure to be followed being obtainable on application at the Custom House, Muanza or Bukoba. (D.C.I. 36,500.)

TRADING WITH ENEMY LEGISLATION IN JAPAN.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is in receipt of a translation, prepared by H.M. Embassy at Tokio, of Japanese Ordinances relating to the

prohibition of trading with the enemy.

The principal Ordinance is dated 23rd April, and lays down, interalia, that, except in cases specially provided for by a competent Minister of State, transactions with any of the parties specified under the following sub-headings, and transactions on their account, must not be entered into: (1) enemy countries, (2) enemy subjects and enemy juridical persons, (3) persons domiciled or resident within enemy territory, or persons who make it their principal object to carry on business within enemy territory, and (4) persons pro-claimed by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce as persons whose business is wholly or in part controlled by enemy subjects, or whose business is otherwise subject to enemy influence.

The other Ordinances are made by the competent Ministers of State and

relate to the excepted "cases specially provided for."

The full translations of the Ordinances referred to may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 35,133.)

CROP CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome:—

The condition of wheat, burley, and rye on 1st July is described as good in Spain; average in Italy, Switzerland, Canada, and the United States; and moderate in Denmark and Sweden.

Oats are good in Spain and the United States; average in Italy, Switzer-

land, and Canada; and moderate in Denmark and Sweden.

Maize is good in Spain, Italy, and Switzerland; and average in the United States.

Rice is good in Spain, Italy, and Japan; and average in the United States.

Cotton is described as moderate in the United States.

The following table shows the estimated yield of crops this year, together with the per centage increase or decrease compared with 1916:—

_	_				Estimated Yield in 1917.	Increase decrease — p	er cent. as
Barley .		•••	•••	Spain U.S.A. Spain Spain India	 Cwt. 75,540,000 215,362,000 13,889,000 32,784,000 15,261,000	- 7.4 p - 16.6 - 3.7 - 11.9 + 14.3	er cent.

TRADE AT MOROCCAN PORTS DURING 1916.

H.M. Agent and Consul-General at Tangier (Sir H. E. White, K.C.M.G.) has furnished the following particulars of the foreign seaborne trade of the ports of the Spanish and French Zones in Morocco during 1916, compiled from statistics published in the respective Official Bulletins of the Zones:—

Trade of the Spanish Zone.

Imports.—The value of the imports during 1916 into the various ports of the Spanish Zone was as follows: Laraiche, £385,762; Tetuan, £423,020; and Arzila, £25,032; making a total of £833,814. The total value of imports into the above-mentioned three ports in 1915 was £853,996.

The value of imports from the principal countries of consignment during 1916, as compared with 1915, was as follows:—

		1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
United Egypt Spain	Kingdom	£ 218,882 25,924 511,951	£ 176,365 35,586 573,008	France Netherlands United States	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 38,071 \\ 31,036 \\ 9,544 \end{array}$	£ 22,893 12,057 9,380

Exports.—The value of the exports from the ports of the Spanish Zone in 1916 was as follows: Laraiche, £103,934; Tetuan, £7,390; Arzila, £655; making a total of £111,979. The total value of the exports from these three ports in 1915 was £84,661.

The respective shares of the principal countries to which exports were consigned were as follows:—

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
United Kingdom	£ 27,792 43,179	£ 28,212 79,363	France Italy	£ 8,147 5,204	£ 4,205 137

Trade at Moroccan Ports during 1916.

It will be observed that the total value of imports into the Spanish Zone in 1916 was somewhat lower than in 1915, whilst that of exports was considerably higher. As was to be expected, it was Spanish trade that especially increased, whilst British and French trade both decreased. The importation of sugar from Egypt caused the greater part of the rise in the value of

imports from that country.

The increase in the import trade of Tetuan as compared with that of Laraiche is a notable feature in the return, the trade of the former having been previously insignificant, whilst that of Laraiche was important, goods for Fez passing largely through the latter port. This trade, however, is gradually being diverted to Kenitra and Rabat, so that the imports at Laraiche are declining. It is difficult in the absence of detailed statistics to account for the great increase in the import trade of Tetuan in 1916, but, if statistics were available, it would probably be found that a large proportion of imports into that port consisted of Government and military stores.

Imports into the French Zone.

Supplementing the information contained in the notice on pp. 167-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal," of 26th April relative to trade at French Moroccan ports in 1916, Sir H. E. White has forwarded provisional statistics showing the values of the principal articles imported into the various ports of the Zone during 1916. The most important items are the following (the values being calculated at par) :-

	£	£	
Sugar	1,723,723	Mineral oils 166,5	22
Cotton piece goods	. 1,315,261	Flour and semolina 157,9	
Tea	451,555	Coal 147,6	34
Candles		Cement 124,7	94
Machinery, iron, and hard-		Soap 96,0	10
ware	. 215,245		
		(D.C.I. 29,897; 30,005.)	

CARGOES ONENEMY VESSELS IN PORTUGUESE HARBOURS.

With reference to the notice on pp. 591-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st June, 1916, relative to cargoes on enemy vessels in Portuguese harbours, it is notified by the Foreign Office that H.M. Minister at Lisbon has reported the publication on 13th July of a Portuguese Decree on the subject, which is to the following effect:-

(1) Goods for which delivery orders had been issued by the enemy ship-owners previous to the entry of Portugal into the war will on presentation of such delivery orders be released without the necessity of guarantees

being given.
(2) Other goods will be released on presentation of a certificate from the Legation of the country concerned undertaking to indemnify the Portuguese Government until the expiration of one year after the conclusion of peace against all claims by shipowners, captains or third parties up to the value of the goods plus one-third, and on payment by the owners of the local charges incurred.

(3) The period for claiming goods is finally extended till 51st August, 1917. (4) All questions relative to the cargoes of the S.S. "India," "Damao, and "Pangim" (formerly the "Vorwaerts," "Brisbane," and "Numantia

respectively), will be decided by the Tribunal of Commerce of Mormugao.
With regard to paragraph (2) it is understood that the intervention of the Legation of the country concerned is not necessary in the case of claims admitted as good by the Procurator of the Republic, and in respect of which the latter has given orders for the delivery of the goods under no fixed guarantee; nor in the case of claims submitted after 13th July, the date of the Decree. In these cases a direct guarantee of the nature mentioned may be given by the cargo-owners themselves.

THE SUDAN BILLS OF EXCHANGE ORDINANCE, 1917.

The Sudan "Government Gazette" of 14th June publishes an Ordinance (No. 5 of 1917) entitled "Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1917," the purpose of which is to codify the law relating to bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes in the Sudan.

The text of this Ordinance, which was signed by the Acting Governor-General on 20th May, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. (D.C.I. 36,061.)

FRENCH CONTRABAND LIST.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 11th July publishes a notification making additions to and alterations in the list of articles which the French Government have from time to time declared absolute and conditional contraband of war. These additions and alterations bring the French Contraband List into substantial agreement with the consolidated British List (as published on pp. 70-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th July).

MORATORIUM IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

With reference to the notice on p. 461 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th February, 1915, and to previous notices, relative to Moratorium laws in the Austrian Empire, it is notified that the "Zeit" (Vienna) of 26th June reports that Austrian Government Orders, published on the same date, prolong the legal Moratorium in Galicia and the Bukowina, and the period for which a judicial Moratorium may be obtained in Austria itself, until the end of 1917 in each case. The provisions for obtaining an order of court against solvent debtors in Galicia and the Bukowina, requiring them to pay part of their obligations, despite the Moratorium, are retained and developed, and some alterations are made in the rules as to insurance premiums.

[As reported on p. 598 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th August, 1915, the Hungarian Moratorium has been cancelled.]

PRIORITY AUTHORITIES ESTABLISHED IN BRITISH INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, ETC.

Committee Established at Kimberley.

With reference to the notices on p. 647 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st June, and pp. 540-1 of the "Journal" of 7th June, relative to the constitution of Priority Authorities in British India, the Dominions, etc., it is notified that the Union of South Africa "Government Gazette" of 1st June publishes a notice to the effect that an additional Local Priority Committee for the Cape Province has been established at Kimberley. The Acting Secretary is Mr. G. Preston, of the Resident Magistrate's Office, Kimberley. The area for which the Kimberley Committee has been constituted embraces Griqualand West, together with the Boshoff and Jacobsdal Divisions of the Orange Free State. (D.C.I. 36,503.)

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN GOODS INTO FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 14th July contains a Ministerial Decree, dated the 13th July, substituting the List printed below for the List No. 1 in the Ministerial Decree of the 13th April (general exemptions from the prohibition of import) as modified by the Ministerial Decree of the 12th May:—

REVISED LIST No. 1.—Goods in respect of which no Import Licence is necessary.

	T GOSCOSTIVE.
No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
1 bis 4 to 13	Live Animals. Horses destined for slaughtering. Cattle, horned and other (cattle, sheep, goats and pigs).
16 17 17 bis 17 ter ex 18 bis 19 20 bis 31 ex 34 35 bis)	Animal Products and Waste. Fresh and frozen meat. Boned and rolled hams, cooked hams; salted meat. Pork butchers' produce, manufactured. Ox cheek. Rabbits, dead. Meat preserved in tins. Guts, fresh, dried or salted. Margarine and similar substances. Eggs of poultry and of game. Milk, even sterilised or peptonised, not condensed.
36 & ter } 36 37 38 39	Condensed milk, pure or with sugar added; milk flour with sugar added. Cheese. Butter. Honey. Manures, organic.
45 46 47 51 53	Fish. Fresh fish (salt or fresh water). Fish, dried, salted or smoked. Fish, preserved, marinated or otherwise prepared. Fish fats. Roe of cod and of mackerel.
74 75 76 77 78 78 bis 79 80 81 ex 82 83	Farinaceous Foods. Cereals, the following, in grain and flour (meal):—Wheat, spelt and meslin; oats; barley; rye; maize; and buckwheat. Malt (germinated barley). Ships' biscuit and bread. Groats, semolina in groats, pearled or cleaned grain. Semolina (paste) and Italian pastes. Sago, salep, manioc flour. Mauioc, raw or dried. Rice (in the straw, whole, flour, semolina and grits). Pulse, and flours thereof. Chestnuts. Dari, millet, and canary seed, in the grain. Potatoes.
ex 84 ex 85 88 89	Fruits and Seeds. Carob beans. Figs (dried) for the table. Oleaginous fruits and seeds. Seeds for sowing.
111 bis	Yegetable Oils. Alimentary vegetable fats.

Prohibition of Importation of Foreign Goods into France and Algeria.

REVISED LIST No. 1-continued.

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
	•••
135	Woods. Logs (bûches), brush and firewood.
199	Logs (vacues), brush and mewood.
*158 164 165 †169	Various Products and Waste Substances. Vegetables, fresh, salted or candied; preserved or dried vegetables. Fooder, turf for litter and dried beetroot pulp. Bran, from any kind of cereal. Peat and turf for fuel.
	Stones, Earths, and Mineral Fuel.
ex 179 ter	Natural phosphates.
189	Sulphur (not purified, including ore and pyrites; triturated, purified, refined or sublimed).
ex 190	Coal, carbonised coal (coke), and briquettes.
197	Petroleum, schist, and other mineral illuminating oils (crude, refined, and spirit).
198	Heavy oils, and residues of petroleum and other mineral oils.
	Chemical Products.
270	Nitrates—of lime (and calcium cyanamide), of potash, and of soda.
ex 273 279 bis	Sulphate of copper.
281 bis	Superphosphates of lime. Chemical manures.
202 000	
	Yarious Compounds.
319 bis	Tapioca, foreign or native, crude and crushed.
	Paper and Manufactures thereof.
ex 468	Newspapers.
	Manufactures of Metal.
ex 512 522	Agricultural tractors (including necessary accessories).
922	Agricultural machines. Detached parts of agricultural tractors and of agricultural machines
	(spare parts)—
ex 532	Of non-malleable cast iron, turned, filed, or adjusted.
e x 533	Of iron or steel, wrought or swaged, of cast iron or steel, of
505	malleable cast iron.
e x 535 1e x 535bis	Of copper, pure or alloyed with any metal, cast, moulded, wrought. Of two or more metals, such as wrought iron, steel, cast iron, pure or
+020000018	alloyed copper.
§ex 537	Scythes and sickles, hayforks, hooks and rakes.
†ex 558 ter	Ironwork for vehicles, for agricultural tractors and agricultural machines.
	Wanufactures of Wood
†e x 597	Manufactures of Wood. Carpenters' and cartwrights' wares, shaped, for agricultural tractors and agricultural machines.

^{*} In the former List No. 1, the derogation of the general prohibition of import under this heading applied only to "Vegetables, fresh, other than asparagus, cucumbers, endives, melons and tomatoes; and dried or preserved vegetables."

[†] This heading did not appear on the former List No. 1.-

 $[\]ddag$ This item did not appear on the former List No. 1, but all goods in Tariff No. 535 bis were covered by List No. 3.

[§] In the former List No. 1, only scythes and sickles were included under this head.

Prohibition of Importation of Foreign Goods into France and Algeria.

[Note.—The following articles which were included in List No. 1 in the Ministerial Decree of the 13th April as amended by the Ministerial Decree of the 12th May are not included in the revised list No. 1 set out above, and it is presumed that their importation into France and Algeria is now subject to the issue of import licences by the French authorities:—

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
$ex \ 1 \ 2$	Live Animals. Horses for draught purposes. Mules.
21 ex 22 23 24 25 ex 27 30 33 ev 34	Animal Products and Wastes. Hides, green, fresh or dried, large or small. Rabbit and hare skins, unworked. Wool and wool waste. Horsehair, raw, prepared or curled. Hair, raw, combed or carded, or in bundles. Silk:—Cocoons; raw silk; silk wastes; floss silk. Animal fats (tallow, lard, and other). Wax. Yolk of eggs, unsweetened.
58	Fish. Fish bladders.
59 ex 61	Animal Substances, Raw, for use in Medicine or Pharmacy. Sponges, in the rough. Other substances, in the rough.
66 e x 67	Materials for Carving. Bones and hoofs of cattle, rough. Horns of cattle, rough.
92	"Colonial Produce."
113 ex 114 115 bis 115 quater ex 118	Vegetable Juices (Saps). Vegetable wax (carnauba, myrica, and others). Exotic gums in the natural state. Vegetable tar. Resins and other exotic resinous products, other than those of pine and fir. Camphor, natural, crude or refined.
119	Caoutchouc, balata and guttapercha, raw or melted down in lumps.
126 126 bis 126 ter 126 quater 127	Medicinal Yegetable Substances. Roots. Herbs, flowers and leaves. Barks. Lichens. Fruits and seeds.
141 bis 142 bis 5	Fibres, Stems and Fruit for industrial use. Cotton (not ginned; ginned (en masse); carded, in gummed or non-gummed sheets; and absorbent). Cotton wastes; wastes of cotton yarns (not capable of being used as yarns). Flax; raw, hackled, combed and tow. Hemp: in the stalk, dressed, hackled, combed and tow.

Prohibition of Importation of Foreign Goods into France and Algeria.

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
143	Jute: raw, in the fibre, hackled, twisted, combed and tow.
144	Phormium tenax, abaca, aloe and other vegetable fibres not specially mentioned in the French Tariff—raw, hackled, twisted or in skeins, combed and tow.
144 bis	Ramie or china grass.
ex 145 ex 149	Dog-grass, piassava, istle, esparto, coco fibre. Corozo nut.
	Dyes and Tanning Materials.
151	Turmeric.
152 153	Quercitron. Dyeing lichens.
154	Tanbark, ground or not.
155	Sumach, fustic and barberry.
156	Gall nuts and valonia nuts.
156 bis 157	Saffron. Other dyeing and tanning materials (not including madder).
	Various Products and Waste Substances.
158 bis 160	Cabbage for sauerkraut.
161	Hops. Lupuline.
164 bis	Yeast from distilleries and breweries.
ex 166	Oilcake, from oilseeds.
166 bis	Other oilcake and dregs (drèches).
	Stones and Earths.
178 bis 178 ter	Corundum in grits and emery in powder.
110 ter	Emery on paper or cloth, grindstones and whetstones of emery, or emery in any other form.
e x 179 ter	Asbestos, crude; emery, crude, in the form of rock or stones; mica, crude.
179 quin. 191	Pumice stone, rough, in pieces or lumps, and powdered. Graphite or plumbago.
192	Mineral tar from the distillation of coal.
ew 199	Vaseline and paraffin.
235	Chemical Products. Iodine, crude or refined.
ex 238	Acids, viz.:—arsenious acid; boric acid; hydrochloric acid; liquid citric
	acid (citron juice, natural or condensed) and crystallised citric acid; lactic acid; nitric acid; oxalic acid; phosphoric acid; sulphuric acid; tannic acid.
238 bis	Extracts of gall nuts, of sumach, of chestnut wood, and other tannic
. 000	juices extracted from plants; quebracho extracts.
ex 239 240	Oxides:—of copper, of tin, of iron, of lead, of zinc. Ammonia (volatile alkali).
241	Calcined magnesia.
242	Potash and carbonate of potash.
246	Caustic soda.
247 248	Natural or artificial soda, crude or refined. Carbonate of soda, crude or refined.
249	Bicarbonate of soda.
250	Salts of soda, not specially mentioned in the French Tariff.
251	Sea salt, salina salt, and rock salt—crude or refined.
252	Ammoniacal salts:—(hydochlorate [muriate], sulphate and other), crude, refined or commercially pure.
255	Chlorides of tin.

Prohibition of Importation of Foreign Goods into France and Algeria.

No. in	
French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
255 bis	Salts of lead, and chemical products and colours with a basis of lead, not specially mentioned in the French Tariff.
ex 256	Lead acetate.
257 bis 257 ter	Methyl alcohol, or wood spirit. Formic aldehyde.
259	Alum of ammonia or of potash.
ex 261	Borax, crude, native or artificial.
e x 262 263	Carbonate of magnesia. Citrate of lime.
264 bis	Permanganate of potash.
e x 265	Chlorides of magnesium and of potassium.
266	Chromates—of lead, of potash and of soda.
ex 273 ex 278	Sulphates—of magnesium, of potash, of soda and of zinc. Tartrates of potash (wine lees and crude tartar).
281 ter	Celluloid, crude, in lumps, plates or sheets.
ex 281 quater	Celluloid in canes, sticks, tubes, chips and waste.
•	n 1 n
293	Prepared Dyes. Extracts of dye-woods and of other vegetable products for use in colouring
	Colours.
309 bis	Lithopone.
	Yarious Compounds.
313	Dressing of soap, lichen, fecula, and of all other substances.
318	Starch.
319 329	Feculae of potatoes, of maize, and other feculae. Sugar of milk.
340	Glass and Crystal.
ex 351	Ordinary window glass.
359 359 quater	Bittles phials, and flasks, ordinary. So-called champagne bottles.
	Yarns.
363, 363 (Yarns of linen, hemp, and ramie, pure or mixed.
bis, 364 \\ 365, 365 \\	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
bis, 366	Yarns of jute, pure or mixed.
366 bis	Yarns of phormium tenax, of abaca, and of other vegetable fibres not
;	specially mentioned, pure or mixed. Glazed yarns, twine of hemp, linen, ramie, jute. phormium tenax, abaca
1	or other vegetable fibre not specially mentioned, pure or mixed
367	unbleached, in skeins or balls.
	Cordage of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, phormium tenax, abaca, or other
368 to 371	vegetable fibre not specially mentioned, pure or in admixture: unbleached Yarn of cotton, pure or mixed.
376	Yarns of alpaca, llama, vicuna, yack, Cashmere goat or camel hair, pure or
977 0	mixed.
377-8	Yarn of other animal hair (not including wool).
	Hides, Skins, and Peltries, prepared.
ex 476	Prepared hides and skins, other than varnished, chamois-dressed or parch
478	ment dressed, tawed dyed, and "hongroyé." Straps for sabots, soles, cut out, heels, stiffeners and the like, complete or
1,0	in cut pieces, of natural leather.
ex 479	Uppers for topboots, for boots or shoes, gaiters, leggings, vamps, goloshes,
0.0 1.0	books (quantians) of colf gover homes black and
ex 480	backs (quartiers) of calf, cow, horse, black goat—not varnished. Topboots, not varnished.

4

Prohibition of Importation of Foreign Goods into France and Algeria.

No. in French Customs Tariff.	Articles.
ex 481	Boots or halfboots (bottines ou souliers brodequins):— Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, even with leather or skin soles. Of wool, cotton or hemp tissue, combined with sheepskin, black goat, croúte de vache. Of skin or leather other than coloured goat, other than kid or imitation kid, other than moroccoed leather, other than varnished or glacé.
ex 482	Low shoes and shoes reaching to the ankle:— Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, without fancy trimmings or embroidery, with skin or leather soles. Of sheepskin, black goat, croute de vache. Of skin or leather other than coloured goat, other than kid or imitation kid, other than moroccoed leather, other than varnished or glacé.
483 488	Footwear for children. Transmission belts, bands, and thongs for transmission belts, and cords, leather hose, plates and ribbons, without teeth, for cards, cut bands and pieces, muffles, and manufactures of skin or leather for pneumatics, spinning, weaving, etc.
599	Manufactures of Wood.
606 607 ex 607 bis	Sparterie Ware, Basket Ware. Sennit, woven matting or bands— Of esparto. Of straw, bark, or white wood, common quality for mats. For the exclusive use of hatmakers, without addition of artificial silk or artificial horsehair— (a) Of straw, bark, white wood, hemp, natural horsehair, reed fibres and other like vegetable materials, combined or glued
	together, or mixed with textile materials, the straw, bark, white wood, etc., predominating in weight. Miscellaneous Manufactures.
ex 620 630 quater 630 quin.	Threads of vulcanised rubber.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Modification of the Customs Duties on Tobacco.

for the 10th May, respecting the increase of the Customs duties on tobacco imported into Great Britain or Ireland (Finance Resolutions of the 2nd May), it is notified that on and after the 16th July, 1917, the following rates of duty became chargeable on imported tobacco, as a result of an amendment to the Finance Bill on the 2nd July. The rates set out below superseded, as from the 16th July, the rates given in the column headed "New Duties" in the above-mentioned notice in the "Board of Trade Journal."

Tobacco, manufactured viz.—	£	s.	d.
Cigars the lb.	0	12	
Cavendish or Negrohead ,,	0	9	4 2
Cavendish or Negrohead, manufactured in bond ,,	0	8	2
Other manufactured tobacco, viz.—			
Cigarettes ,,	0	9	11
Other sorts ,,	0	8	2
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in			
every 100 lb. weight thereof ,,	0	7	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture			2
in every 100 lb. weight thereof ,,	0	9	4
	Ŭ		~
Tobacco, unmanufactured, if stripped or stemmed—			
Containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb.			
weight thereof ,,	0	6	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb.			
weight thereof ,,	0	7	2
Tobacco, unmanufactured, if unstripped or unstemmed—			
Containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb.			
weight though	0	6	5
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb.	U	U	9
weight thoroof	0	7	11
weight thereof ,,	0	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Horses
(Prohibition of Exportation from Ireland)
Order, 1917.

be caused or permitted by its owner, or his agent, or by the porce of the master of any vessel, to be sc exported on board a vessel for the purpose of exportation.

This prohibition, however, is not to apply to—

- (a) Any horse shipped under military authorisation, whether attached to a military unit or otherwise; or
- (b) Any horse the exportation of which is authorised by a licence granted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, or by an officer authorised in that behalf by the Department, provided that the terms of such licence are duly complied with. (C. 11,957.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Union of South Africa Government Gazette" of the 27th April contains copy of a Proclamation dated 20th Prescribed Standard for April, 1917 (No. 85 of 1917), which has been certain Fertilisers intended issued under the provisions of the Cape of for Importation or Sale in Good Hope Act (No. 20 of 1907), entitled "Act to Regulate the Sale of Fertilisers,

the Cape of Good Hope.

Farm Foods, Seeds, and Pest Remedies. The Proclamation provides that from the 20th April, 1917, no fertiliser shall be imported into or sold in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope under the name or description of bat guano unless such fertiliser shall contain the constituents specified below in quantities of not less than the following per centages, viz.:-

Nitrogen 3 per cent. Total phosphoric oxide ... 1.5 Potash (C. 12,082.)

JAMAICA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of the "Expiring Laws Continuance Increased Import Duties Law, 1917" (No. 1 of 1917), which provides, Increased Import Duties inter alia, that the increased import duties to remain in Operation imposed under Ordinance No. 3 of 1916 for the until 31st March, 1918. year ended 31st March, 1917, shall be continued in operation for the year ending 31st March, 1918.

Full particulars of the duties which are re-imposed under the present Ordinance appeared on pp. 253-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 27th July, 1916. (C. 12,079.)

Adverting to the notice which appeared on p. 187 of the "Board of Trade Revised Export Duties" Journal" of 20th July, 1916, specifying the export Revised Export Duties duties in operation in the Colony under Ordinance No. 1 of 1916 for the year ended 31st March, 1917, for the year ended 31st March, 1918. the Board of Trade have now received copy of Ordinance No. 1 of 1917, which re-imposes these duties with modifications

with effect from the 1st April, 1917, to the 31st March, 1918. The export duties now in operation in the Colony under the above-men-

tioned Ordinance No. 1 of 1917 are as follows:-

Article.		Rate of Export Duty.		
Coconuts Per 1,000 nuts Hides of bulls, cows, and other neat cattle— Dry or dry salted	0 0 0	s. d 2 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 7 6)	

(C. 12,048.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" of the 23rd May contains

Importation of Motor Cars and Traction Engines prohibited.

copy of Notification No. 1,448 prohibiting the importation into the Federated Malay States of motor cars, traction engines, chassis, and parts and accessories of motor cars and traction engines (other than parts and accessories which are proved to the satisfaction of the

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—continued.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs to be intended to be used solely for motor cars and traction engines imported before the 23rd May, 1917), with

the exception of

(a) Motor cars and traction engines which are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Trade and Customs to be constructed and adapted for use, and intended to be used solely as motor omnibuses or motor ambulances, or in connection with the conveyance of goods or burden in the course of trade or agriculture, or as road rollers, road sprinklers, or fire engines, or otherwise for the purposes of a Government Department or a Sanitary Board; and (b) chassis, component parts and accessories which are so proved to be intended to be used solely for any such motor cars or traction engines as are referred to in paragraph (a).

Under the same Notification the importation of horses is also prohibited.

In provided in the above-mentioned Notification that these prohibitions shall not apply to any such articles which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the High Commissioner, and in accordance with the provisions of such licence.

(C. 11,985.)

BARBADOS.

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Order made by the Governor in

Importation of Motor Cars prohibited

Executive Committee on the 17th May, 1917, prohibiting the importation of motor cars into the Colony, excepting such motor cars as are brought as deck cargo, and excepting those on board any vessel bound for the Colony at the date of the present Order.

(C. 11986.)

TERRITORY KNOWN AS "GERMAN EAST AFRICA."

Transit, etc. Regulations:
Ports of Muanza and Bukoba
opened as Customs Stations.

See notice on p. 188-9.

NORWAY.

Prohibition of Exportation of Wine and Spirits.

Prohibition of Exportation of Wine and Spirits.

From H.M. Minister at Christiania, to the effect that the exportation from Norway of all kinds of wine and spirits (whether potable or not) has been prohibited. (C. 12,039.)

SWEDEN.

Prohibition of Exportation of Certain Articles.
and of unglazed acid-proof shaped bricks has been prohibited as from the End of the Exportation of Interest that the exportation from Sweden of ordinary unglazed building bricks, even if porous (including those of lime and sand), of unglazefired proof bricks (other than chamotte bricks), and by the Interest that the exportation from Sweden of ordinary unglazed building bricks, even if porous (including those of lime and sand), of unglazefired proof bricks (other than chamotte bricks), and by the Interest that the exportation from Sweden of ordinary unglazed building bricks, even if porous (including those of lime and sand), of unglazefired proof bricks (other than chamotte bricks).

The exportation of the following articles from Sweden has been prohibited as from the 19th July, viz., ground or pulverised calcareous rock (lime_for manure); burnt, unslaked lime; slaked lime.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at The Hague to the effect that the exportation of soot from the Netherlands has been prohibited as from the 14th July. (C. 11,977.)

FRENCH COLONIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of

Restrictions on Exportation a French Presidential Decree, dated the
22nd June, and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 8th July, which prohibits

the exportation and re-exportation from French Colonies and Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco), except to France and French Colonies and Protectorates, of vulcanised fibre, machines for milling and for grinding, and chucks and punches (mandrins) of all kinds. Exceptions to the prohibition may, however, be allowed under conditions to be laid down by the Minister for the Colonies.

In virtue of a Ministerial Decree of the 7th July, published in the same issue of the "Journal Officiel," vulcanised fibre, and machines for milling and grinding may be exported from such Colonies and Protectorates, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates, and certain other countries.

[Note.—Similar restrictions on the exportation of these articles from France are already in force—see the notice at page 501 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 31st May.] (C. 11,920.)

PORTUGAL.

With reference to the notice at page 306 of the "Board of Trade Journal"
Temporary Duty-free Importation of certain for the 4th May, 1916, the "Diario do Governo" for the 15th June contains a Decree (No. 3190) of the same date, prolonging, until a further decision on the subject is taken by the Legislature, the Law Portugal of foreign casks for the purposes specified in the Law.

(D.C.I. 33,840.)

ITALY.

With reference to the notice at page 206 of the "Board of Trade Journal"

Further Extension of Period for Duty-free Admission of Grain, Flour and Semolina.

1917, the period during which grain, flour and semolina may be imported into Italy free of Customs duty.

1918 (D.C.I. 33,554.)

MOROCCO.

Restrictions on Exportation of Chick Peas, Sorghum, and Canary Seed from the French Zone.

Restrictions on Exportation of Chick Peas, Sorghum, and Canary Seed from the French Zone.

Sorghum and Canary Seed from the French Zone.

Exportation or re-exportation of which from the French Zone is not personal content of the Bulletin Officiel and Canary Seed to the list of produce specified in Article 1 of the Order of the 18th October, 1915 (see the notice at pages 705-6 of the Board of Trade Journal for the 9th December of that year), the

exportation or re-exportation of which from the French Zone is not permitted, except as regards quantities that may have been refused by the Service de l'Intendance, which may be shipped to Allied countries on production of a certificate issued by that Service. (C. 11,816.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS.

Fees to be charged for issue of Export and Import Licences.

Beylical Decree, dated the 26th June, and published in the "Journal Officiel Tunisien" for the 30th June, which provides that as from the 1st July, 1917, fees shall be charged when licences are issued by way of exception to the prohibitions in force on the importation of goods into

Tunis or the exportation of goods from the Regency

The fees are fixed at 2 francs in the case of export licences, and 5 francs in the case of import licences; but when goods are exported or imported by parcel post, and there are less than 10 parcels in the consignment, they are to be levied at the rate of 20 and 50 centimes per parcel, respectively.

(C. 11.947.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Duty-free Importation of a certain Quantity of Refined Sugar.

refined sugar. The Decree provides that all persons or firms who desire to import sugar under the terms of the Decree were to furnish to the competent authorities, before the 25th July, a statement as to the quantity of sugar which they will guarantee to import within a period of three months.

[Note.—Measures similar to the above, providing for the duty-free importation of a certain quantity of sugar, were taken in 1916—see the notice at page 752 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th June, 1916.]

(0.11,784.)

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respect-

Interpretation of Law No. 10221 concerning the Levy of a Surtax on Imported Goods. ing an Argentine Law (No. 10221) which imposed a surtax on goods which, under the Argentine Tariff Law, are subject to a duty of 10 per cent. or more, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the

effect that the exemption from the surtax of certain goods specified in Law No. 10,221 (viz. those enumerated in the notice at page 132 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th April) applies only to the extra surtax of 5 per cent. ad valorem leviable on goods on which the duty payable under the Tariff Law exceeds 20 per cent. ad valorem. The goods in question are, accordingly, still subject to the surtax of 2 per cent. ad valorem provided by Law No. 10,221, although exempt from the further surtax of 5 per cent. to which they would otherwise be subject. (C. 11,944.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Modification of Excise Duties on Tobacco.

Excise payable under Part I of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915, were, as from the 16th July, to be increased by 50 per cent., instead of being charged at doubled rates:—

Excise Tariff Changes.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

As from the 16th July, therefore, the Excise duties on tobacco were reduced as shown in the subjoined statement:—

		Rate of E	xcise Duty.
		From 3rd May to 15th July.	From 16th July.
Tobacco (home-grown), unmanufactured— If containing 10 per cent. or more of moisture If containing less than 10 per cent. or moisture Tobacco, manufactured, viz.—	f	s. d. Per lb. 7 2	s. d. Per lb. 6 3 6 113
Cavendish or negrohead, manufactured in bond	1	9 4	8 2

MEXICO.

Taxes on Electric Lights, Telephones, and Bottled Spirits, Wines, and Beer. See notice on p. 211.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is prepared, on application, to furnish available information regarding British cargo steamship services trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world. Applicants for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

BRITISH FORWARDING AGENCIES.

Information regarding British forwarding agencies from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world may also be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence. Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which goods are to be carried.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Trade have issued a handbill (No. 358), revised to June, 1917,

Mercantile Marine
Personnel: War Risks
Compensation Scheme.

giving, for the information of masters, officers, and seamen of British merchant ships, details of the scheme of compensation in the event of death or injury through war risks.

Copies of the handbill may be obtained from the Marine Department of the Board, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

TERRITORY KNOWN AS "GERMAN EAST AFRICA."

Transit, etc., Regulations.

Ports of Muanza and Bukoba

See notice on pp. 188-9.

opened as Customs Stations.

Shipping and Transport.

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 5th July publishes a Law (No. 731) authorising the Portuguese Government to spend the sum Projected Loan for of 2,760,000 escudos on the completion of the following Railway railways:-The Vale do Sado Railway (including the Construction. Sines branch and the line from Barreiro to Cacilhas); Portimão-Lagos Railway; and the line from Evora to Reguengos. In this connection the Government is authorised to raise a loan in the manner it may deem most convenient.

During the fiscal year 1917-18 a sum of 780,000 escudos from the projected loan is to be devoted to the completion of earthworks, bridge construction, purchase of permanent way material and accessories, etc., that amount being distributed as follows:—Sado Railway, 480,000 escudos; Portimao-Lagos Railway, 150,000 escudos; and the Evora-Reguengos Railway, 150,000

escudos.

Escudo = 2s. 8d. (at current exchange).

The "Diario" of 10th July publishes a Law (No. 735) prohibiting fishing by foreign vessels in Portuguese Fishing by Foreign Vessels prohibited. territorial waters.

Cargoes on Enemy Vessels in Portuguese Harbours.

See notice on p. 191.

VENEZUELA.

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Caracas) of 24th May publishes a Resolution by the Santa Barbara- Venezuelan Ministry of Public Works approving Santa Barbaratariffs for the conveyance of goods and passengers on the Santa Barbara-El Vigia Railway, in the States of Zulia and Merida. The length of the line is 60 kiloms. El Vigia Railway: Approved Tariffs.

(about 37 miles.)

The above-mentioned tariffs (in Spanish) may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 36,150.)

BRAZIL.

According to a report to his Government by the United States Consul-General at Buenos Aires, published in "Commerce Reports" (Washington) of 14th June, the dry dock Completion of Dry Dock at at Puerto Militar, near Bahia Blanca, which was com-Puerto Militar. menced about ten years ago, is now completed, and has been successfully tested.

The principal dimensions of the new dock are approximately as follows:-Length, 600 ft. available over the bed; depth, over entrance at bottom, 32 ft.;

width at entrance at base, 115 ft.; width at entrance at top, 120 ft.

The basin on which the dock is situated has been dredged to a depth of

33 ft., and the outer port and entrance channel to 32 ft.

Five pumps of 1,000 horse-power each are used to empty the dock. These pumps are able to discharge 120,000 tons of water in an hour.

JAPAN.

According to an extract from the local press which has been forwarded by Projected Motor H.M. Commercial Attaché in Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Projected Motor Crowe, C.M.G.), a scheme for running a service of motor buses in Tokio is under consideration. If the Vehicle Passenger Services in Tokio. 200 motor buses will be employed, and that on account of the narrowness of the streets the buses will be of small size, holding only twenty passengers each.

Mr. Crowe also reports that a company with a capital of 500,000 yen (about £51,000 at par) has been formed in Tokio for the purpose of conveying passengers by motor cars, and also of selling and repairing motor cars. (D.U.I. 33,451.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada has forwarded an extract from the Toronto press from which it appears that Erection of Cold a number of the larger firms in St. John's (Newfound-Storage Plants. panies have been formed recently in Newfoundland, one with a capital of 1,000,000 dols. and the other with a capital of 100,000 dols.; the bigger concern is erecting plant at a cost of 100,000 dols.

The names of the companies referred to may be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (275) should be quoted.

Dollar = 4s. $1\frac{1}{3}d$.

(D.C.I. 34,844.)

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded the following figures of imports of motor cycles, and motor chassis and Imports of Motor Cycles, Motor Chassis and Bodies, etc., Chassis and Bodies, etc., during 1915-16.

bodies, and also of rubber manufactures (mainly composed of tyres and tubes), into Australia during the year ended 30th June, 1916, as compared with the previous year, showing the respective shares of the United Kingdom and

the United States in the trade:

	Total I	mports.		e United gdom.	From the United States.		
_	1914-15.	1915–16.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1914-15.	1915–16.	
Motor cycles Chassis Bodies Rubber manufactures.	£ 148,021 966,251 185,799 407,529 1,707,600	£ 191,466 1,331,942 307,749 775,531 2,606,688	£ 110,877 292,731 53,471 147,188 604,267	£ 83,839 117,308 14,501 155,537 371,185	£ 34,913 354,065 90,557 113,295 592,830	£ 105,461 762,638 223,383 475,688 1,567,170	

Competition from other countries in respect of motor cycles was negligible, but in motor chassis Canada and Italy both increased their imports in 1915-16, while those from France declined. In respect of motor bodies, imports from Canada increased considerably. It has to be borne in mind, says Mr. Milne, that there is a large and important local industry in the manufacture of motor bodies.

Mr. Milne adds that the foregoing figures serve to emphasize the need for concerted action by United Kingdom manufacturers in the various branches of the motor industry. Concentration on fewer models might facilitate large scale production, while what is of equal, if not more, importance is a re-consideration of distributing problems. As a preliminary to this it is suggested that a thorough investigation of the situation as it (D.C.I. 29,522.) exists is essential.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports, under date 15th May, that he has recently Water Supply and visited various towns in the eastern portion of Sanitation Developments. the Cape Province, and has been informed that considerable developments are pending in connection with water supply and sanitation in the localities mentioned below:-

Queenstown has a good water supply, and has recently installed a sewage disposal plant. A large part of the town is now sewered, and domestic

installations are replacing the bucket system.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

King William's Town has ample water, but is deferring outlay on

sewerage until after the war.

Grahamstown is somewhat unfortunately situated. The town has hitherto depended on certain reservoirs, liberally supplemented by domestic rainwater tanks. The rainfall over the town's catchment area during the last three years has been very short, and if it had not been for rainwater supplies from their own tanks, the position of householders and of educational and other institutions would have been very grave. Of additional catchment areas available, none are really suitable for impounding water, but experts have been called in to advise as to obtaining supplies for the locality.

Port Elizabeth.—The health authorities at Port Elizabeth have recently

Port Elizabeth.—The health authorities at Port Elizabeth have recently called attention to the urgent need for a thorough overhaul of both water supply and sanitary facilities, as in several towns in the district the water supply system combines irrigation of the surrounding lands with the provision of water for domestic and other urban use. At present there is only a

bucket sanitary system in use in the locality.

Outdshoorn water supply is good, though not sufficient to make a water-borne sewerage system possible. Here also local landowners have a claim for irrigation water. A comprehensive irrigation scheme is in contemplation in an adjacent district, and this is likely to lead to extensive modifications of existing arrangements.

East London (including the suburb of Cambridge).—The municipal authorities have decided that a pumping scheme to obtain additional water from the Buffalo River is the only financially possible means of augmenting the water supply of their district. It is stated that when an efficient water supply has been obtained, a water-borne sewerage scheme will follow.

According to the report of the City Engineer, it is proposed to establish a new pumping station on the Buffalo River, at a point about three miles above the city's present pumping station. The station would be equipped with a modern plant, including a ram pump capable of raising 2,304,000 gallons of water per day of 24 hours.

The water would be delivered through a 15 in. cast-iron main, 7,200 ft. long, to a proposed new impounding reservoir, the site of which is regarded as suitable as, generally speaking, rock has been reached at 4 ft. to 5 ft. below the surface. The capacity of the reservoir when full would be 254,368,940 gallons.

As the water from the Buffalo river is often turbid, a settling tank, with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons would be provided. Provision would be made

for three filters, to deal with 1,250,000 gallons per day.

Two service reservoirs have been provided for in the scheme, each 200 ft. by 110 ft. by 12 ft. deep, the combined capacity of which would be 3,000,000 gallons.

A new 12-in. cast-iron main, six miles long, would be required to connect

the new reservoir with East London.

New 15-in, mains connecting the old pumping station with the new reservoir, and the new station with the old reservoir, would be required in connection with the scheme.

Reticulation of new mains for supplying various districts and the wharves

at East London is provided for in the scheme.

It is suggested that when tenders are called for, alternative figures should be obtained for operating the pumping plant by (a) steam power, and (b) electricity.

(b) electricity.

The cost of the whole of the works comprised in the scheme is estimated at (a) with steam-pumping plant, £148,281; and (b) with electrically-driven plant, £134,347.

(D.C.I. 31,129.)

According to the "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg) of 16th Proposed Manufacture of Carbide.

June, it has been decided to build a carbide factory at Germiston, near Johannesburg. This step is being taken in view of the present high price of the manufacture of carbide, namely lime and coke, are obtainable on the spot in abundance.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

RUSSIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Baku (Mr. A. E. R. McDonell) reports that the general production of mineral oil in the Russian oil-Mineral Oil fields in 1916 showed an increase of about 27,000,000 Industry in the pouds, as compared with the average total production of Caucasus in 1916. pouds, as compared with the average total production of the three previous years. This increase is accounted for by the production of the Grozni fields, where new lands have been opened up, and the production of the Surachani field, where several large spouters were brought under control. The actual production of the Baku fields (Balachani, Romani, Sabounchi and Bibie Eybat) showed a decrease, having fallen from 419,000,000 pouds in 1913 to 330,000,000 pouds in the year under review. This falling-off in productiveness is undoubtedly attributable to the fact that much less drilling has been done, as in 1916 only 30,100 ft. were drilled as compared with 450,000 ft. in 1913. This is accounted for by the difficulty in obtaining the requisite materials and the Caucasus in 1916. accounted for by the difficulty in obtaining the requisite materials and the high prices asked for them when they are obtainable. The shortage of iron for well casing and repairs was the chief difficulty. In normal times the monthly consumption of sheet iron is about 500,000 pouds, and of other iron about 55,000 pouds, while the average monthly receipts in 1916 were about 350,000 pouds of sheet iron and 25,000 pouds of other iron.

Owing to the cessation of exports of the more valuable products to foreign markets, and to the increased demand in the interior of Russia for liquid fuel for factories, railway and river transport, the percentage of residuum for liquid fuel has been considerably increased. An average of

over 70 per cent. of this product is now being taken off, as compared with less than 60 per cent. in normal times, while the percentage of lubricating oils produced is now under 4 as compared with 7, and the percentage of lighting oils obtained has decreased from 26 to less than 23.

Prior to the war about 45,000,000 pouds of lighting and lubricating oils were annually exported abroad, chiefly to Egypt, Turkey and Germany. The cessation of these exports, which were highly profitable to the refiners, has tended to drive the price of oils for home consumption to a higher level than its warranted by the increased price of production. is warranted by the increased price of production.

New lands.—In 1916, 29 plots of oil land, situated in the Romani, Sabounchi and Bibie-Eybat fields, were put up at Government auctions, and many plots of Government land in the outlying parts of the Apsheron Peninsula were

The British Vice-Consul at Grozni (Mr. R. Way) reports that during the last three years, since the proving of the new oilfield on the Belik and Tchermoeff lands, there has been a great boom in prospecting work, and the whole country round Grozni for a radius of about 30 miles has been covered with oil claims. Most of the Grozni firms of old standing have taken up claims in the new districts, and several Armenian firms from Baku, with large capital behind them, have come into the Grozni district and are competing seriously with the old established companies.

The principal new oil districts round Grozni, where prospecting work is being carried on, are Sleptsovskaya, Voznesenskaya, Braguni, Kakhanovskaya, Isstissu, and, further on nearer Petrovsk, at Tchir-Urt.

In all these different fields, which are many miles apart, serious drilling work has been undertaken, but, owing to the impossibility of obtaining labour and material, in most instances operations have been temporarily stopped.

About 200,000 oil claims have been staked out round Grozni and the

districts enumerated above.

1,000 pouds = 16 tons (about).

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 19th July, 1917, was 29,003 (including Cotton Statistics. 1,285 bales British West African), and the number July, 1917, was 1,579,448 (including 1,879 bales British West African), and the number imported during the twenty-nine weeks ended 19th bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African). There were 81 bales of cotton exported during the week ended 19th July, 1917; the number of bales exported during the twenty-nine weeks ended 19th July was 164,865.

For further details see p. 215

For further details see p. 215.

BRITISH WEST INDIES (St. Vincent).

The Collector of Customs at St. Vincent (the Board of Trade Correspondent Exports of Ginned Cotton in 1916.

with 378,162 lb., valued at £22,114 in 1915. In 1916, 1,225 lb. of linters,* (D.C.I. 34,925.) valued at £21, were exported.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 21st Corn Prices. July, 1917, were as follows:-

> Wheat Barley ... 72s. 1d. 2d. Oats ... 55s.

For further particulars see p. 215.

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports Grain Crop

that, according to official statistics, the total yield of barley, rye, and wheat in Japan in 1917 is estimated at 21,365,470 koku, a decrease of 1,985,334 koku, or 8.5 per cent, as compared with last year's yield, and of 1,264,838 koku, or 5.55

per cent., as compared with a normal yield.

Sowing was delayed by excessive rain, and the growth of the young plants was greatly checked by intensely cold weather in many districts, some places having a very heavy snowfall. In consequence of the rise in price of fertilisers since last year insufficient manuring was carried out, and, as a result, the condition of the plants after sprouting was far from satisfactory. Better weather was experienced at the time the plants were coming into ear, but too late, however, to effect a complete recovery in the crops.

Koku = 4.96 bushels.

(D.C.I. 34,498.)

^{*} Linters is the fine cotton adhering to the seeds after the ginning process is completed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the Fishery Statistics English and Welsh, Scottish and Irish coasts during Fishery Statistics the month and six months ended June, 1917, for June, 1917. as compared with the corresponding periods of the

year 1916 :-

			Month	of June,		Six Months ended June,						
		191	16.	191	17.	19:	16.	1917.				
		Quan-	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.			
England and Wales Fish, excluding		Cut.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£			
fish Shell fish	***	493,081	654,637 22,804	330,537	676,835 32,505	2,003,647 —	3,317,522 149,425	1,549,256	3 728,273 164 561			
Total value	•••		677,441		709,340	_	3,466,947	_	3,892,834			
Fish, excluding fish Shell fish	shell 	398,952	277,448 6,908	335,816	325,145 7,903		1,353,097 29,324		1,975,526 29,797			
Total value	• • •		284,356		333,048		1,382,421		2,005,323			
Fish, excluding fish Shell fish Total value	shell	74,459	45,717 1,277 46,994	59,454 —	49,944 1,442 51,386	245,535 ——————————————————————————————————	185,869 4,117 189,986		253,774 5,176 258,950			

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the annual returns.

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has forwarded, under date 15th June, copies of Reports of the Canadian Reports presented by various Committees of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association Manufacturers' Association. to the Convention of the Association held at Winnipeg in June. Amongst these Reports are Reports of the Insurance, Tariff, Legislation, and Transportation Committees. In the general Report of the Executive Committee references are made to contemplated arrangements for an exchange of travelling exhibitions between Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada to promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a mean of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, as a means of promoting international trade Canada and France, and trade Canada and international trade, Canada to put an exhibition train on tour through France, and France to put a similar train on tour through the Dominion.

The above-mentioned copies of the Reports may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 32,476.)

AUSTRALIA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports that a company owning gypsum Establishment of Plaster of Paris deposits near Marion Bay, at the south end of Yorke's Peninsula, Factory at Marion Bay (S.A.).

South Australia, has commenced the equipment of a factory for making plaster of Paris.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Hobart (Mr. A. H. Ashbolt) reports that large works are under con-Projected Manufacture of Carbide, etc., struction at North West Bay, near Hobart. near Hobart, for the manufacture (D.C.I. 29,665.)

of carbide, etc.

Miscellaneous.

NEW ZEALAND.

Projected Public Utility Schemes.

appears that a far-reaching scheme of public utility works is contemplated in order to create employment for roadmakers, engineers, carpenters, plasterers, bush-fellers, gardeners, foresters, bridge and railway builders, brick-layers, paper-hangers, fencers, and general labourers.

The Government has arranged for the free tuition of new trades to

discharged soldiers who are unable to follow their old occupations.

(D.C.I. 32,368.)

ITALY.

With reference to the notice on p. 294 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of Control of Imports and Sale of Foreign Playing Cards.

Sale of Foreign Playing Cards.

Sale of Foreign Playing Cards.

of a Royal Decree, dated 14th June and published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 25th June, relative to the importation and sale of foreign playing cards. The Article is to the effect that foreign playing cards required for use in Italy are to be purchased directly from the Administration of State Monopolies, which is to provide for their sale through its special agents. Among the regulations which are laid down for the purchase and sale of such foreign playing cards are the following:—Foreign firms desirous of selling their products to the Government are obliged to keep in deposit in Rome, in a place set aside for them at the Offices of State Monopolies, a suitable supply of the various examples of their products. Deposits must always be furnished with a supply equal to the needs of not less than one month, and not more than three months. Prices of sale to the public of the various kinds of foreign playing cards are to be fixed by the Minister of Finance, who always has the right of varying them, without any right of protestation on the part of supplying firms. The Administration of State Monopolies may stop purchase or order the immediate suspension of sale to the public of cards of foreign production.

The full text and translation of the Article referred to may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 34,946.)

MEXICO.

H.M. Chargé des Archives at Mexico City reports that three Decrees have been issued, under date 5th June, by the President of Mexico, imposing special stamp taxes on electric lights, telephones, and native or foreign bottled spirits, wines, and beers.

The tax on electric lights has been fixed at 10 cents (Mexican gold) per month for each light up to 40 watts, and 10 cents extra for each light in excess of that power. Telephones in private houses are to be taxed at 50 cents, and in shops, offices, etc., at 1 dol. (Mexican gold) per month. These taxes are to be collected through the companies supplying the services.

It appears from an extract from the local press (in French), which H.M. Chargé des Archives has forwarded, that the taxes on spirits, wines, and

beer are as follows:-

Spirits— Bottle Half-bottle	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Native. dols. 0.10 0.5	Foreign. dols. 0.20 0.10
Wine— Bottle Half-bottle	•••	•••				•••	0·5 0·3	0·10 0·05

Miscellaneous.

MEXICO—continued.	
	7

Native. Foreign. Beerdols. dols. Bottle ... 0.5 0.10 Half-bottle 0.5 0.05 . . .

Foreign sparkling wines are to be taxed at the rate of 0.30 dol. per bottle, and 0.15 per half-bottle. (D.C.I. 36,001.)

100 cents = 1 dollar = 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. (at par).

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that, according to the local press, steps are being taken

Glassware and Enamelled-ware Industries: Proposal to Standardise Qualities.

by Japanese manufacturers of glassware and enamelledware to organise associations with the object of restricting the export of inferior Japanese goods. It appears that since the commencement of the war both the glassware and enamelled-ware industries of Japan have

Germany, and in order to retain the trade they have secured, Japanese manufacturers are seeking means to ensure the production of standard goods. (D.C.I. 33,451.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of June, 1917, have been published, and may be purchased* at a cost of 9d. per copy (post free 11d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1915 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 10d. (post free 6s. 5d.) for the first volume, and 4s. 3d. (post free, 4s. 9d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1911-1915, and detailed statements of imports and exports of principal articles consigned from and to specified countries; and in the second volume particulars of the imports from the various countries returned for consumption, details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.*

The "Labour Gazette" (price 1d., post free 3d.) is published by the Ministry Labour about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the July issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in June; Relations between Employers and Employed; Employment in Germany, Holland, Canada, and the United States; Course of the Retail Prices of Food in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, and the United States; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries; Women's War-Time Work in the German Metal Trades.

^{*} Copies of Government publications may be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2., and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries, of T. Fisher Universely, Ltd. London, W.C. 2 of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

Government Publications.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending 31st December, 1916. Part A. General Report. H.C. 101. Price 1s. 3d. (post free 1s. 6d.).

Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland being for year 1916. [Cd. 8625] Price 9d. (post free 11d.).

Army. Copy of Instructions issued by the Army Council and of a Press notice issued by the Ministry of Munitions with reference to the restrictions upon the sale of shot gun ammunition. [Cd, 8618.] Price 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}d$.).

Sugar Purchase. Copies of further Treasury Minutes, dated 10th May and 7th June, 1917, as to the Financing of Sugar Purchases Abroad on behalf of His Majesty's Government. [Cd. 8645] Price 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}d$.).

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917. Price of each 1d. (post free 1½d.). Orders by the Ministry of Food:—

	Orders by the ministry of rood.
No. 613.	The Oats (Export from Ireland) Order, No. 2, 1917.
No.~664.	The Public Meals Order (No. 3), 1917.
No. 694.	The Stone Fruit (Jam Manufacturers' Prices) Order, 1917.
No. 720.	The Raspberries (Jam Manufacturers' Prices) Order, 1917.
No. 721.	The 1917 Crop (Restriction) Order, 1917.
No. 673.	Beans, Peas and Pulse (Retail Prices) Order, 1917.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS-TREATY SERIES.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since 1st January, 1917, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on cover).

No.		Price.
	United Kingdom-France.	
1	Agreement between the United Kingdom and France concerning the Exchange of Post Office Money Orders between Mauritius and Madagascar	1d.
2	Declaration between the United Kingdom and France concerning the Exchange of Parcels by post between New Zealand and	
	the French Settlements of Oceania	1d.
3	Straits Settlements. Accession of the States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Tregganu to the Extradition Treaty between the United	
	Kingdom and Siam of 4th March, 1911	1d.
4	General Index to Treaty Series, 1912-16	3d.
	United Kingdom-Italy.	
5	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Italy respecting	
	the Exchange of Parcels between Italy and the Straits Settlements	1d.
6	Accession of Italy to the Convention of 9th November, 1914, between the United Kingdom and France relating to Prizes	
	captured during the present War	1d.
7	United Kingdom—United States.	
•	Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States of America for the Protection of Migratory Birds in Canada and the United States	1d.
	United Kingdom – Nicaragua.	
8	Treaty between the United Kingdom and Nicaragua for the	
	regulation of the Turtle Fishing Industry in the Territorial	
	waters of Nicaragua as regards Fishing Vessels belonging to the Cayman Islanders	1d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and which are available for inspection at the Offices of the Department, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2:-

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Copra Supplies after the War. "Meddelelser" (Christiania), 7th July.

Sugar, Coffee, Meat, etc. Markets in Brazil: Price Quotations.

"Diario Official" (Rio de Janeiro), 1st June.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Peat used as a Substitute for Coal. "Meddelelser" (Christiania), 7th July.

Limestones and the Sulphite Industry of Canada.

"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 28th June.

Graphite Production in Madagascar: Progress in Recent Years.

"Engineering and Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 16th June.

Shipping and Transport.

Improvements at the United States Great Lake Ports.

"Engineering News Record" (New York City), 14th June.

Trans-Pacific Freight Rates raised on Lines operating from Hong Kong, Shanghai, and other Far Eastern Ports. "Weekly Bulletin" of the Canadian Department of Commerce (Ottawa), 18th June.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Woollen Goods Manufacture in Australia.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 9th June.

Textiles and Textile Materials-continued.

Effect of the War on the Russian Textile Industry.

" Vyestnik Finansov " (Petrograd), 28th May/10th June.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- (1) Shanghai: British Chamber of Com-merce: Report of Second Annual General Meeting.
- (2) Foochow: Notes on Trade in 1916.

"British Chamber of Commerce Jour-nal" (Shanghai), May.

British Guiana: Public Works Report for 1916.

"Daily Argosy" (Georgetown, Demerara), 2nd June.

New South Wales: Commercial and Industrial Conditions.

"Weekly Bulletin" of the Canadian Department of Commerce (Ottawa). 18th June.

Miscellaneous.

Market for Imitation Leather in British Honduras.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 14th June.

Government Lime-Juice Factory in British Guiana: Report of First Year's Working. "Daily Argosy" (Georgetown, Demerara), 22nd May.

Motor Vehicle Industry in Jamaica.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 9th June.

Book Trade of Venezuela.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 15th June.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Canada-

Department of Mines-Reports on the Building and Ornamental Stones of Canada (4 Volumes).

Year Book for 1915.

New Zealand— Timaru and Napier Harbour Boards: Annual Reports, with Statements of Accounts, etc., for 1916.

Auckland Chamber of Commerce: Annual Report for 1916.

Report of the Postmaster General for 1916. Reports of the Select Committee on Food Supplies, Industries, and Technical Training.

Sweden-Annual Report for 1916 of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce.

Switzerland-Official Trade Returns for the Fourth Quarter and Year 1916.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 29 weeks ended 19th July, 1917:—

_				Week ended 19th July, 1917.	29 Weeks ended 19th July, 1917.	Week ended 19th July, 1917.	29 Weeks ended 19th July 1917.
				Імро	RTS.	Ехро	RTS.
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	•••	•••	•••	Bales. 14,638 — 317 12,424 1,624*	Bales. 1,164,354 13,260 67,366 262,989 71,479†	Bales. 81 — — —	Bales. 38,072 — 6,603 117,469 2,721
Total	•••	•••	•••	29,003	1,579,448	81	164,865

^{*} Including 1,285 bales British West African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 21st July, 1917, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

			Average Price.									
							Who	eat.	Barl	ey.	Oat	ts.
Week ended	21st .	July,	1917	•••	•••	•••	s. 78	d. 3	s. 72	<i>d</i> . 1	s. 55	d. 2
Correspondi 1910	ng We	ek in-	-				33	5	90	10	10	,
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	32	5	20	8	18	1
1911	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••		-	23		19	7
1912	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	38	9	30	9	23	4
1913	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	33	10	24	1	20	8
1914	•••	•••		•••	•••		34	0	24	7	19	9
1915	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		53	10	35	10	32	1
1916	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	51	6	48	8	32	3

^{*} Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial Bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine I mperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

[†] Including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 7,791 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Department supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender, and other openings for British Trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, etc., of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport, etc., etc.

Samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products which are received from abroad from time to time are exhibited at the Offices of the Department.

Samples of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets are on exhibition in the Sample Rooms of the Department—see notice on p. 175.

The British Industries Fair, 1917, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, London, from 26th February until 9th March. Concurrently with the London Fair, a Fair was held at Glasgow. It is the intention of the Board of Trade to hold a Fair every year.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly, and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. The price is 3d. per copy, exclusive of postage, or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d.

All applications regarding advertisement rates in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be sent direct to the sole Contractors for Advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Particulars regarding the supply of Confidential Information to firms in the United Kingdom appear on p. 174.

All communications intended for the Department of Commercial Intelligence should be addressed to: The Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

H.M. Trade Commissioner, 363, Beaver Hall, Montreal. Canada and Newfoundland... Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."

H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney. Telegraphic Address, Commonwealth of Australia. "Combritto."

H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. New Zealand ... Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."

H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. South Africa ... Telegraphic Address "Austere."

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

These Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz.:-

19, Victoria Street, S.W. 1; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2 (Office of Dominion of Canada ... the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).

Commonwealth of Australia ... Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

New South Wales... Sydney House, 26-7, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar ... Square, S.W. 1.

Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2. 409, West Strand, W.C. 2. 112, Strand, W.C. 2. Victoria Queensland

Queensland ... South Australia • • •

... Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C. 2. Western Australia 56, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Tasmania 413, Strand, W.C. 2. Dominion of New Zealand

Union of South Africa ... Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (PART II) (MUNITION WORKERS) ACT, 1916.

Application to the Umpire.

In pursuance of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire has received application for decision · as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following class of persons :-

499X. Workmen described as Valvemen, Hydraulic Main Men, Tar Main Men, Tar Pit Men, employed in connection with Coke Ovens.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Ministry of Labour, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1, on or before 9th August, 1917.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 13th August, 1917.

National Insurance (Part II) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3 If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any

employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application. any application.

The decision of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 TO 1916. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Minister of Labour hereby gives Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:-

2362. Joiners employed at paper mills and engaged in the repair of vacuum boxes, breast boxes and spouts, wooden guards, wood covers over beater rolls, and similar woodwork connected with the machinery of paper mills.

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of :-

2363. Piece-work contractors or piece-workers executing work for manufacturers of cutlery or silver plate if such contractors or piece-workers—

(1) work on their own premises or rent a "side" or "trough" in a tenement factory or workshop selected by themselves;

(2) are not under control in respect of the hours or precise method of work; and

(3) are merely under an obligation to complete a specified article and not to work for a specified time.

Note. - Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, e.g., 1554X. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

July 26, 1917

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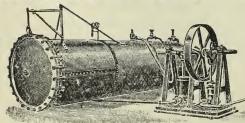
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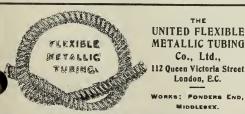
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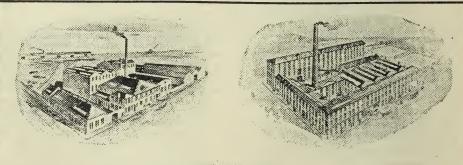
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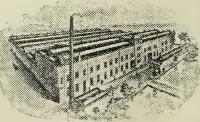
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AUGUST 2, 1917.

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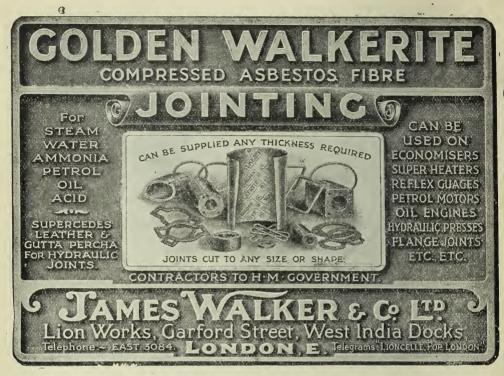
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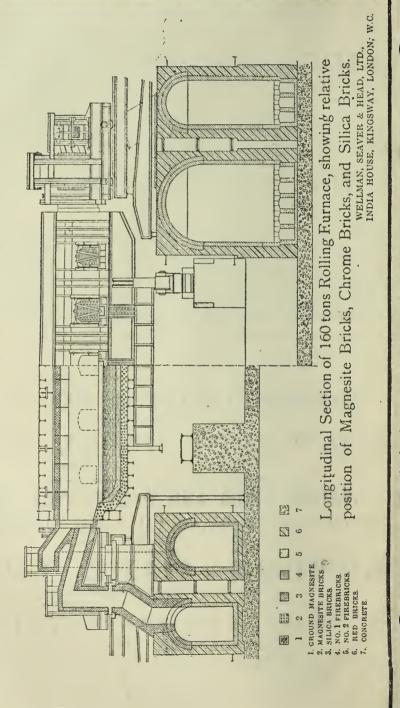
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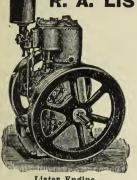
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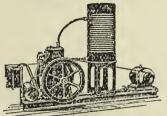
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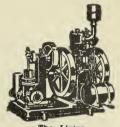
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AUGUST 2, 1917.

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THE

Board of Trade Journal.

(Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.)

Vol. XCVIII.

August 2, 1917.

No. 1.079

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The objects and work of the Department are described on p. 261.

MARKETS ABROAD FOR BRITISH AND IRISH GOODS.

Index of British and Irish Manufacturers to be compiled by the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade is compiling an Index or Directory of British and Irish manufacturers, which it is proposed to forward to Consular Officers, Trade Commissioners, and other Correspondents of the Board of Trade abroad, for their own use in dealing with enquiries which they may receive for the supply of British and Irish goods, both now and for delivery after the war. A large number of firms have already supplied information as to their products to the Department, but before transmitting this information abroad it is desired that all manufacturers in the United Kingdom interested in the export trade should have an opportunity of applying for the inclusion of their names in this Index. The Department is now compiling the sections of the Index dealing with the following trades :-

(1) Boots and shoes.

(2) Leather and leather goods.

(3) Wearing apparel.

(4) Rope, twine and net trades.

(5) Haberdashery. (6) Fancy goods.

(7) Floor cloths and coverings.

Manufacturers in these trades in the United Kingdom are invited to supply a detailed list of the articles which they manufacture; a list of the markets abroad in which they are more particularly interested; particulars of their agents abroad; their terms of business; and, generally, any information which would be of use in enabling enquiries from persons desirous of purchasing goods from the United Kingdom to be dealt with adequately.

Manufacturers who desire to apply for the inclusion of their names in this Index should forward particulars to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. Envelopes should be marked "Index."

Note.—The Index is not intended for publication, but is for official use only. It is not proposed to insert trade advertisements.

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Since the outbreak of war many new industries have been established in the United Kingdom, and goods which formerly had to be obtained from abroad are now being manufactured at home. The Department of Commercial Intelligence desires to make its record of such new industries as complete as possible, in order to satisfy enquiries for new sources of supplies, which are frequently received. Manufacturers are invited, therefore, to inform, the Department of new industries, or new developments of existing industries, established in this country.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supplies Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Department of Commercial Intelligence from a large number of firms in all Department of Commercial Intelligence from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, who wish to get into communication with British manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Applications have been recorded during the past week for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following (amongst other) articles; British manufacturers or producers of these articles now in a position to supply are invited to make application for the names of the enquirers:—

Crystal corundum.

Feldspar for china manufacture. Frames for ladies' handbags, suitable for covering, sizes 24, 26, 28 and 30 centimetres.

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Metal frames for purses.

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NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the following notices of possible openings for British goods abroad, regard should be had to the necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy-see the Notes on pp. 717-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March—also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading with certain countries, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." In any case of doubt or difficulty concerning the various regulations, information may be obtained, either by letter or on personal application, to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street. London, E.C. 2.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta reports that an Indian firm of merchants and agents at Calcutta desires to get into touch with United Kingdom Cotton Piece Goods. manufacturers and shippers of cotton piece goods, particularly dhooties, who are desirous of opening up new business and of being represented in Calcutta. United Kingdom firms are requested to inform the Calcutta firm of the terms on which they would do business,

and to send patterns and price lists at an early date. United Kingdom manufacturers and shippers of cutton piece goods, desirous of doing business in Calcutta, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (276) should be quoted. (D.C.1. 36,827.)

CANADA.

The following enquiries for markets for Canadian goods have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, whence further information may be obtained:—

A Canadian company, manufacturing a large variety of electric, gas, and combination chandeliers and similar lighting fixtures, asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom firms importing these goods.

A Canadian company, manufacturing oak-tanned and other leather belting, is in a position to offer considerable supplies for export, and would be pleased to receive enquiries from United Kingdom buyers.

An Ontario firm wishes to hear from importers of hand tools for moving Railway Goods Wagon Movers. railway goods wagons in yards or on private sidings.

A Canadian company, manufacturing various steam appliances and speciali-Steam Appliances and Specialities. Steam Appliances and Specialities. Steam appliances and specialities, such as valves, regulators, traps, gauges, water-heaters, pumps, etc., asks to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom importers.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office. Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. [Regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations prohibiting the importation of certain goods into the United Kingdom.] (D.C.I. 37,667.)

AUSTRALIA.

Gas Lamps, Burners, Fittings, etc.

Sydney firm of indent agents and merchants desires to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of gas lamps, burners, fittings, etc., with a view to obtaining the sole agency for these lines throughout the Commonwealth. This firm formerly represented German manufacturers of lamps, stoves, gas-heaters, etc., and of glassware for gas and electric heaters, and had an excellent connection for these goods in the Australian market.

[See Notice to Exporters on p. 220.]

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in Australia, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (277) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 36,447.)

Industrial Plant and Machinery:
Catalogues desired.

descriptive of plant and machinery used in various industries.

Also been approached by the Institute of Victorian Industries with a request for catalogues of British manufacturers for its library. The Institute has particularly in view the stimulation of local manufacturing, and wishes for catalogues descriptive of plant and machinery used in various industries.

Catalogues should be addressed to the Secretary, Institute of Victorian Industries (Education Department), Melbourne. (D.C.I. 36,461.)

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of 17th May publishes a notice

Pumping Station
Plant and
Equipment.

by the Department of the Navy to the effect that sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received, up to noon on 10th October,* for the supply and delivery of pumping station plant and equipment for the Commonwealth Naval Dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney, N.S.W.

^{*} It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited and, owing to forms having to be obtained from Australia, this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Director of Navy Contracts, Navy Office, Melbourne; at the Commonwealth Naval Dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney; and at the offices of the District Naval Officers, at Brisbane, Birkenhead (South Australia), Fremantle, and Hobart; at which addresses also, tenders, made out in the prescribed manner, will be received up to the date mentioned. Copies of the specification, etc., can be obtained at the same addresses on payment of a deposit of £15, which will be refunded on receipt of a bona fide tender, and the return of the documents.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

A firm at Wellington wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom Motor Cars; Bicycles and Accessories; Bicycles and Bicyc

Supplies for Foundries, Engineering Works, etc. spirit, lubricants, and kindred goods. Mr. Dalton suggests that any line of motor cars, bicycles and accessories, or supplies for foundries, engineering works, etc., would be suitable to be taken up by this firm. [See Notice to Exporters on p. 220.]

The ground covered by the firm is South Island only, but it is prepared, if necessary, to canvass the whole of the Dominion. (Reference No. 278.) See Note † following. (D.C.I. 36,234.)

A business woman at Dunedin wishes to get into communication with Women's Fancy Goods, etc.

Women's Fancy Goods, etc.

United Kingdom manufacturers who desire to be represented in the Dominion. Mr. Dalton suggests that there may be special lines, such as women's fancy goods, etc., which might advantageously be handled by a woman representative. (Reference No. 279.) See Note † following. (D.C.I. 36,235.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods indicated above desirous of being represented in New Zealand, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the relative reference number should be quoted.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand also reports that a new building Equipment and for the Dominion Farmers' Institute is to be erected in Wellington at a cost of from £7,000 to £8,000.

Accessories for United Kingdom firms interested in the supply of accessories and equipment for such a building may obtain the names and addresses of the contractors and architects for the Institute on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, as above. In making application the reference number (280) should be quoted.

(D.C.I. 36,240.)

Mr. Dalton further reports that, according to the local press, two Dominion

Equipment and Accessories for Cold Stores.

meat companies contemplate increasing the capacity of their cold storage premises in view of the shortage of tonnage, and consequent demand for accommodation, which is expected next year. One of the companies

NEW ZEALAND-continued.

will extend two of its existing works, providing room for an additional

40,000 and 60,000 carcases respectively.

United Kingdom firms interested in the supply of cold storage equipment and accessories may obtain the names and addresses of the companies referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (281) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 36,247.)

Ploughs, Harrows, Sprayers, etc., for Fruit Cultivation; Materials and Accessories for Cold Stores for Fruit.

See notice on p. 233-34.

BRITISH WEST INDIES. BRITISH GUIANA.

The following particulars of the imports of electrical goods into the British

West Indies and British Guiana are taken from a

Electrical Apparatus, Machinery and Fittings. West Indies and British Guiana are taken from a report by the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Barbados, which is published in the 2nd July issue of the "Weekly Bulletin" of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce:—

Although electricity has been introduced into Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana and Jamaica, for lighting and as a source of power for tramways, it has not come into general use, and there is a wide field for its expansion for lighting and domestic purposes. For the whole of the West Indies and British Guiana the value of the imports of electrical apparatus and fittings amounts to only £35,000 a year. This, however, does not include machinery or the large quantity of copper wire required by the tramway, electric lighting, and telephone companies. The value of wire used considerably exceeds the value of electrical apparatus. Of the requirements for electrical goods of all kinds, the United States is at present the largest supplier, but the bulk of these goods came from the United Kingdom previous to the war. The United States has now practically all the trade of Trinidad and Bermuda, about two-thirds that of Jamaica, and more than half that of British Guiana. The United Kingdom comes next, supplying the greater part of the trade of Barbados, about one-third of that of Jamaica, and practically all the trade of the Windward and Leeward Islands.

There are only three cities in the West Indies and British Guiana that have electric tramway services, namely, Kingston (Jamaica), Port of Spain (Trinidad), and Georgetown (British Guiana). It is understood that, after the war, the existing mule tramway system in Barbados will be replaced by an electrical system, the rails and some of the machinery required having

already been imported.

Electric motors are being gradually introduced into the larger sugar factories, engineering establishments, and cotton ginneries, and also for dental and other minor purposes, where electric current can be obtained. In the last few years electric fans have been introduced in the principal commercial and public offices. In all the principal hotels and private residences electric bells are now fitted.

Throughout the larger islands complete telephone systems are to be found. As regards the electrical fittings used in the West Indies, etc., it is to be noted that the electric lighting system in Barbados follows the British practice in using the bayonet type of fitting, but in British Guiana, Trinidad, and Jamaica, the American screw-base type is in use.

In the Windward and Leeward Islands electricity has not been introduced to any extent. Attempts to introduce electric cookers into the larger islands

have, up to the present, met with little success.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The following information regarding the trade in ironware goods in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States Ironware Goods. has been received from the Malay States Information

Agency in London :-

There is a good demand in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States for ironware goods (other than cooking utensils, tools, instruments, implements, hardware and cutlery, which are classified separately), and the steady development of the Malay Peninsula is likely to lead to a greater demand for manufactured goods when business is resumed on normal lines. The total value of imports of ironware goods, with the exceptions noted above, into Straits Settlements ports in 1913 was £388,376, of which amount the share of the United Kingdom was £271,449; the share of Belgium was £21,568; of Germany, £20,833; and of the United States, £9,215. In 1915, out of a total of £278,449, imports of ironware goods from the United Kingdom were valued at £180,157, and from the United States at £28,334.

Goods under the classification "ironware" were imported into Straits Settlements ports in 1916 to the value of £376,834. (D.C.I. 37,114.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that an agent in that city desires to get into touch with Leeds, Bradford, or Manchester manufacturers of all kinds of cotton and woollen textiles for men's and women's clothing, with a view to obtaining agencies, not merely for present sales, but also, and particularly, for business after the war. The enquirer claims to have had thirty

years' experience in this trade. (See Notice to Exporters on p. 220.)

United Kingdom manufacturers of textiles, desirous of appointing an agent in Lyons, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (282) should be quoted.

(D.C.I. 36,315.)

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports that an agent at Agen (Department of Lot-et-Garonne) desires to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of haberdashery.

United Kingdom manufacturers of haberdashery, desirous of appointing an agent at Agen, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, as above. In making application the reference number (283) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 36,384.)

BELGIAN AND FRENCH CONGO.

The Acting British Consul at Boma (Mr. A. J. Wallach) writes, under date Catalogues, etc., of British Goods—Acknowledgment.

doing business in the Belgian Congo, and that he has received a large number of catalogues and communications from United Kingdom manufactures desirous of Congo, and that he has forwarded these to the Director des Affaires Economiques, as requested. As it is impossible for Mr. Wallach to acknowledge the receipt of each communication separately, he would be glad if his correspondents would accept this general acknowledgment.

(D.C.I. 36,067.)

ARGENTINA.

According to the "Boletin Oficial" (Buenos Aires), tenders are invited by Paper for Postage Stamps. the Argentine Ministry of Finance for the supply of paper destined for the printing of postage stamps. Sealed tenders, which must be made out on stamped

ARGENTINA—continued.

paper of the value of 5 pesos (about 8s. 9d.) for the first sheet and 1 peso (about 1s. 9d.) for each subsequent sheet, will be received by the "Director de la Casa de Moneda," Calle Defensa No. 646, Buenos Aires, up to 4 p.m. on 1st October. A deposit equal to 3 per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. Local representation is practically necessary.

Applications for copies of the conditions of tender and samples of paper will be received at the "Secretaria, Casa de Moneda," at the above address, up to 1st September. (D.C.I. 37,303,)

The "Boletin" also publishes a Decree approving a project for the installation of heating apparatus in the extension buildings of the National Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Santa María, Province of Córdoba. The estimated cost of the understaking is 165,315 pesos currency (about £14,500). The for tenders for carrying out the work.

(D.C.I. 37,302.)

CHILE.

Plant and Accessories for Irrigation Works. See notice on p. 253.

CHINA.

His Majesty's Commercial Attaché at Shanghai (Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G.)

Advertising in Chinese Language: Translator's services offered.

writes, under date 4th June, that he has reason to believe that British firms desirous of opening up or developing their business in China by means of advertisements in the Chinese language sometimes find a difficulty in getting into touch with an agent in China

offered. difficulty in getting into touch with an agent in China who will undertake the translation of their trade circulars, catalogues, calendars, etc. Mr. Fox has furnished the name and address of an Englishman in Shanghai, who appears to be a reliable and competent translator into Chinese, together with a prospectus of the class of work which he could undertake on behalf of British firms. Mr. Fox adds that this translator, while not himself a publisher, would, if desired, supervise the local production and publication of advertisements.

The name and address of the above-mentioned translator may be obtained by British firms interested, on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making written application the reference number (284) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 35,222.)

CONTRACTS RECENTLY AWARDED. NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) calls attention

Contracts Awarded for Stores.

required by the Public Service Stores Tender Board of New Zealand, including rubber-insulated wire, cotton duck and uniform clothing, together with the prices of the goods tendered for.

The "Gazette" referred to may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 36,229.)

PRINTED AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS POST FOR PLACES ABROAD.

With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions and elsewhere abroad, it should be borne in mind that postage must be prepaid on all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Correspondents in the Dominions and Colonies of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and to H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries. Care should be taken to ensure correct stamping, particularly when catalogues are sent. Packages sent at reduced rates by the Printed and Commercial Papers Post must be sent open (see page 58 of the Post Office Guide).

OPENINGS FOR TRADE IN ALL COUNTRIES ABROAD.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, the Board of Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1916, 575 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 128,662 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

A small charge is made for the service, which includes the regular supply of the "Board of Trade Journal." Firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

The "Journal" itself contains information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Comptroller-General of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street London, E.C. 2, for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS. Exhibition at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

An Exhibition of samples of goods of enemy manufacture, including many recent additions, is now being held in the new Sample Rooms of the Department of Commercial Intelligence (5th Floor), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Exhibition is open to British manufacturers and exporters of British goods every week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The samples, which number approximately 3,000, are of considerable variety, and are labelled with prices (where available), and the name of the country in which the goods are sold. *Certain of the samples* represent quite recent designs from enemy sources, and should be of interest to British manufacturers desirous of obtaining information respecting the new styles of goods at present being manufactured in enemy countries.

The markets represented by the samples are as follows: -United Kingdom, British India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa (South, East and North), Russia, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, France, Portugal, Italy, United States of America, Central and South America, Siam, China, and

other Far Eastern markets.

A general list of the samples on exhibition was published on p. 120 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th July.

OTHER SAMPLES ON VIEW.

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Attention is also called to the undermentioned samples which are on view in the Enguiry Room of the Department :-

Samples.			Reference in "I of Trade Journ	
			Date.	Page.
Mat Bags from China Dyes and Dyed Materials from Corea Zirkite (Zirconia) Ore from Brazil Dye and Dyed Material from Argentina	•••	 •••	2nd Aug., 1917 12th July, ,, 21st June, ,, 21st ,, ,,	249 104 664 666
Malva Fibre from Cuba Illipe Nuts from Dutch West Borneo Diatomaceous Earth from Spain Diatomaceous Earth from Oregon Three-ply Veneer from New Zealand Fibre for Rope-making from Turkestan		 •••	14th ", ", 12th April, ", 29th March, ", 15th ", ", 15th Feb., ", 25th Jan., ",	610 86 834 744 518 241

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CATALOGUES.

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with German and Austrian methods of advertamiliarising themselves with German and Austrian memous of advertising, the Board of Trade have collected over 8,000 specimen catalogues of German and Austrian origin, and these may be inspected at the British Industries Fair Office, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

A new index has been prepared, in which the catalogues are classified both as regards articles of manufacture and names of manufacturers, thus

rendering identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter. Copies of this index may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, British Industries Fair Office, as above.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

SWITZERLAND: EXPORT OF CERTAIN COTTON, LINEN AND SILK TISSUES.

Modification of Scheme announced in "Board of Trade Journal," of 6th July, 1916.

The Director of the War Trade Department notifies that it has been found necessary to withdraw certain goods from the scheme (known as the Perfectionnement Scheme) providing for the export to Switzerland, consigned to the British Consul at St. Gall instead of to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique, of certain classes of cotton, linen, and silk tissues for the purpose of being embroidered and/or dyed, and subsequently returned to this country or re-exported to overseas destinations. The scheme has now been withdrawn in respect of goods sent for the purpose of being embroidered, except for handkerchiefs where they are sent for embroidered, except for handkerchiefs where they are sent for embroidery only and are to be returned to the exporters in the United Kingdom for finishing. The scheme will, however, be available for goods sent to Switzerland for the purposes of being dyed, mercerised, or finished.

All applications in respect of handkerchiefs for embroidery made to the

War Trade Department under the revised scheme must be accompanied by a certificate from the Department of Import Restrictions (22, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1), to the effect that that Department is prepared to sanction the

ultimate import of the embroidered handkerchiefs.

It should be noted that the discontinuance of the scheme in regard to the other goods sent for embroidery does not relieve exporters, to whom licences under the scheme have already been granted, of the responsibility of complying with the terms of the undertaking which they have signed in connection with those licences. (D.C.I. 37,921.)

APPROVED CONSIGNEES IN CHINA.

The "London Gazette" of 31st July publishes additions to and amendments in the list of approved consignees in China, published as a Supplement

to the "London Gazette" of 18th May.

The revised list of approved consignees in China may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. Applications for further information in regard to firms on this list should be addressed to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lencaster House, St. James', S.W. 1.

[N.B.—The white list of approved consignees in China applies also to firms in Harbin (even though goods are entered as consigned to Harbin, Russia), but does not apply to firms in the British Colony of Hong Kong, or to firms in Wei-hai-wei, Macao, Tsingtau, Dalny (Dairen), or the Japanese Leased Territory in Kwantung.

BREATHING APPARATUS USED IN COAL MINES. Appointment of Committee of Enquiry.

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, on the recommendation of their Advisory Council and at the request of the Home Office, have sanctioned the appointment of a Committee with the following terms of reference :-

"To enquire into the types of breathing apparatus used in coal mines, " and by experiment to determine the advantages, limitations, and

"defects of the several types of apparatus, what improvements in

"them are possible, whether it is advisable that the types used in "mines should be standardised; and to collect evidence on these

" points."

Government Notices affecting Trade.

BREATHING APPARATUS USED IN COAL MINES-continued.

The gentlemen named below have been appointed members of the Committee:

Mr. William Walker, Acting Chief Inspector of Mines under the Home Office (Chairman);

Mr. John Haldane, LL.D., F.R.S.; and

Mr. H. Briggs, D.Sc., of the Heriot-Watt College.

Mr. A. Richardson has been appointed Secretary to the Committee, and Dr. Briggs has been constituted Director of the Enquiry.

THE TOBACCO RESTRICTION ORDER (No. 2), 1917.

The Board of Trade have made an Order, dated 11th July, 1917, entitled The Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 2), 1917, consolidating and amending the Order and Instructions previously in force respecting the delivery of tobacco. Copies of the Order may be purchased through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Cardiff Street, Dublin, The price of the Order is Id per conv Grafton Street, Dublin. The price of the Order is 1d. per copy.

MOTOR SPIRIT LICENCES. Warning to Licence Holders.

The following notice, relative to the withdrawal of out-of-date licences issued in respect of private motor cars and motor cycles, has been issued by the Petrol Controller:-

Full-duty motor spirit licences of the current series are available for

private motor cars during the period May to October inclusive, and for private motor cycles during the period April to September inclusive.

Full-duty licences which were issued for any prior period are hereby cancelled, and the holders of such licences are required to return them at once, whether exhausted or not, to the Petrol Control Department, 19, Berkeley Street, London, W. 1.

The licence duty paid on any unpurchased portion of the quantity of motor spirit licensed will be refunded on the receipt of the licence by the Petrol

Control Department.

In view of the necessity for conserving supplies of petrol to meet the necessary requirements for the essential trade and industry of the country, holders of licences are advised to exercise the utmost economy in the consumption of petrol, and to limit the use of motor vehicles strictly to purposes of absolute necessity. The attention of licence holders is called to the fact that licences are not issued for purely private or pleasure purposes, and their use for such purposes, if brought to the notice of the Petrol Controller, may lead to their cancellation.

STOCKS OF JAPANESE SILK. Returns Required.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have made an Order, dated 28th July, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, requiring returns of stocks of Japanese silk. The Order is to the following effect:—

1. All persons having in their possession or under their control any stock in excess of one hundred (100) yards, whether sold or unsold, of natural Japanese silk of the quality and texture described in the first Schedule hereto shall make a return within seven (7) days from the date hereof addressed to the Director of Contracts, Admiralty, S.W. 1, giving the particulars specified in the second Schedule hereto.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

STOCKS OF JAPANESE SILK-continued.

2. From the date of the publication of this Order no person who has in his possession or under his control any stock, whether sold or unsold, of any such silk as aforesaid, shall permit any part of such silk to undergo any process of dyeing or printing or to be cut up, or to be otherwise treated or disposed of except as may be authorised by the Director of Contracts until further order.

SCHEDULE I.

Description of silk to which this Order applies— Natural Japanese silk piece goods (habutæ), any quality, momé, or width.

SCHEDULE II.

Amount of Stock held.	Momé.	Quality.	Width.	Strength in lb. per inch wide (if possible).

GAS FOR LIGHTING, HEATING AND POWER PURPOSES.

In view of the paramount importance of meeting the increasing need for by-products obtained from the carbonisation of coal at gas works, the Minister of Munitions wishes to impress upon those possessing gas-burning appliances the desirability of using gas in preference to any other means of obtaining light, heat, or power. At present an increased supply of gas can be provided without difficulty, inasmuch as, during the summer months, gas undertakings generally are in a position to manufacture in excess of the ordinary requirements of consumers.

USE OF COCAINE BY UNREGISTERED DENTAL PRACTITIONERS.

The Home Secretary has given notice that the permission granted to persons bond fide engaged on 28th July, 1916, in practising dentistry, but not registered under the Dentists Act, 1878, to purchase preparations containing not more than one per cent. of cocaine, for use solely as local anæsthetics in connection with dental work, has been extended until further notice.

LOSS OF MAILS AT SEA. From West Africa.

The Postmaster-General announces that letter and parcel mails from Nigeria, Gold Coast Colony and Gambia, containing correspondence and parcels posted during the second and third weeks of June approximately, and probably letter mails from other places on the West Coast of Africa, have been lost at sea through enemy action.

From Australia, China and the Far East, India, East Africa, etc.

The Postmaster-General also announces that the letter and parcel mails for the United Kingdom, which left Adelaide on 14th June, Freemantle on 19th June, Shanghai on 12th June, Hong Kong on 16th June, Singapore on 23rd June, Penang on 26th June, Colombo on 2nd July, Bombay on 7th July, Aden on 14th July, Port Said on 21st July, and Malta on 25th July, have been lost at sea through enemy action.

The lost mails would include correspondence from Aden, Australia, British Somaliland, Ceylon, China, Cyprus, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, Hong Kong, India, Manila, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam, Straits Settlements and Malay States, and possibly also from British East Africa and Uganda, the East African Expeditionary Force, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

MINISTRY OF FOOD NOTIFICATIONS.

The Ministry of Food has issued the following notifications:—

The Cattle and Meat (Returns) Order, 1917.

An Order, dated 28th July, made by the Food Controller under Regulation 2c of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, provides that all persons engaged in the production, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage or shipment of any cattle or any meat, shall furnish such particulars as to their business as may from time to time be specified by, or on behalf of, the Food Controller, and shall verify the same in such manner as he may direct.

and shall verify the same in such mauner as he may direct.

For the purpose of this Order, the expression "cattle" shall include, in addition to cattle usually so-called, ram, ewe, wether, lamb, deer, goats, and swine; and the expression "meat" shall mean any meat obtained from cattle

as defined.

The Winter Beans Order, 1917.

A further Order, dated 28th July, made by the Food Controller, forbids the use of winter-sown Winter Beans grown in the United Kingdom in the year 1917 for any purpose other than seed. It also prohibits purchases or sales of such beans except by persons ordinarily dealing in them and with a view to their being used or re-sold for the purposes of seed. In cases of purchase the buyer must give a certificate to the seller giving the name and address of the buyer and stating the purpose for which such beans are required. This certificate must be retained by the seller and be open to the inspection of any authorised person. The Order does not refer to Ireland. (D.C.I. 37,643.)

The Sea Fishing (England and Wales) Order, 1917.

Under the Sea Fishing (England and Wales) Order, dated 30th July, the Food Controller empowers the Board of Agriculture, by Order, to authorise the taking of sea fish in tidal or territorial waters by any method or appliance the use of which is now unlawful; to use these methods or appliances at times and places and in circumstances otherwise unlawful; and to permit the sale of fish taken. Any such Order may be made to apply generally or partially and to contain such conditions and restrictions as appear to be necessary. The use of fixed nets, stake nets, or other erections may not be authorised on tidal lands without the consent of the Board of Trade, and a similar consent has to be obtained from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for such erections on the foreshore under the control of the Commissioners.

The Fisheries (Ireland) Order, 1917.

Under the Fisheries (Ireland) Order, 1917, dated 30th July, made by the Food Controller under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland may by Order authorise the taking in Ireland of salmon and sea trout by engines other than single rod and line until such date in the year 1917 as the Department shall think fit.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

MOROCCO (Spanish Zone).—The Acting British Vice-Consul at Laraiche (Mr. G. H. Selous) writes, under date 7th July, that as long as British firms continue to send catalogues and price lists in the English language, and with prices in English currency, to Laraiche or other parts of the Spanish Zone of Morocco, such firms handicap themselves at the outset in their efforts to secure a market in that country. Catalogues sent to the Spanish Zone of Morocco should be printed in Spanish, and prices should be stated in Spanish pesetas, approximately if necessary, and based on a rate of exchange which should be given, with the proviso that any difference in the rate of exchange will entail a corresponding difference in the price.

(D.C.I. 35,939.)

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total of imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to April, 1917, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, viz., the four months The corresponding figures for 1916 and 1915 are ended April, 1917. added for comparison :-

		Imports (see Note). Four Monres ended April.			Exports (Domestic) (388 Note). Four Months ended April.			
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.	
	-	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Spain		13,464,000	12,677,000	11,879,000	17,379,000	18,271,000	17,145,000	
Egyptil	***	5,093,000	8,996,000	9,410,000	10,991,000	13,076,000	15,942,000	
United States		117,881,000	168,773,000	201,140,000	237,366,000	317,226,000	447,104,000	
Brazili		8,606,000	10,683,000	12,643,000	18,617,000	17,164,000	21,002,000	
Japan**		18,932,000	24,378,000	29,442,000	19,706,000	29,943,000	45,335,000	
British India		26,524,000	31,148,000	34,231,000	35,019,000	47,386,000	53,446,000	
New Zealand		6,195,000	7,107,000	7,377,000	13,721,000	14.530,000	13,284,000	
British S. Africa		8,733,000	12,299,000	12,087,000	4,325,000	6,401,000	8,476,000	
United Kingdom	***	249,691,000*	269,632,000*	293,530,000*	116,770,000+	147,509,000	164,059,000‡	

* Exclusive of imported goods, the property of H.M. Government or the Governments of the Allies,

other than foodstuds.

† Inclusive of exported goods bought in the United Kingdom by or on behalf of the Governments of the Allies, but exclusive of goods taken from Bettish Government Stores and Depots or goods bought by H.M. Government and shipped on Government vessels.

§ The milreis has been converted at the rate of 18 to the £ in 1915, 21 to the £ in 1916, and 20 to the £ in 1917.

** Trade of Japan Proper with foreign countries.

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow:-

	Im	ports (see No	re).	Exports (Domestic) (see Note).			
-	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Russia¶ (2 months)	4,512,000	13,600,000	23,487,000	2,178,000	3,686,000	2,472,000	
Italy: (3 months)	39,924,000	51 275,000	46,137,000	28,679,000	22,994,000	19,154,000	
Canada (3 months)	21.917,000	33,682,000	49,886,000	21,089,000	47,294,000	59,559,000	
Australia (2 months)	10,483,000	12,135.000	12,423,000	9,283,000	10,537,000	15,802,000	
` ´	1914.	1915.	1916.	1914.	1915.	1916.	
France (12 months)	256,087,000	441,432.000	606,376,000	194,753,000	157 495.000	204,628,000	
Switzerland (12 months)	57,115,000	66,814,000	91,805,000	47,241,000	66,629,000	95,478,300	
Argentinat (12 months)	54,364,000	45,379,000	43,482,000	69,851,000	111.656,000	108,669,000	

TEuropean, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.

Note.—'The foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, except where otherwise stated.

The values stated for the latest year shown are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those declared by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are:—France, Italy, Spain and (for imports) Switzerland. The figures in italics are based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.

In the case of Russia, France, Italy, Egypt, Argentina, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

Including silver bullion.

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to July, 1917," to be obtained (price 4d., post free 5d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries, of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

FRUIT INDUSTRY OF NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton), writing early in May, states that he recently visited Nelson (South Island) where he had an opportunity of seeing a good deal of the development which has taken place in the fruit industry there. The whole of the district, most of which is characterised by very poor soil, is being opened up as an applegrowing area. In the immediate vicinity of Nelson, apple growing has been carried on for some time, but it has been found in recent years that land which was considered to be worthless is suitable for the industry. In some cases land which could have been obtained quite recently for 10s. an acre is now being offered at from £100 to £200 an acre. In an orchard of the better type which is now valued at £200 an acre, and is growing nine-year-old trees, it was possible to get as much as two bushels of apples from each tree. In the district between Nelson and Motueka, which is about thirty miles in extent, almost the whole of the land, which was previously regarded as worthless, is now either planted or being prepared for plantation with young trees.

From this development a demand must inevitably arise for cultivating implements. The orchards have to be kept thoroughly clear of weeds, and they are continually being ploughed, harrowed, or cultivated. To some extent the implements to be used will have to be adapted to suit-special conditions. Most farmers are at present using ordinary implements, but with these there is considerable danger of the fruit trees being barked by the swingle-trees. In order to avoid this it would be desirable as the industry develops to use an implement in which the swingle-tree does not project beyond the range of an implement in which the swingle-tree does not project beyond the range of the implement itself. An American firm of manufacturers of farm implements has adapted one of its ploughs to meet this end, with, it is said, most satisfactory results. H.M. Trade Commissioner has forwarded an illustrated catalogue* of these ploughs, calling particular attention to one which is adapted to the use of fruit growers.

Apart from the machinery for cultivation, there will also be a considerable demand for sprayers for fruit trees. Whilst small sprayers will in future probably be chiefly supplied by local manufacturers, the large commercial orchard requires a motor-driven sprayer on wheels, drawn by horses. So far the only machines of this type which are used in New Zealand are those

supplied by an American firm.

With regard to the future of the New Zealand fruit industry, Mr. Dalton remarks that the whole question hinges on distribution. The present system of distribution in the Dominion is not satisfactory. Last year, however, the Government initiated an orchard tax to provide a fund for improving the methods of distribution. In addition, the fruit growers themselves have established. lished co-operative packing and distributing organisations, as well as cold stores. If the distributing arrangements could be improved, Mr. Dalton sees no reason why the fruit industry in Nelson should not be very successful. In any case thousands of acres of land have been planted with young trees in the last year or two, and the orchards which have been planted will have to be cultivated. H.M. Trade Commissioner is of opinion that home firms should watch this development and keep in touch with the firms in the

^{*} See Note at foot of next page.

Fruit Industry of New Zealand.

Nelson district doing business in implements for fruit farming, whose names and addresses he has forwarded.*

In connection with the foregoing remarks, H.M. Trade Commissioner has forwarded an extract from the "Christchurch Press" of 9th May, being an editorial dealing with the New Zealand fruit industry. From this it appears that fruit growing is a rapidly developing industry in the Dominion. From 1912 to date there has been an increase of no less than 14,166 acres planted with fruit trees, most of which are commercial orchards. Of these additional plantings by far the largest increase is at Nelson, no less than 6,605 acres being added there. The total area under fruit trees in the Dominion now exceeds 45,000 acres, and the additional plantings since 1912 are estimated to yield, when the trees are in full bearing, not less than 3,360,000 cases of fruit. In the Nelson district very considerable enterprise and progress have been manifested, especially in the erection of packing sheds and cold stores, and means for disposing of low-grade fruit.

Prior to the war the fruit export trade showed a rapid expansion, and, owing to shipments made to American and Canadian ports, it has kept up well during the last three years. The Panama Canal should be the means of opening up a good market for New Zealand fruit in the eastern portion of the United States, when normal shipping conditions return. The New

Zealand fruit-grower has also a developing local market.

In the same connection the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports, under date 12th May, that a fruit show, on a large scale and embracing exhibits from the different fruit-growing areas of the Dominion, recently held at Dunedin, has given proof of a remarkable development of the industry, and of the suitability of Central Otago for the cultivation of apples. This industry has shown a marked advance in Otago during the past few years; it is already one of commercial importance, and gives promise of considerable further development. The establishment of a large canning factory, either in the fruit-growing districts or in Dunedin, is under consideration.

(D.C.I. 32,245; 32,345; 34,529.)

MARKING OF GOODS FOR SOUTH-WEST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) writes, under date 19th June, that the Secretary for the Protectorate of South-West Africa has called his attention to the difficulty that is experienced in connecting goods, to the delays occurring to consignments in transit, and to the losses, as a result of such consignments being landed at Walfish Bay and Lüderitzbucht badly packed, and insufficiently and illegibly marked. A large percentage of the goods landed at these ports is contained in second-hand cases, which are often in a very frail condition, and frequently bear no marks, or have a variety of marks which are more or less illegible. In some instances the ultimate destination is shown in pencil.

Goods are not accepted for transport unless they bear the prescribed code mark of the Protectorate stations to which they are consigned, or unless they are fully addressed. Goods consigned to sidings, or to stopping places where there is no resident staff, must bear the name of their destination in

full.

^{*} The names and addresses referred to may be obtained by British makers of agricultural implements, and by shippers of British goods, on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, where also the catalogue mentioned may be consulted. In making written application for the names the reference number (286) should be quoted.

Marking of Goods for South-West Africa Protectorate.

The following are the code marks for stations in the South-West Africa Protectorate:—

Albrechts		 ABS	Lüderitzbu	cht	 	L Z R
Arandis		 ARD	Marienthal		 	M R L
Aus		 AUR	Okahandja		 	ОКТ
Brakwasser		 BWS	Okasise		 	O K S
Gibeon		 GNR	Omaruru		 	ORL
Grootfontein		 GFL	Otavi		 	ОТЬ
Kalkfeld		 KFD	Otjiwarong	0	 	ОТТ
Kalkfontein		 KKF	Rehoboth		 	R B R
Kalkrand		 KRN	Seeheim		 	S H M
Karibib		 KRL	Swakopmu	nd	 	S W L
Keetmanshoo	р	 KHR	Tses		 	T S S
Kleinkaras		 KNK	Tsumeb		 	T U B
Kolmanskop		 KLP	Usakos		 	USS
Kuibis		 KBS	Walvis		 	W S L
Leutwein		 LWN	Windhuk		 	WNL

H.M. Trade Commissioner adds that he is of opinion that this question of marking almost solely affects goods $vi\acute{a}$ Cape Town, as it is from Cape Town—by rail from De Aar, or by local coasting steamers—that supplies reach the South-West Africa Protectorate. (D.C.I. 35,983.)

NEW COMPANIES LAW IN THE NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Supplement to the "Nyasaland Government Gazette" of 31st March publishes an Ordinance (No. 10 of 1917) to apply the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and the Companies' Act, 1913, of the United

Kingdom to the Protectorate of Nyasaland.

Until revoked, and except as varied under the powers of the new Ordinance, the general rules and orders and scales of fees under the said Acts of the United Kingdom in force at the commencement of this Ordinance with respect to the procedure for reduction of capital, of winding up companies and the practice and procedure for winding up companies in force at the commencement of this Ordinance, shall continue in force for the Protectorate provided always that the practice and procedure for winding up a company in the Protectorate shall be deemed to be that applicable to a company registered in the United Kingdom.

The Nyasaland "Registration of Companies Ordinance, 1915" (noted on p. 668 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd June, 1915), is repealed "save and except as to any thing lawfully done thereunder and provided always that any company registered under that Ordinance shall be deemed

"to have been registered under the provisions of this Ordinance."

(D.C.I. 33,328.)

STATE CONTROL OF SHIPPING IN FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

The French "Journal Officiel" of 18th July publishes the text of a Presidential Decree, dated 17th July, placing the French mercantile fleet more effectively under the control of the Under Secretary of the Merchant Marine. This Decree, which revokes the Decree on the same subject of 4th April, 1916, provides that from 1st August, 1917, every French ship exceeding 100 tons gross register must, before clearing from a French or Algerian port, have a licence from the above-mentioned State Department approving its destination and cargo. A clause in the Decree provides that if the Government considers a proposed voyage is unnecessary, in addition to refusing the permit, the vessel may be immediately requisitioned.

GERMAN SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

Proposed Government Subsidies for Shipbuilding.

The following particulars relative to proposed grants by the German Imperial Government for the re-establishment of the German mercantile marine have been collated from information appearing in the press of that

country on 11th and 12th July:-

The promised Bill for this purpose has been submitted to the Reichstag and referred to the Committee for Commerce and Industry. The usual official commentary states that of the 5,000,000 tons gross register of merchant shipping possessed by Germany before the war, over 2,000,000 tons have fallen into the hands of the enemy or been put in danger by the war, and, in consequence of the blockade, over 1,000,000 tons are lying inactive in the ports of Germany's allies or in neutral ports. On the other hand, neutral and, to some extent, enemy shipowners have made the greatest efforts, supported by their Governments, to increase their fleets, the United States and Japan, in particular, having greatly extended both their shipbuilding and their shipping connections.

The Bill is confined to two objects: (1) the making of grants to shipowners for the replacement of lost tonnage by building or purchase from abroad, and (2) the making of grants to ships' crews for the replacement of their lost property. Grants so made are not to be repayable, but are to be reckoned towards any compensation which shipowners and crews may receive under the projected shipping compensation law. So far as the grants to shipowners are concerned each grant is to be prima facie only up to the amount of the peace value of the ship (as on 31st July, 1914); but, to allow for the rise in prices, additional sums may be granted, varying according to the date at which the new ship is put in service. These additions may be 60 to 80 per cent. of the peace value if the ship is put in service within three years, 40 to 60 per cent. if it is put in service in the third to sixth years, and 20 to 40 per cent. if put in service in the seventh to ninth years after the conclusion of peace.

An important condition imposed on the owners is that a ship, towards the procuring of which a grant has been made, may not be sold to any foreigner for ten years after the commencement of its service, except by permission of the Imperial Chancellor, and a similar permission is required for all charter-parties and affreightment contracts for the whole or part of the ship. The Chancellor may make such permission dependent upon the repayment of the

grant.

In connection with the foregoing, H.M. Consul-General at Gothenburg (Mr. C. Gosling), writing under date 30th June, remarks that the shipbuilding industry in Germany is preparing to meet business prospects after the war. A number of the German yards, especially the large yards on the Baltic, have decided to make important enlargements, and are even seeking capital for this purpose. A shipbuilding yard in Lübeck, another at Kiel, one at Rostock, as well as two yards at Stettin, have already increased their collective capital by several million marks. In addition a number of new wharves are planned or under construction, and old wharves, which before the war were unused, have resumed their activities. (D.C.I. 35,284.)

REGULATION OF TRADE IN THE TERRITORY KNOWN AS "GERMAN EAST AFRICA."

With reference to the notice on p. 189 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the opening as Customs Stations of the ports of Muanza and Bukoba situated in the territory known as "German East Africa," it is notified that the "Official Gazette of the East Africa Protectorate" of 6th June publishes a General Notice (No. 429) to the effect that all Customs import and export duties, salt, consumption, and playing card taxes, leviable on goods entering or leaving the above-mentioned ports and imported from or exported to the East Africa or Uganda Protectorates, shall be paid to the Customs Department of East Africa and Uganda in such manner as the Chief of Customs at Mombasa may direct.

FORMATION OF A SPECIAL FRENCH COMMITTEE TO CONTROL OILS, FATS, SOAPS, Etc.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 14th July contains a Presidential Decree, dated tho 13th July, by which a Committee is appointed to examine questions relating to the trade in, and industrial use of, oils, fats, soaps, etc.,

and their products and bye-products.

The Committee, which will be known as "Comité des Matières Grasses," will ascertain, co-ordinate, and control the requirements of the State and of the public, and the means of meeting these requirements, and its functions include questions of priority in regard to purchase, transport, and manufacture in France and abroad, and of imports and exports of the goods in question, and accumulations of stocks.

In the case of goods included in the lists contained in Decrees to be issued by the Minister of Commerce, the functions, in regard to import prohibitions, conferred by Article 3 of the Decree of the 22nd March on the "Comité des Dérogations aux Prohibitions d'Entrée" are permanently delegated to the "Comité des Matières Grasses." This Committee is also empowered to advise on applications for export licences submitted to the "Commission des Dérogations aux Prohibitions d'Exportation." (C. 12,208.)

CONTROL OF IMPORTS INTO RUSSIA BY LICENCE.

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" on the subject of the prohibition of the importation of certain classes of goods into Russia, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd to the effect that a Decree of the Provisional Government was promulgated on the 28th July which, as a temporary measure, prohibits the importation of all goods into Russia, by land or sea, except under licence issued by the "Foreign Supplies Department" or by the Minister of Commerce. The Decree was to come into force from the day on which the Russian Customs authorities received telegraphic notification of its promulgation; it is not, however, to apply to consignments of goods which are shown, by the bills of lading, way-bills, or postal declarations, to have been despatched to Russia within three weeks from the date of promulgation of the Decree.

The Minister of Commerce is to draw up and publish a list of goods which are not to be subject to the general prohibition imposed by the present

Decree.

Consignments of goods which arrive in Russia, and for which the necessary licence has not been obtained, will be liable to confiscation.

(C. 12,241.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

In connection with the prohibition of the importation into British India of Concession to admit certain Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, etc. now withdrawn.

Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, etc. now withdrawn.

Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, etc. now withdrawn.

15th June contains a notification by the Government of India that the concession under which it was decided to admit, under licence, cars, motor cycles and parts actually paid for before the 23rd December, 1916, will now be withdrawn, except in respect of cars shipped before the 1st August, 1917.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Order-in-Council of the 4th Value of Goods subject to ad valorem Duties may be based on their value at time of Purchase.

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Order-in-Council of the 4th July, 1917 stating that during the war, until otherwise ordered, Customs duties on imported goods subject to an ad valorem rate may be accepted by Collectors of Customs in Canada at time of Purchase.

the fair market value of the goods at the time of purchase in the country whence exported directly to Canada, with an addition to such value of not more than 25 per cent, when imported within nine months from the date on which such goods have been contracted for or ordered to be shipped to Canada, notwithstanding any greater advance in the value of the goods prior to their exportation to Canada. (C. 12,340.)

The "Canada Gazette" of the 2nd June contains copy of an Order-in-Council of the 4th May, 1917, stating that the Alcohol Tables adopted for ascertaining Strength of Spirits.

The "Canada Gazette" of the 2nd June contains copy of an Order-in-Council of the 4th May, 1917, stating that the Alcohol Tables compiled by Otto Hehner, F.C.S., which have been used since 1884 for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of spirits from the specific gravity, have been found inaccurate to a certain extent, and, in

recognition of this fact, Sir Edward Thorpe, late principal of the Government Laboratories in the United Kingdom, has compiled a set of Alcoholometric Tables, based upon the most recent and exact data obtainable, which have been adopted by the Board of Customs and Excise of the United Kingdom. It is, therefore, ordered that these Tables, compiled by Sir E. Thorpe, shall be adopted by the Government of Canada as the standard in determining the strength of spirits, and are prescribed and adopted accordingly by the present Order-in-Council. (C. 12,240.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade

New Form of
Declaration for use
by Export Buying
Commission Agents.

have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in the
Commonwealth of Austrlia copy of Order A. 199,
dated 5th April, 1917, which has been issued by the
Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs,
and which contains the revised form of declaration
for use by export buying commission agents.

H.M. Trade Commissioner draws particular attention to Sec. 4 of the Declaration, and also to the fact that a period of four months from the date of advising an importer relative to any commission house concerned will be allowed within which to comply with the new conditions specified in the Declaration.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.

The new form of declaration is as follows:-

Order No. A. 199. 5.4.1917.

Buying Commission.

Re G.O. 697 (3).

The form of declaration shown in G.O. 697 (3) and Order A.14 of 6.5.15 are hereby withdrawn and the following substituted:—

2. That the said invoice is in all respects correct and true;

3. That the said invoice contains a true and full statement showing the price actually paid or to be paid for the said goods, the actual quantity thereof, and all charges thereon;

4. That the said invoice also exhibits in a separate column the actual price at the date of this declaration of equal quantities of identically similar goods to any purchaser for home consumption in this country.

5. That no arrangement or understanding affecting the purchase price of the said goods has been or will be made or entered into between the said exporter and purchaser or by anyone on behalf of either of them either by way of discount, rebate, salary, compensation or in any manner whatsoever other than as shown in the said invoice.

Signature

Agents, and must be signed in a personal capacity.

The witness need not necessarily be a magistrate, notary, or other public official, but may be any person competent to sign as a witness on ordinary business documents.

[Note.—A period of four (4) months from date of advising an importer relative to any Commission House concerned should be allowed within which to comply with this decision.] (C. 12,363.)

GRENADA.

Suspension of Import Duties on certain Animals. from the 8th June, 1917, viz.:—

Ordinance, 1912," which contains the Schedules specifying the import and export duties in operation in the Colony, has been amended by Order-in-Council of the 4th May, 1917, by suspending the import duties leviable on the undermentioned animals for a period of two years 1917, viz.:—

Horned cattle, calves, sheep and lambs, swine, and goats. (C. 12,242.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of informaRegulations governing the
Importation of
Medicinal Preparations.

4th/17th, giving the following lists of foreign articles which require, or do not require, authorisation from the Medical Council before they may be imported into Russia:—

RUSSIA—continued.

I.—Previous authorisation is required for the following—

(1) Medicinal substances—

(a) in doses, i.e., simple pharmaceutical and chemical preparations ready for use;

(b) all kinds of complex pharmaceutical preparations.

(2) Organic therapeutical preparations, and preparations of whey and bacteria;

(3) Medicinal wines; (4) Medicinal soaps; (5) Medicinal waters;

(6) Compound dietetic preparations;

(7) Colours for colouring foodstuffs and liquors;

(8) Essences for liquors and confectionery.

Note.—The articles enumerated in headings 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 above are to be presented for examination by the Medical Council only in cases where the packings or the documents accompanying the articles indicate that they are intended for the purposes specified in those headings.

II.—In deciding the question of the admission of any kinds of foreign articles, a preliminary examination by the Medical Council is necessary in the following cases-

(a) If there is any doubt as to whether the articles belong to

Section I. (headings 1-8) of the present list;

(b) If the articles are for household use and contain poisonous or injurious substances (for instance, in cosmetics, insect destroying substances, etc.);

(c) If articles not belonging to Section I. (headings 1-8) are provided with advertisements and inscriptions showing their use for the treatment of diseases (for instance, articles containing alcoholic liquors, cosmetics, etc.);

(d) If there is any reason to suppose that the articles are intended for the purpose of evading or stopping pregnancy, or for other pur-

poses prejudicial to health.

III.—The following articles, not put up in doses, and not ready for use, are admitted without preliminary examination by the Medical Council-

(a) Chemical preparations.

(b) Simple pharmaceutical substances.

Note.—For the sale at chemists' establishments of the articles mentioned in Section III., (a) and (b), without doctors' prescriptions, a preliminary examination by the Medical Council is necessary.

IV.—The terms used in Section I. are to be understood as follows—

(1) "Medicinal substances" are all kinds of remedies used by doctors

for prophylactical, diagnostic, and curative purposes.
(2) Articles "in doses" or "ready for use" are such preparations as contain medicinal substances in definite doses, and which are quite ready for use, i.e., are apportioned by weight or measure, as, for

instance, pills, pillules, compressed tablets, grains, and so forth.
(3) "Simple pharmaceutical articles" are remedies consisting of not more than one substance of some kind, which may be used as a

medicinal remedy by itself.

(4) "Complex pharmaceutical preparations" are such as consist of several substances, or, if of a single substance, are diluted or mixed with some binding substance.

(5) "Dietetic" preparations, as distinct from food products in general use, are such special preparations as are prepared for use in

definite cases according to doctors' instructions.

(6) By "cosmetics" are to be understood articles exclusively for external use, for the adornment of the skin of the face, or for the care of the body, hair, and nails, or for the concealment of defects of the skin.

RUSSIA—continued.

(7) By "chemical" preparations are to be understood those which have a permanent chemical composition, expressed by a definite chemical formula, and the name of which either corresponds to such chemical formula or is accepted in science for a substance of such composition.

V.—The articles mentioned in points 1–8 of Section 1 of the present regulations may be imported only in the packing in which their importation is authorised by the Medical Council. All the other articles, samples of which have been examined by the Medical Council prior to importation, may be admitted in any kind of packing, but without any advertising matter at all, or only with such advertisement as may be authorised by the Council. (C. 12,292.)

Duty-free Admission of Barium Chloride for Use in Combating Plant Disease.

Chloride of barium to the list of articles that may (in virtue of Note 2 to Section 112 of the Russian Customs Tariff) be imported into Russia free of Customs duty, as preparations for use against agricultural pests, or in combating diseases of the vine and fruit trees.

Chloride of barium to the list of articles that may (in virtue of Note 2 to Customs duty, as preparations for use against agricultural pests, or in combating diseases of the vine and fruit trees.

(C. 12,290.)

Control of Imports by Licence. See notice on p. 237.

RUSSIA (Finland).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information

Forthcoming Prohibition of
Importation of Wines and
Spirits.

to the effect that the Provisional Government of Russia has approved the Bill of the Finnish Diet for the prohibition of the importation into Finland from abroad of

wines and spirits. The measure is to come into force two years from the date of promulgation, i.e., on the 1st June, 1919. (C. 10,830.)

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Sweden has been prohibited as

from the 23rd July:—

Liquid ethers, simple or compound, such as hydrochloric ether, acetic ether, ethers (essences) of fruits, essences of cognac, rum and arrack, also etheric solutions in brandy or spirits, not specially mentioned in the Swedish Customs Tariff.

Mica, unmanufactured or pulverised, even if coloured.

Mica manufactures, not specially mentioned in the Swedish Customs Tariff. (C. 12,274.)

With reference to the notice at page 445 of the "Board of Trade Journal"

Temporary Dutyfree Importation
of Butter and
Margarine.

Translation of a further Royal Decree, dated the 19th June, which provides that the suspension of import duty on butter and margarine is to remain in force until the 31st December, 1917.

(C. 12,351.)

SWEDEN—continued.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Swedish Royal Decree, dated the 19th June, which extends until the 31st December, Temporary Dutyfree Importation 1917, the provisions of various earlier Decrees in of Cereals, Flour virtue of which rye and rye flour, wheat and wheat and Peas. flour, barley, and peas suitable for human food may be

imported into Sweden free of Customs duty. (C. 12,357.)

TERRITORY KNOWN AS "GERMAN EAST AFRICA."

Manner of Payment of certain Customs and other Duties at Ports of Muanza and Bukoba.

See notice on p. 237.

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the following measures have recently been taken by the Italian Ministry of Finance, affect-Restrictions on Exportation of

certain Articles. ing the exportation of various articles from Italy:—

Staves for casks.—The issue of export licences in respect of staves for casks, to any destination, has been suspended.

Cotton piece-goods.—Special export licences must be obtained from the Ministry of Finance in respect of all consignments of cotton piece-goods, whether unbleached, bleached, dyed or printed, plain or figured, which are accepted for transmission by the railways, or are presented to the Customs authorities at the ports after the 18th July.

Foreign olive oil.—()live oil of foreign (non-Italian) origin may be exported

from Italy to France and French Colonies, the United Kingdom and British Dominions and Colonies, America, and countries beyond the Suez Canal, up to a limit of 50 per cent. of the amounts placed in *porto franco* in Italian ports from the 3rd July. (C. 12,224; C. 12,226; C. 12,270.) ports from the 3rd July.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

The Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 9th July contains a Royal Decree, dated the 21st June, amending, as shown below, the Alteration of Import Customs duties payable on tobacco imported into Duties on Tobacco. Italian Somaliland (Tariff No. 36*). The new rates are to be levied as from the date on which the Decree is published in the "Bollettino ufficiale della Somalia italiana":-

T7: 1 0 m 1	Rate of Duty.				
Kind of Tobacco.	Former.	Revised.			
"Arabi" "Suaheli," "sihui," "kilva," "bacumoni" Manufactured in the same way as those of the Italian State Monopoly Other	Lire. ct. 30 % ad val. 15 % " Per kilog. 7 50 3 00	Lire. ct. Per kilog. 2 10 1 68 8 40 6 72			
		(D.C.I, 35,615.)			

^{*} A notice giving particulars as to the Customs Tariff of Italian Somaliland was published at pages 421-23 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd February, 1912.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SPAIN.

Prohibition of Exportation of Bread.

"Gaceta de Madrid" on the 18th July.

In receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Madrid to the effect that the exportation of bread from Spain was prohibited by a Royal Order published in the (C. 12,278.)

MOROCCO.

Valuation Tariff (July-December, 1917).

have received from H.M. Minister at Tangier, through the Foreign Office, copies of a Tariff showing the valuations of the principal articles of merchandise imported into Morocco. These valuations form the basis on which duty is to be assessed by the Moorish

Customs Administration during the second half of the current year.

The Tariff, in French, may be seen by persons interested, on application at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London,

E.C. 2.

[Note.—Goods imported into Morocco by sea are, with certain exceptions, subject to duty at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, and also to the special tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem imposed as a temporary measure by Article 66 of the Algerias Act.] (C. 12,289.)

The Board of Trade

Exportation of Bran
from the French Zone
permitted on certain
Conditions.

Trade

are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that an Order of the General Commanding-in-Chief, dated the 21st June, was recently published in the "Bulletin Officiel" authorising the exportation of bran from the ports of the French Zone in Morocco, provided

that a sufficient supply is reserved for local consumption, to be sold at a maximum price of 9 francs per 100 kilogrammes in store. A licence must be issued by the Municipality before bran may be exported. (C. 12,293.)

TUNIS.

Restriction on Importation of Foreign Merchandise.

The Presidential Decree of the 22nd March last (see page 825 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th March) and the May (see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th May (pp. 428-430).

The prohibitions of importation provided for by the Decree do not apply to

The prohibitions of importation provided for by the Decree do not apply to consignments which are proved to have been despatched direct to Tunis prior to June 6th.

(C. 10,888.)

[Note.—The rules concerning the prohibition of the importation of foreign merchandise into France have, since the issue of the Ministerial Decree of the 12th May, been modified by Decrees dated the 8th and 13th July, which have been duly noted in the "Board of Trade Journal". In the event of these last-mentioned Decrees being made applicable also in Tunis, a further notice will be published in the "Board of Trade Journal" as soon as the information is received at the Board of Trade.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PANAMA.

Payment of Fees for Consular Invoices, Etc., and Presentation of Shipping Documents.

Article 25 of Law No. 33 (dated the 14th February), published in the "Gaceta Oficial" of Panama for the 23rd February, provides that Consular fees for the "legalisation" of Consular invoices, manifests, and other shipping documents relating to goods shipped to Panama, must be paid at the port of destination, either by the importer, or by the owner or master of the vessel carrying the goods.

A Decree (No. 36) of the 20th April provides that Consular invoices and all other shipping documents for goods shipped to Panama must be presented to the Panamanian Consulates not later than 4 p.m. on the day previous to the day on which the vessel carrying the goods is to sail. Should the documents be presented later, double fees become payable, and Panamanian Consuls, in certifying the documents, are to notify the fact thereon in order that the double fees may be exacted at the port of destination of the goods.

VENEZUELA.

Duty-free Importation of Railway Materials, etc.

See notice on p. 245.

JAPAN.

The Board of Trade are informed by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama

Exportation of certain Articles allowed under Licence.

that, under a Departmental Order of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, published in the Japanese "Official Gazette" of the 15th June, the exportation of the following articles

from Japan was to be permitted as from the 1st July provided that the special authority of the Department is obtained:

(a) In the case of the following articles, applicants must furnish particulars as to the names, quantities, and destination of the consignments which they desire to export:

Saltpetre ; Nitrate of soda ;

Cyanide of potash;

Cyanide of soda;

- Cyanide salts, containing cyanide of potash or of soda.
- (b) In the case of the following articles the applicants must furnish, in addition to the particulars specified under (a) above, the name and address, as well as the trade name, of the consignee :-

Tin ore and chloride of tin;

Nickel ore, nickel, and ferro-nickel;

Manganese ore, spiegeleisen, and ferro-manganese;

Cobalt ore, cobalt, and ferro-cobalt;

Molybdenum and ferro-molybdenum;

Tungsten and ferro-tungsten;

Antimony;

Graphite;

Mica and manufactures of mica.

(D.C.I. 37,111; 33,443.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is prepared, on application, to furnish available information regarding British cargo steamship services trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world. Applicants for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

BRITISH FORWARDING AGENCIES.

Information regarding British forwarding agencies from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world may also be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence. Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which goods are to be carried.

LOSS OF MAILS AT SEA.

See notices on p. 230.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) has forwarded an extract from the local press to the effect that the Whakatane Harbour Board (Bay of Plenty) is Harbour Development at spending £35,000 on certain works at Whakatane. It Whakatane. is anticipated that when the works are completed, in

about two years, the depth of water will be sufficiently increased to enable boats of fairly large size to enter the port at almost any time.

(D.C.I. 36,250.)

GERMANY.

Proposed Government Subsidies for Shipping.

See notice on p. 236.

FRANCE.

State Control of Shipping, See notice on p. 236.

VENEZUELA.

The "Gaceta Oficial" (Caracas) of 13th June publishes a Law, entitled "Ley de Concesiones Ferrocarrilleras," regulating the Law respecting

Concessions.

Grant of Railway Concessions for the construction and working of contracts entered into between the Government and national or foreign companies or individuals, but the Government will not guarantee interest on capital invested in their construction.

Every contract must stipulate the period within which construction work is to be commenced (in any case not to exceed two years from the date of the approval of the contract by Congress). The period for the completion of the line and its opening to public service must also be fixed. The usual gauge for Venezuelan railways is fixed at 1.07 metre between rails, but the Federal Executive is also authorised to grant concessions for lines having a gauge of 0.61 metre, 0.915 metre and 1.435 metre.

In granting a railway concession, the Government is authorised to insert a clause to the effect that it will not grant permission for the construction of competing railways or aerial transport cables within a distance of 20 kilometres on either side of the projected line.

The concessionaires have the right to fix their own transport tariffs, provided certain maximum limits stipulated in each contract are not exceeded. These tariffs, and any changes therein, must be approved by the

Shipping and Transport.

VENEZUELA—continued.

Ministry of Public Works. The Federal Executive will have the right to require the reduction of the maximum rates when the annual tonnage carried exceeds a certain figure, which will be fixed in each contract.

Permission will be granted for the duty-free importation, during the first 25 years of the concession, of materials, machinery and accessories required in connection with the construction and working of railways.

The full text of the Law (in Spanish) may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall (D.C.I. 37,583.) Street, London, E.C. 2.

ARGENTINA.

Attention is called to the notice on this subject, which was published on Completion of Dry Dock at Property Military Correction 1 Trade Journal "under the heading of Brazil. Puerto Militar: Correction. The heading should have been "Argentina."

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) writes,

Conversion to Standard Gauge of Japanese Government Railways, and Rolling Stock.

under date 18th May, that the Imperial Government Railways of Japan have been experimenting in the reconstruction of existing narrow gauge railway engines to fit the standard gauge

and Rolling Stock.

gauge ranway engines to its the standard gauge track, and several have already been reconstructed. Trial runs made in the vicinity of Hamamatsu are stated to have proved satisfactory. Recently re-constructed engines were sent to Yokohama, where they will be tried on a standard gauge railway. If the trial at Yokohama confirms the first success of the engines, the Imperial Railways Administration will ask the Diet to sanction a certain special expenditure for the purpose of adapting existing rolling stock to run on

tracks which are to be widened to 4 ft. $8\frac{1}{3}$ in.

[Note.—The conversion to standard gauge of Japanese Government railways has been under consideration by the Japanese Government for some years—see p. 708 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd September, (D.C.I. 32,776.) 1915, and previous issues.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

CANADA.

According to telegraphic information received at the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London from the Discovery of Manganese Ministry of the Interior at Ottawa, large deposits Dioxide in Alberta. valuable as an iron-toughening material, have been found in the Cypruss Hills, Alberta. Eight hundred thousand tons, valued at about 54,400,000 dollars, have been blocked out. (D.C.I. 37,647.)

AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 102 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of Proposed

Development of Wooden Shipbuilding.

12th July relative to the probable construction of wooden ships at the New South Wales Government Dockyard, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports, under date 30th May, that a conference of the State Premiers, at which the Federal

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

Government was also represented, has been held to enquire into the possibility of stimulating the shipbuilding industry in the Commonwealth, on account of the shortage of tonnage and the consequent difficulty of shipping Australian produce. It has been suggested that wooden vessels to be driven by oil engines might be built, and that the engines might be manufactured in the Commonwealth.

According to official statistics, the total value of the output of ship and boat building and repairing establishments in Australia in 1914 was a little over £1,250,000 sterling, and of this sum practically four-fifths represented the output of establishments in New South Wales. (D.C.I. 36,472.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia has also forwarded a copy of a Utilisation of Victorian Brown Coal Deposits.

Brown Coal Deposits.

Brown Coal deposits, regarding which notices have appeared on pp. 607-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th June, and p. 512 of the "Journal" of 15th February last.

The following is a synopsis of the Report:—

Brown Coal Uses.—(1) To supply electrical power to Melbourne and other parts of the State. (2) Briquette making for household and other requirements. (3) Producer gas; town gas; tar and its derivatives, ammonia, and

coke.

Power Production.—The Melbourne City Council and Melbourne Electric Supply Co. can at present supply a maximum of 28,000 h.p. Requirement in 1925, estimated from normal increase, 120,000 h.p. This estimate is for Melbourne alone, and does not allow for new industries made possible by cheap power. Electrolytic treatment of zinc concentrates may absorb

200,000 h.p.

Costs.—Newcastle slack coal costs 20s. per ton. Estimated cost of Morwell coal, 2s. 3d. per ton at mine. Morwell coal, with 40 per cent. moisture, has 0416 the heat value of Newcastle coal. Electrical energy produced at Morwell by 5s. 5d. worth of brown coal equals amount produced in Melbourne from 20s. worth of Newcastle coal, and can be transmitted to town at about half the fuel cost of the latter. Victoria pays 10s. more per ton for black coal than New South Wales. The electrical power scheme will remove this handicap.

Briquetting.—Morwell briquettes need no binder and can be produced at from 11s. to 13s. per ton. They can be sold to householders in Melbourne and suburbs at about 24s. per ton as against 24s. 6d. for wood, 32s. 6d. for coke, and 35s. for black coal. Estimated cost of single-press plant, £15,000

to £20,000.

Recommendations.

Recommended that immediate State action be taken-

(1) To confirm estimates in regard to public power requirements, and the best means of satisfying these by electrical energy generated from brown coal;

(2) to decide what authority shall do the work, and when;

(3) to obtain estimates of the cost of—

(a) 50,000 kilowatt plant at Morwell, and of similar plant at Altona, with transmission line, etc., in each case;

(b) opening up workings at Morwell, and equipping them to produce coal for a 50,000 k.w. power station, and to supply 120 tons of briquettes a day;

(c) a briquetting plant, starting with a one-press unit of 60 tons a day capacity, with arrangements for ultimate expansion to

six or seven presses.

(4) that two experts should be sent abroad immediately to investigate latest power plant practice, and equipment necessary to secure full utilisation of Victorian brown coal resources. (D.C.I. 29,531.)

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

AUSTRALIA—coneinued.

Recent Developments in Production of Goods allied to Hardware and Ironmongery.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further calls attention to a series of articles in recent issues of "Australasian Hardware and Machinery" which contain interesting accounts of Australian manufacturing developments, particularly in such lines of trade as are associated with hardware and general

ironmongery. Among the commodities treated in the above-mentioned articles (some of which are illustrated) are :- Asbestos cement; oilman's stores and paints; children's tricycles, and other wheeled toys of this nature; trunks and leather bags; brassfoundry; household brushes and brooms; bunting, tents, and other canvas articles; hose, tyres and other rubber goods; nails and barbed and other wire; stoves and ovens; pottery and hard porcelain; electric radiators and electric fittings; tinware and japanned goods; sheet metal goods; baby carriages; kitchen utensils; and lamp ware.

The above-mentioned series of articles may be consulted by British manufacturers and exporters interested, at the Department of Commercial (D.C.I. 29,542.) Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

With reference to the notice on p. 608 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th June relative to the formation of a company Electrolytic Zinc for the production of zinc by the electrolytic process, Works. and for manufacturing high grade spelter in Tasmania, the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Hobart (Mr. A. H. Ashbolt) reports that the company is erecting large works at Risdon for the electrical treatment of zinc ore from the Broken Hill mines. A large staff of experienced men have been engaged, and it is expected that the works will shortly be completed, and in operation. It has been announced that if the enterprise is successful, a large extension of works, costing from £400,000 to £500,000, will be made as soon as possible. (D.C.I. 29,665.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Government of the Union of South Africa have issued a Notice (No. 711 of 1917) inviting tenders for the leasing of the exclusive Government right to mine for precious metals in (1) about 2,050 Mining Concessions claims on the farm De Springs No. 15; (2) about offered. 2,526 claims on the farm of Geduld No. 24; (3) about

2,236 claims on the eastern portion of the farm of De Rietfontein, No. 14; and (4) about 2,236 claims on the western portion of the farm of De Rietfontein No. 14. All these areas are in the Boksburg District, in the Province of Transvaal.

Tenders will be received up to noon on 2nd October, or on the second business day of each third month subsequent to that date, by the Government Mining Engineer, New Law Courts, Johannesburg. Plans of the blocks offered and copies of the respective leases may be inspected at the Office of the Government Mining Engineer, as above, or at the Office of the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Tenderers must state what percentage of profits they would be prepared to

pay the Government.

For the guidance of prospective tenderers it is notified that the following approximate amounts will be required to be expended :- £800,000 in the case of (1), and £900,000 each in the case of (2), (3), and (4); while for bringing the properties to the producing stage further amounts of £1,500,000 in the case of (1), and £1,700,000 in each of the cases (2), (3), and (4) will be required.

A copy of the Government Notice referred to may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, (D.C.I. 37,216.) London, E.C. 2.

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 26th July, 1917, was 37,860, and the number imported during the thirty weeks ended 26th July, 1917, was 1,617,308 (including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 7,791 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African). There were 202 bales of cotton exported during the week ended 26th July, 1917; the number of bales exported during the thirty weeks ended 26th July was 165,067.

For further details see p. 257.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The Director of Customs at Entebbe (the Board of Trade Correspondent Exports of Ginned and Unginned Cotton in 1916.

for the Uganda Protectorate) reports that the quantity of ginned cotton exported from the Protectorate in 1916 amounted to 8,825,524 lb., as compared with 948,087 lb. in the previous year, a decrease of 720,408 lb.; while the quantity of unginned cotton exported in 1916 was 3,630 lb., as compared with 948,087 lb. in the previous year, a decrease of 944,457 lb. (D.C.I. 36,433.)

FRANCE (Algeria).

In a report to his Government, published in "Commerce Reports"

Alfo Fibro for (Washington) of 29th June, the United States Vice-Alfa Fibre for Consul at Bordeaux states that a new process for the treatment of Algerian alfa fibre has been introduced, Textile Purposes.

with the object of utilising it for textile purposes.

The process consists in the removal of the gum and resinous matters from the plant, which renders the fibre smooth and silky. The fibres so treated can be readily dyed, particularly with black dye, when, it is said, the fibre

greatly resembles animal hair.

It is claimed that fibre prepared by this process does not rot or decay while in water. A by-product similar to tow is also obtained, which can be reeled or corded and used for making bagging, cordage, etc.

CHINA.

H.M. Consul-General at Canton (Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.) reports that the manufacture of mat bags or market bags is a considerable domestic industry in the neighbourhood of Canton and in the Delta of the West River. The bags Mat Bags: Samples on View. are made of a kind of coarse matting, and are provided with handles. They are usually shipped in bales containing 100 sets of four bags each, the price per bale being about 32s. f.o.b. Hong Kong.

H.M. Consul-General has also forwarded a range of samples of these bags, which, together with particulars as to prices, may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers of similar goods in the Enquiry Room at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

(D.C.I. 32,453.)

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Canton (Mr. R. S. Pratt), writing under date 22nd May, states that the exports of raw silk alone Exports of Raw (excluding waste silk, cocoons, silk piece-goods, etc.) from Canton amount to approximately 44 per cent. of Silk from Canton. the total exports from that port.

The following table shows the number of bales of raw silk exported from Canton to the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and the United States, during the five years from 1st May, 1912, to 30th April, 1917, and also the share taken by firms of various nationalities in such exports during

the same period:

Textiles and Textile Materials.

CHINA—continued.

Nationality of Firms.	1st May,	1st May,	1st May,	1st May,	1st May,
	1912, to	1913, to	1914, to	1915, to	1916, to
	30th April,	30th April,	30th April,	30th April,	30th April,
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
British French Japanese Swiss United States	Bales. 19,183 20,004 4,109 761 770 520	Bales. 20,286 24,200 5,713 2,919 1,277 2,254	Bales. 15,955 8,725 1,996 4,846 1,419 6,173	Bales. 12,050 16,200 	Bales. 16,808 26,241 — 4,302 888 3,732
Total	45,347	56,649	39,114	37,539	51,971
Exported to United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe United States Total	32,137	37,980	17,471	13,334	29,388
	13,210	18,669	21,643	24,205	22,583
	45,347	56,649	39,114	37,539	51,971

Bale weighs 80 catties = 1063 lb.

(D.C.I. 33,466.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) has Spring (1917) Silk furnished, under date 12th June, the following particu-Spring (1917) Silk lars of the spring crop of cocoons in Japan, taken from an estimate of the Japanese Department of Cocoon Crop.

Agriculture and Commerce:-

The number of egg-cards brushed during the spring of 1917 amounted to 2,845,136, an increase of 63,902 (or 2.3 per cent.) as compared with the spring of 1916. This increase was due to favourable conditions prevailing in the raw silk market in recent years. The estimate of the cocoon crop is 3,047,949 koku, being a decrease of 18,058 koku (or 0.6 per cent.) when com-

pared with the spring crop of 1916.

Owing to a long spell of cold weather in the early spring, the sprouting of the mulberry trees and "brushing" of the silkworm eggs were delayed all over Japan, and difficulties were experienced in rearing the young silkworms after "brushing" operations had commenced, owing to the low temperature that prevailed. Moreover, in many of the districts the growth of mulberry leaves was impeded by frost, hail, and storms, so that the supply of leaves for feeding was inadequate, and in many places worms had to be thrown away. In spite of these difficulties, however, the results are considered to be satisfactory, and to be due to the progress that has been made in the art of sericulture in Japan. (D.C.I. 36,383.)

Koku = 4.96 bushels

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

HNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 28th Corn Prices. July, 1917, were as follows:-

Wheat	•••		 	•••	78s.	3d.
Barley	•••	•••	 		65s.	7d.
Oats					55s.	2d.

For further particulars see p. 257.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

According to a communication received from the Malay States Information Agency in London, a preliminary enquiry into the Experimental

Production of Oil from

possibility of the commercial utilisation of the seed of the rubber tree for oil production has been undertaken Rubber Seeds. by the agricultural authorities in the Federated Malay States. From time to time suggestions have been made for the utilisation for this purpose of the seeds of the cultivated Para

rubber tree, as large quantities of the seed go to waste on the rubber plantations of the Middle East. Experiments have proved that not only is the oil extracted from the seed suitable for various purposes, but that the

residue can be utilised for cattle food, or as manure.

In his Report on Agriculture in the Federated Malay States in 1916, the Director of Agriculture states that, with the co-operation of a number of estate owners near Kuala Lampur, who supplied seed at the cost of collection and packing, shipments aggregating 25 tons were sent to a Hull firm of oil-seed crushers, who have undertaken to advise on the economic possibilities of the oil, and as to the plant necessary for its extraction. It is not considered that it will be economically possible to ship seed to the United Kingdom to be crushed there, but that one or more crushing plants might be established in the Federated Malay States. The oil would be shipped to the United Kingdom, the residue being used locally for cattle feeding or agricultural purposes. In order to test this proposition a motor has been ordered to complete the oil-crushing plant which was installed by the Department prior to the war, and it is hoped to carry out some experimental crushings on a commercial scale in the course of the present year. Investigations as to the effect of prolonged storage on the oil content and acidity of the seed are also being made by the Department. (D.C.I. 37,112.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANADA.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada reports that, according to Projected Manufacture of the local press, a subsidiary company of an American abrasive manufacturing organisation Abrasives is erecting a large plant at Shawinigan Falls. at Shawinigan Falls. Quebec, for the purpose of manufacturing carborundum and other abrasives. A contract has been made with an electric power company to supply 20,000 h.p. to the new enterprise.

It is expected that the construction of the plant will be completed by the end of the year, and that a staff of 300 men will be employed at first.

(D.C.I. 36,206.)

Miscellaneous.

AUSTRALIA.

Rules of Voluntary Tribunals of Arbitration of Associated Chambers of Commerce.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded, under date 29th May, a copy of the Report for 1916-17 of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce. The Report contains the rules of the Voluntary Tribunals of Arbitration of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia,

and states that a number of disputes, principally in connection with the quality of merchandise, were amicably settled by the Tribunals, during the

The Report in question may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 36,463.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 660 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 31st August, 1916, relative to a Bill before the Bill for the Legalisation of Foreign Trade United States Congress which had for its object the legalisation of combination among American Combines. Combines.

firms engaged in foreign trade, H.M. Embassy at Washington reports, under date 28th June, that the Bill therein referred to was passed by the House of Representatives during the last session of Congress, but no vote was taken in the Senate. Another Bill, substantially the same as that introduced last year, has again been passed by the House of Representatives during the present Session. A copy of the present Bill has been forwarded by H.M. Embassy, and may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 36,712.)

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent, C.M.G.) has forwarded, under date 23rd June, information as to the projected Establishment of establishment of a large can manufactory in that city, large Can Factory where a company has acquired a site of twenty-acres for at Chicago. the purpose. The erection of a four-storey reinforced concrete building, containing approximately 1,000,000 square feet of floor space, is to be commenced immediately. It is claimed that the plant when complete will be one of the largest and most up-to-date can factories in the United States, employing 3,000 hands; every facility will be provided for the rapid and economic handling of a very large volume of business. A striking feature of the plans for the building and plant is the receiving platforms, 300 ft. long, with twenty-seven parallel sidings, each with capacity for eight cars, connecting up eventually with one of Chicago's railway systems.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago has also forwarded, under date 27th June, an extract from the local press, from which it appears that the production of Portland cement in Portland Cement Production in the United States in 1916 was 91,521,198 barrels (of 380 lb. net); this figure is second only to that of the record year 1913, when the output was 92,097,131 barrels.

In 1916 the quantity of cement distributed amounted to 94,552,296 barrels,

valued at 100,014,882 dols.

Higher prices for cement prevailed throughout the United States in 1916; the average factory price per barrel, in bulk at mills, was 1.058 dols., as compared with 0.860 dols. in 1915, an increase of 19.8 cents, or 23 per cent.

The combined production of natural and puzzolan cements in 1916 amounted to 842,137 barrels, valued at 430,874 dols., as compared with 793,541 barrels, valued at 398,428 dols. in 1915. (D.C.I. 36,061.)

Dollar = 4s. $1\frac{1}{8}$ d.

Miscellaneous.

CHILE.

H.M. Minister at Santiago reports that, in the course of his message inaugurating the new session of Congress on 1st June, the President of the Republic stated that the total value of the foreign trade of Chile in 1916 amounted to 736,105,572 pesos gold, as follows, the figures for 1915 being added for purposes of comparison:—

						1915.	1916.
Imports	•••	•••	•••	•••		 Pesos gold. 153,211,557	Pesos gold. 222,520,828
Exports	•••	•••	•••		•••	 327,479,158	513,584,744
To	otal	•••	•••	•••	•••	 480,690,715	736,105,572

With regard to the financial situation of the country during 1916, the President remarked that the ordinary and extraordinary revenue amounted to 237,765,261 pesos currency and 59,524,775 pesos gold, and the expenditure to 209,425,814 pesos currency and 44,679,950 pesos gold, thus leaving a credit of 28,339,447 pesos currency and 14,844,825 pesos gold. The Government, he added, are directing particular attention to irrigation works, with the object of bringing into use large areas of land for agricultural purposes. (D.C.I. 37,025.)

Peso gold = 1s. 6d.; peso currency = about 1s. at present exchange.

GUATEMALA.

In his annual statement, published in "El Guatemalteco" of 3rd May, the

Industrial
Development.

Minister of Development (Fomento) stated that, as a
result of individual enterprise and the support given
by the Government, the industries of the Republic show

continued development.

The canned fruit industry, established in the capital by two companies having up-to-date machinery, has greatly developed. One of these companies has introduced plant for the making of the receptacles, the absence of which was formerly a great obstacle to the development of the industry. This company has also a department devoted to the preparation of pork products which, owing to the hygienic methods now employed, are in general consumption; lard is now sold to the public in hermetically sealed tins, or in bladders.

The confectionery factories have also made great progress.

A cement company has established a factory on the outskirts of Guatemala City, and proposes to produce from 75,000 to 80,000 barrels of cement annually. This company will also produce large quantities of carbonate of lime.

In 1916 the output of chicle slightly diminished, 407,195 lb. only being obtained. There is a great demand in the United States for this gum.

In Chimaltenango the manufacture of rope goods from maguey fibre has greatly increased. The old methods employed by the natives have been superseded by the use of machinery invented in the country. Considerable quantities of these goods have been exported, and there is reason to believe that this industry, which formerly only supplied the needs of the country, will in future assume large proportions.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of June, 1917, have been published, and may be

Allegion for the month of June, 1917, have been published, and may be purchased* at a cost of 9d. per copy (post free 11d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1915 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 10d. (post free 6s. 5d.) for the first volume, and 4s. 3d. (post free, 4s. 9d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1911–1915, and detailed statements of imports and exports of principal 1911-1915, and detailed statements of imports and exports of principal articles consigned from and to specified countries; and in the second volume particulars of the imports from the various countries returned for consumption, details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.*

The "Labour Gazette" (price 1d., post free 3d.) is published by the Ministry The "Labour Gazette" (price Id., post free 3d.) is published by the Ministry Labour about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the July issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in June; Relations between Employers and Employed; Employment in Germany, Holland, Canada, and the United States; Course of the Retail Prices of Food in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, and the United States; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries; Women's War-Time Work in the German Metal Trades.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Forty-Second Annual Report of the Public Works Loan Board, 1916-17. (With Appendices). (H.C. 85.) Price 3d. (post free 4d.).

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917.

Price of each 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

No. 672. Order of Council further varying the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3.

Orders by the Ministry of Food:

No. 700. The Intoxicating Liquor (Output and Delivery) Order, No. 2, 1917. No. 703/S. 66. The Raspberries (Scotland) Delivery Order, 1917.

^{*} Copies of Government publications may be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2., and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries, of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS-TREATY SERIES.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since 1st January, 1917, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on cover).

No.		Price.
1	United Kingdom — France. Agreement between the United Kingdom and France concerning the Exchange of Post Office Money Orders between Mauritius	
2	and Madagascar	1d.
3	the French Settlements of Oceania Straits Settlements. Accession of the States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Tregganu to the Extradition Treaty between the United Kingdom and Siam of 4th March, 1911	1d.
4	General Index to Treaty Series, 1912–16	3d.
5	United Kingdom—Italy. Agreement between the United Kingdom and Italy respecting the Exchange of Parcels between Italy and the Straits Settle-	
6	ments	1d.
7	captured during the present War United Kingdom—United States. Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States of America for the Protection of Migratory Birds in Canada and the United States	1d.
8	United Kingdom-Nicaragua. Treaty between the United Kingdom and Nicaragua for the regulation of the Turtle Fishing Industry in the Territorial waters of Nicaragua as regards Fishing Vessels belonging to	
	the Cayman Islanders	1d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and which are available for inspection at the Offices of the Department, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2:-

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Butter Industry in Siberia.

"Weekly Bulletin" of the Canadian Department of Commerce (Ottawa), 2nd July.

- (1) Tea Production in French Indo-China.
- (2) Sugar Industry in Vera Cruz District. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 18th June.
- Vanilla Cultivation in French Oceania "La Presse Coloniale" (Paris), 25th July.
- Agriculture in the Philippines. "Commerce Reports" (W (Washington),

3rd July.

Oilseeds Exports from the Madras Presidency in 1916-17.

"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 22nd June.

Sugar Cane Experiments in Trinidad.
"Bulletin" of the Trinidad and
Tobago Department of Agriculand ture (Port of Spain). Part I., 1917.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Mining Potentialities in Madagascar. "La Presse Coloniale" (Paris), 18th July.

- (1) Recent Mining Developments in Manitoba.
- (2) Proposed Revival of Mining Operations at Bendigo (Victoria).
- (3) World's Supply of Platinum.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 23rd June.
- Metal and Mineral Industries in South
 - "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 22nd June.
- Iron Ore Production and Manufacture of Iron and Steel in Sweden. "Swedish Export" (Stockholm), June.

Present Position and Prospects of the Aluminium Industry in France.
"L'Economiste Français" (Paris),

14th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals-continued.

(1) Mining Industry in Southern Peru. (2) Silica Industry in Southern Illinois.

(3) World's Platinum Deposits.

"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 30th June.

Shipping and Transport.

Motor Vehicles in use in Guadeloupe. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 18th June.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Cotton Yarn Boom in Japan.
"Japan Advertiser" (Tokio), 9th June (D.C.I. 34,802).

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Commercial Conditions in French West A frica.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 28th June.

United States of America: War Tax Bill (Full Text).

"Journal of Commerce" (New York), 5th July.

Miscellaneous.

Piano Market in Chile.

"Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce Française" (Santiago), June-December, 1916.

(1) Paper Question in France.

(2) Ostrich Farming in Morocco. "L'Exportateur Français" (Paris), 19th July.

Musical Instruments Market in Russia. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 30th June.

Household Refrigerator Trade in Aus-

"Weekly Bulletin" of the Canadian Department of Commerce (Ottawa), 2nd July.

(1) Argentine Slaughter-house Products used for Fertilising Purposes.

(2) Carriage Manufacture in Guatemala. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 28th June.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India-Report for 1916-17 of the Sea-Borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies (excluding Sind).

Canada - Department of Mines :

Bulletin No. 17: The Value of Peat Fuel for the Generation of Steam.

Southern Rhodesia-Report for 1916 by the Controller of Customs and Excise.

Western Australia-

Statistical Register for 1915, Part XI.: Local Government. Statistical Register for 1916, Part XII.: Miscellaneous.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Gotton Imported and Exported at the Yarious Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 30 weeks ended 26th July, 1917:—

_					30 Weeks ended 26th July, 1917.	Week ended 26th July, 1917.	30 Weeks ended 26th July 1917.
				Імро	RTS.	Ехро	RTS.
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	•••	•••		Bales, 34,748 — — 3,112 —	Bales. 1,199,102 13,260 67,366 266,101 71,479*	Bales. 200 — 2	Bales. 38,272
Total	•••	•••	•••	37,860	1,617,308	202	165,067

^{*} Including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 7,791 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 28th July, 1917, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

								A	verage	Price	е.	
			_				Whe	eat.	Barl	ey.	Oat	ts.
Week ended		• /		•••	***	•••	s. 78	d. 3	8. 65	<i>d</i> . 7	s. 55	d. 2
Corresponding 1910							33	9	20	5	18	3
1911	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	32	0	24	4	18	2
1912	***	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	38	4	28	6	22	2
1913		•••	***	•••	***	***						
	***	***	•••	***	***	• • • •	34	1	24	5	20	3
1914							34	2	25	9	19	8
1915			• • •		100		55	3	, 36	1	31	1
1916							53	5	47	2	32	5

^{*} Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial Bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS AND THE TRADE CORRESPON-DENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLI-GENCE IN THE BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS, BRITISH INDIA, AND THE BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS AND PROTECTORATES.

The following is a list of the Officers who undertake the duty of answering commercial enquiries which may be addressed to them either by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, or by British manufacturers and traders. Postage must be prepaid on all communications addressed to these Officers.

It is suggested that, in all cases, commercial enquiries should first be made to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, as the information required may already be available at the Department.

BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

н	.M. Trade Commissioners.
Canada and Newfoundland	Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes, 363, Beaver Hall, Montreal (Telegraphic Address, "Britcom").
Commonwealth of Australia	Mr. G. T. Milne, Commerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne (Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"), and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney (Telegraphic Address, "Combritto").
New Zealand	Mr. R. W. Dalton, P.O. Box 369, 11, Grey Street, Wellington. (Telegraphic Address, "Advantage").
South Africa	Mr. W. G. Wickham, P.O. Box 1346, Norwich Union Buildings, St. George's Street, Cape Town. (Tele- graphic Address, "Austere").
Imperial Trade Corre	spondents appointed by the Board of Trade.
CANADA—	
Alberta	Mr. J. F. Sweeting, Industrial Section, Natural Resources Department, Canadian Pacific Railway Offices, Calgary.
British Columbia	Mr. P. G. Shallcross, c/o Messrs. Shallcross, Macaulay & Co., Ltd., 144, Water Street, Vancouver. Mr. J. J. Shallcross, c/o Messrs. Shallcross, Macaulay &
	Co., Ltd., P.O. Drawer 730, Victoria.
Manitoba	Mr. W. J. Healy, Free Press Building, Winnipeg.
New Brunswick	Mr. W. E. Anderson, 162, Prince William Street, St. John.
Nova Scotia	Mr. E. A. Saunders, Board of Trade, Halifax.
Ontario	Mr. F. W. Field, P.O. Box 176, Toronto.
Quebec	H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Montreal. Mr. G. B. Ramsey, 53, Dalhousie Street, Quebec.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Mr. H. W. Le Messurier, C.M.G., Assistant Collector, and Deputy Minister of Customs, St. John's.
AUSTRALIA-	
New South Wales	H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above.
Queensland	Mr. W. J. Weatherill, "Courier" Buildings, Queen Street, Brisbane.
South Australia	Mr. J. K. Samuel, P.O. Box 218, Adelaide.
Tasmania	Mr. A. H. Ashbolt, 23, Old Wharf, Hobart.
Victoria	H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above.
Western Australia	Mr. A. M. Oliphant, 4, Commercial Union Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth.
NEW ZEALAND—	W . T.D D.O.D
Auckland	Mr. A. J. Denniston, P.O. Box 47, Auckland.
Dunedin	Mr. W. T. Monkman, Bond Street, Dunedin.
Wellington	H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above.

H.M. Trade Commissioner—see list above, Cape Town.

Mr. J. S. Neave, Library Buildings, Main Street, Port

Elizabeth (and for East London).

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA-

Cape Province ...

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Imperial Trade Correspondents appointed by the Board of Trade-continued.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA-continued.
                                Mr. A. D. C. Agnew, 412, Berea Road, Durban.
Mr. G. Smetham, P.O. Box 101, Fichardt Chambers,
  Natal Province
  Orange Free State Province
                                   Maitland Street, Bloemfontein.
                                Lt.-Col. C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O., P.O. Box 839,
  Transvaal Province
                                Johannesburg.
Mr. H. R. Eaton,* Commissioner of Customs and Excise,
                                   Pretoria
                                Mr. E. C. Baxter, P.O. Box 599, Bulawayo.
  Rhodesia
                                   BRITISH INDIA.
Correspondent appointed by
  arrangement between the The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, 1,
  India Office and the Board
                                  Council House Street, Calcutta.
  of Trade
        BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS AND PROTECTORATES.
Correspondents designated to act in an honorary capacity by the Governor of the Colony, Possession or Protectorate in which they reside.
EAST INDIES -
  British North Borneo
                                The Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Sandakan.
                           ...
  Cevlon
                                The Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.
  Federated Malay States ...
                                The Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Kuala
                                   Lumpur.
  Straits Settlements
                                The Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore.
                                The Resident, Labuan.
WEST AFRICA-
                                The Receiver General, Customs Department, Bathurst.
  Gambia
                                The Comptroller of Customs, Accra.
  Gold Coast
                    ...
                           ...
                                The Comptroller of Customs, Lagos.
  Nigeria
                           ...
                                The Cantonment Magistrate, Lokoja.
  Sierra Leone
                                The Colonial Secretary, Freetown.
EAST AFRICA-
                                The Chief of Customs. Mombasa.
Captain E. Costley-White, Acting Superintendent of
  East Africa Protectorate...
  Nyasaland Protectorate ...
                                   Native Affairs, Žomba.
  Uganda Protectorate
                                Mr. H. M. Tarrant, Director of Customs, Entebbe.
SOUTH AFRICA-
  Basutoland
                                The Government Secretary, Maseru.
  Bechuanaland Protectorate
                                Mr. Vernon Eason, Resident Commissioner's Office,
                                   Mafeking, South Africa.
WEST INDIES-
  Antigua ...
                                The Treasurer, Antigua.
                    ...
                                The Colonial Secretary, Nassau.
The Colonial Secretary, Bridgetown.
  Bahamas
                           ...
  Barbados
             ...
                    ...
                           ...
                                The Treasurer, Dominica.
  Dominica ...
                    ...
                           ...
  Grenada ...
                                The Collector of Customs, Grenada.
  Jamaica
                                The Colonial Secretary, Kingston.
                    • • •
                           ...
                                The First Treasury Officer, Montserrat.
  Montserrat
                    ...
                           ...
                                The Assistant Treasurer, St. Kitts.
The Treasurer, St. Lucia.
The Supervisor of Customs, St. Vincent.
  St. Kitts-Nevis
                           . . .
  St. Lucia ...
                    ...
                           ...
  St. Vincent
                     ...
                           ...
  Trinidad
                                The Collector of Customs, Port of Spain.
                     - • •
                           ...
  Virgin Islands
                                The Commissioner, Virgin Islands.
                     ...
                           ...
BERMUDA
                                The Colonial Secretary, Bermuda.
                    ...
                           ...
BRITISH GUIANA ...
                                The Comptroller of Customs, Georgetown.
                           ...
                                The Colonial Secretary, Belize.
The Chief Collector of Customs and Excise, Larnaca.
BRITISH HONDURAS
                           ...
CYPRUS
                           •••
                                The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.
The Receiver General, Suva.
FALKLAND ISLANDS
                           • • •
FIJI ISLANDS
                           ...
GIBRALTAR ...
                                The Colonial Secretary.
                           • • •
Hong-Kong ...
                                Mr. E. A. M. Williams, New Government Building,
                    ...
                           ...
                                   Hong Kong.
MALTA
                                The Collector of Customs, Valletta.
MAURITIUS ...
                                The Collector of Customs, Port Louis.
                     ...
                           ...
ST. HELENA ...
                                Mr. A. Hands.
                     ...
                            • • •
SEYCHELLES
                                The Clerk to the Governor.
                            ...
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE..
                                The Chief Secretary to the Government.
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^{*} Designated to act in an honorary capacity by the Governor-General.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British trade:-

... British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires.

(Agent in London-Mr. J. Ballantyne, River Plate House, 13, South Place, E.C. 2.)

British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: c/o London Chamber of Commerce, Belgium 97, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

Brazil... British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil, Rua da Quitanda, No. 143, Rio de Janeiro.

British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo, 26 Rua 15 de Novembro. São Paulo.

British Chamber of Commerce, 1, The Bund, Shanghai. China ... British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings,

> British Chamber of Commerce, Canton. Changsha Chamber of Commerce, Changsha. Chefoo Chamber of Commerce, Chefoo,

Foochow Chamber of Commerce, Foochow. Mukden British Chamber of Commerce, c/o British Consulate-General. Mukden.

Newchwang British Chamber of Commerce, c/o British Consulate, Newchwang.

Swatow Chamber of Commerce, Swatow.

Tientsin British Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin. Peking British Chamber of Commerce, Culty Chambers, Peking.

British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Egypt

Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo. (Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C. 2.)

British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 6, Rue Halévy, Paris, France IXème.

(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.) British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Princi-

pality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice. British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice, Italy ... Genoa (with Sample Show Rooms for British goods).

Branches—75, Via Delle Terme, Rome. 12, Via Silvio Pellico, Milan. Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn. 24, Guglielmo Sanfelice, Naples.

British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Tangier. Morocco Persia...

British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.

Basrah British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Eastern Bank, Basrah. Persian Gulf... British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Portugal Lisbon.

Branches—39, Rua do Choupelo, Vila Nova de Gaia, Oporto.
81, Rua dos Netos, Funchal, Madeira.
Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and Roumania the Balkan States-See under Russia.

Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaïa, Petrograd. Branch—Kondratenko St., No. 17-19, Odessa. Russia

Agency in Kiev.

Roumanian Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, c/o the Anglo-Russian Commission, 15, Fontanka, Petrograd.

British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluñs, Spain ... Barcelona.

Branch—Avenida Conde Peñalver (Gran Via), 20, Madrid. (Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)

British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis. Tunis ... British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Rincon, 506. Uruguay Montevideo.

N.B.—Some of these Chambers issue periodically a Journal or annual report, which may be inspected at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Department supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender, and other openings for British Trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, etc., of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport, etc., etc.

Samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products which are received from abroad from time to time are exhibited at the Offices of the Department.

Samples of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets are on exhibition in the Sample Rooms of the Department—see notice on p. 227.

The British Industries Fair, 1917, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, London, from 26th February until 9th March. Concurrently with the London Fair, a Fair was held at Glasgow. It is the intention of the Board of Trade to hold a Fair every year.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly, and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. The price is 3d. per copy, exclusive of postage, or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d.

All applications regarding advertisement rates in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be sent direct to the sole Contractors for Advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Particulars regarding the supply of Confidential Information to firms in the United Kingdom appear on p. 226.

All communications intended for the Department of Commercial Intelligence should be addressed to: The Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

These Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz.:—

Dominion of Canada	•••	•••	19, Victoria Street, S.W. 1; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2 (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commis- sioner).
Commonwealth of Australia			Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales		•••	Sydney House, 26-7, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar
			Square, S.W. 1.
Victoria		•••	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland	•••		409, West Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia		•••	112, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia			Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C. 2.
Tasmania	•••		56, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Dominion of New Zealand	•••	•••	413, Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa	•••	***	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 TO 1916. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Minister of Labour hereby gives Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

2366X. Students at technical institutes receiving training under arrangements made by the Ministry of Munitions.

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of:—

2364. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in wolfram streaming.
7 2365. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in printing, enamelling, varnishing, or similarly treating tin-plate prior to its being cut into sizes suitable for making boxes or canisters.

Note.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, e.g., 1554X. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

Aug. 2, 1917

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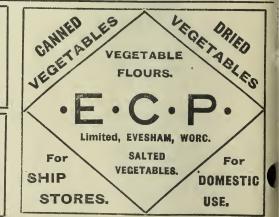
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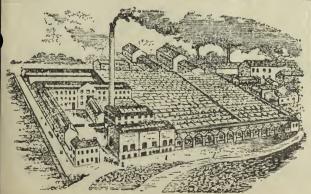
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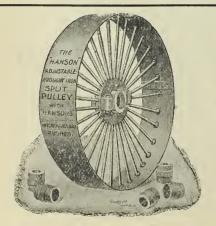
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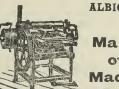
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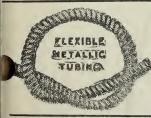
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Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

AUGUST 9, 1917.

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-WEEKLY Board of Trade Journal. Price 3d. (post free 3dd.).

IV .- OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS:

British and Foreign Trade and Industry. Statistical Tables and Cnarts, 1854/1908. [Cd. 4954/09.] Price 5s. 3d. (post free 5s. 6d.).

British Trade after the War. [Cd. 8181/15.] Price 24d. (post free 3d.). [Cd. 8275/16.] Price 4d. (post free 5d.).

British Trade in British West Africa, Straits Settlements, British Guiana, and Bermuda. [Cd. 6711/16.] Price 6d. (post

free 7ad.).
Census of Production (1907).—Final Report, with Tables. [Od. 6320/12.] Price 7s. 6d. (post free 8s. 1d.).
Commercial Intelligence Committee.—Report for period March, 1910, to March, 1913. [Od. 6779/13.] Price 7ad. (post

Commercial Intelligence Committee.—Report for period March, 1910, to March, 1913. [Cd. 6779/13.] Price 7½d. (post free 9½d.).

Commercial Travellers: Memorandum as to Regulations in force Abroad. [Cd. 7031/14.] Price 9d. (post free 11d.).

Co-operative Societies in United Kingdom. Report and Statistical Tables. [Cd. 6045/12.] Price 1s. 9d. (post free 2s. 1d.).

Cost of Living Enquiry: United Kingdom Towns. [Cd. 6955/13.] Price 4s. 11d. (post free 5s. 6d.); German Towns. [Cd. 4032/08.] Price 4s. 11d. (post free 5s. 6d.); French Towns. [Cd. 4512/09.] Price 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.).

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Exports (Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles). [H.C. 536/13.] Price ½d. (post free 1½d.).

Froad Supplies (Imported), 1904-12. [H.L. 83/13.] Price 2d. (post free 1½d.).

Froad Supplies (Imported), 1904-12. [H.L. 83/13.] Price 2d. (post free 1½d.).

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom with Certain Countries. [H.C. 225/14.] Price ½d. (post free 1d.).

Imports (Australia and New Zealand). [H.C. 249/13.] Price ¾d. (post free 1d.).

Imports and Exports (United Kingdom and Certain Foreign Countries). [417/13.] Price ½d. (post free 1d.).

Inter-Imperial Trade. [H.C. 226/14. Price ¾d. (post free 1d.).

Merchant Shipping. List of Principal Acts, Regulations, etc., relating thereto in force November, 1916. Price 3d. (post free 3½d.).

Inter-Imperial Trade. | H.C. 220/14. Frice §d. (post free 1d.).

Merchant Shipping. List of Principal Acts, Regulations, etc., relating thereto in force November, 1916. Price 3d. (post free 3\frac{1}{2}d.).

Shipping Subsidies: Report on Bounties and Subsidies in respect of Shipbuilding, Shipping and Navigation in Foreign Countries. [Cd. 6899/13.] Price 5d. (post free 8\frac{1}{2}d.).

Standard Time Rates of Wages. [Cd. 7194/13.] Price 6\frac{1}{2}d. (post free 8\frac{1}{2}d.).

State Railways (British Possessions and Foreign Countries). [H.C. 287/13.] Price 7\frac{1}{2}d. (post free 9d.).

Strikes and Lock-outs. Memorands relating to Laws in British Dominions and Certain Foreign Countries. [Cd. 6081/12.]

Price 1s. 5d. (post free 1s. 9d.).

Sugar. Return showing production, imports and exports, consumption, &c., of various countries. [H.C. 281/11.] Price 3d. (post free 4d.).

Tariffs (New)—Brazil (Proposed). [Cd. 7094/13.] Price 1s. 3d. (post free 1s. 7d.): Burgaria. [Cd. 2862/06.] Price 6d. (post free 7\frac{1}{2}d.); Colombia. [Cd. 7355/14.] Price 6d. (post free 7\frac{1}{2}d.); France. [Cd. 5127/10. Price 1/14. (post free 1s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.); Netherlands (Proposed). [Cd. 6435/12.] Price 6d. (post free 6d.): Philippine Islands. [Cd. 4908/09.] Price 6d. (post free 8d.); Russia (Temporary). [Cd. 7854.] Price 7d. (post free 9d.); Russia (Temporary). [Cd. 7854.] Price 7d. (post free 9d.); Switzerland. [Cd. 2768/06.] Price 4\frac{1}{2}d. (post free 8d.); United States. [Cd. 41125/13.] Price 1s. 1d. (post free 1ld.); Switzerland. [Cd. 2768/06.] Price 7d. (post free 8\frac{1}{2}d.); United States. [Cd. 1125/13.] Price 1s. 1d. (post free 1s. 5d.).

*United Kingdom (Trade, Commerce, and Condition of People). [H.C. 320/15.] Price \frac{1}{2}d. (post free 1d.).

Wheat Prices, International; Return showing average prices for 1840-1912. [H.C. 45/13.] Price \frac{1}{2}d. (post free 1d.).

CONTRACTS.

City of Lichfield. Heating of Guildhall.

The City Council are prepared to receive

The City Council are prepared to receive Tenders from competent persons for the Provision and Installation of a Low-Pressure Heating Apparatus to certain portions of the Guildhall, Lichfield.

Particulars, Conditions of Contract, copies of Plans and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the City Surveyor (Mr. P. A. Benn, F.S.I.), Guildhall, Lichfield, on payment of a deposit of One Guinea, which will only be returned on receipt of a bona-fide Tender, and a return of the documents.

Tenders, on the form supplied, must be delivered at my office, in a sealed envelope, endorsed on the outside "Guildhall Heating," not later than noon on Monday, the 13th day of August, 1917.

13th day of August, 1917.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HERBERT RUSSELL,

Town Clerk. Town Clerk's Office, Lichfield, 24th July, 1917,

CONTRACTS.

Borough of Folkestone.

The Corporation of Folkestone are prepared to receive Tenders for about 200 tons of Baled Tins at the Refuse Destructor, bales 1 cwt. to 11 cwts. each.

Tenders to be sent to the undersigned, endorsed "Tender for Tins," by Tuesday,

14th August, 1917.
The lowest or any Tender will not

necessarily be accepted.

A. F. KIDSON Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Folkestone, 25th July, 1917.

All communications relating to Advertisements in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be sent to the Sole Contractors

LAUGHTON & CO., LTD., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C. 2, Lon on.

CONTRACTS.

Dublin Metropolitan Police.

Dublin Metropolitan Police.

Tenders for Clothing, Helmets,
Equipment, &c.

Tenders are invited to supply the
Dublin Metropolitan Police with Tunics,
Greatcoats, Trousers, Capes, Leather
Gaiters, Leather Waistbelts, Helmets,
Forage Caps, &c., and various Articles of
Equipment for One Year from
January, 1918.

Sealed Patterns of the several Articles
can be seen at the Police Store, Lower
Castle Yard.

Tenders are to made on printed forms,
which can be obtained at the Accountant's
office. Each Tender must be enclosed in
a staled envelope, marked "Tender for
"Accountant of M tropolitan Police,"
and to be delivered at his office, Lower
Castle Yard, on or before the 14th day of
September, 1917.

The Accountant reserves the right to
reject any or all of the Tenders, or to
accept such portion of any Tender as he
may think fit.
Metropolitan Police Office,
Dublin Castle.

Metropolitan Police Office, Dublin Castle, 25th July, 1917.

B. WINSTONE & SONS, 100/1, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

THE OLDEST AND BEST MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS

THE WORLD.

Contractors to all Government Departments.

AGENCIES.

J. H. HUDSON Y CIA, Calle Sarmiento, 471, Buenos Aires, Argentine. Representations and Agencies: — Reference — British Bank of South America, London; London Agents: Messrs, D. G. Begg & Co., Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.

American Agencies desired by any Manufacturers will be arranged with strong efforts to increase export trade after the war. No fees, costs, or remuneration. Apply, Harold Norton, 56, Clinton Place, Mount Vernon, New York.

COAL TAR COLOURS

Sultable for all Materials.

BRITISH DYES, LTD., Huddersfield.

TELEGRAMS -

" HOLLIDAY, HUDDERSFIELD "

PARKIN, NESS & Co.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

DARLINGTON,

Solicit inquiries for Disinfectants, Germicides, Insecticides, Carbolic Powders and Fluids, Soluble Cresols, Liquor Cres. Sap., English Lysol, High Coefficient Fluids, Disinfectant Soaps (hard, soft and liquid), SHEEP DIPS (liquid, paste and powder), FORMALDEHYDE, NAPHTHALINE.

Cables and Telegrams-Ness, Darlington," A.B.C. Code, 4th-5th Editlon. Telephone 2413.

ACKROYD & BEST, Ltd., Morley, LEEDS, England.



Makers of precision made SAFETY LAMPS AND APPARATUS, to burn Benzine or Oil; to light electrically by Accumulators or small Hand Driven Magneto Dynamo.

Unlocked

pneumatically or magnetically.

For large buyers Also TOOTH POWDERS. DENTAL CREAMS, BAY RUMS, BRILLIANTINES, POMADES, LIME CREAMS and ALL TOILET PREPARATIONS.

STOKES & CO., Ltd., "Eclipsol" Works, Bristol.

MONO & BI-NITROTOLUOL TRINITROTOLUOL. MYRBANE. NITROBENZOL. BINITROBENZOL.

JOHN W. LEITCH & CO., Milnsbridge Chemical Works, HUDDERSFIELD (Eng.)

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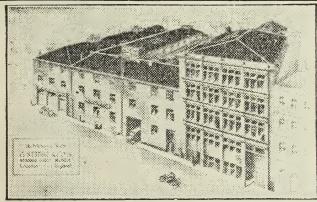
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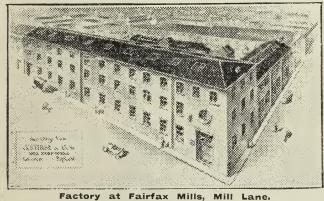
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BEST QUALITY MATERIAL STRONG AND EFFICIENT.

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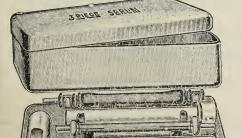
ALL BRITISH STOCKINETTE PIECE COODS.

PLAIN, FLEECED. FANCY,

In all materials.

Telegrams: "STIBBE, LEICESTER."

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No. G/1129 Improved 3 Piece All Glass Serum Syringe.

million in in 18

Telephone Holborn 5398 (2 lines).

Cables: Tourniquet, London. Telegrams: Fourniquet, Smith, London.

Manufacturers of RECORD and ALL GLASS SERUM and HYPODERMIC SYRINGES.

Surgical Instrument Makers WHOLESALE & EXPORT ONLY.

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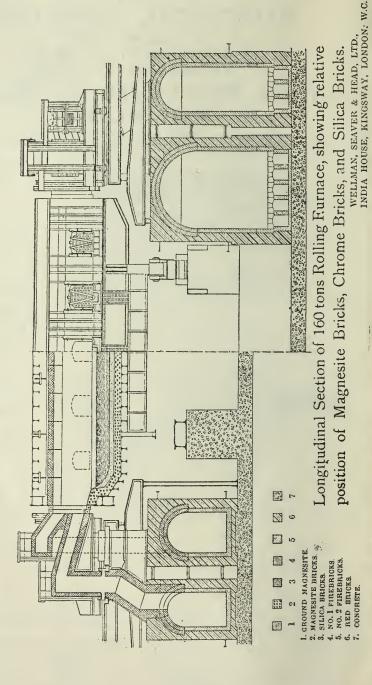
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147 & 149, Farringdon Road, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

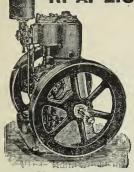
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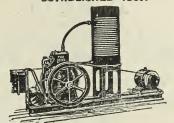
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Lister, Engine.



The Lister-Bruston Automatic Electric Lighting Plant.



The Lister Pumping Plant.

Manufacturers of High-Class Petrol, Oil and Gas Engines, Pumping and Lighting Sets, etc.

REUBEN GAUNT & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1785.

SERGES

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Every description of

BLUE, SCARLET & KHAKI SERGES

HEAVY, MEDIUM, AND TROPICAL WEIGHTS,

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Contractors to War Office, Admiralty, Crown Agents, British and Ocioniai Railways, Police, Tramways, etc., etc.

Wholesale only.

Enguirles to-

Broom Mills, Farsley, Yorkshire.

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- Manaos.

STOWELL BROTHERS - Para.

STOWELL & NEPHEW -

Pernambuco.

Hardware, Earthenware, Foodstuffs, Goods of all descriptions.

Head Office: STOWELL & CO., 24, Hackins Hey, Liverpool.

H

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Foreign Trade of Persia in 1915-16

Board of Trade Journal.

THE BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL.

AUGUST 9, 1917.

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THE

Board of Trade Journal.

(Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.)

Vol. XCVIII.]

August 9, 1917.

[No. 1,080

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

Telegrams { "Advantage, Stock, London." | Telephone | London Wall 4713 | (5 lines.)

32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2. (British Industries Fair Office.)

TELEGRAMS \ \ \begin{array}{ll} \text{"Shoforsamp, London."} \ \text{Code} := \text{A.B.C., 5th Edition.} \end{array} \text{TELEPHONE} : \text{City 2323.} \end{array}

The objects and work of the Department are described on p. 317.

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Since the outbreak of war many new industries have been established in the United Kingdom, and goods which formerly had to be obtained from abroad are now being manufactured at home. The Department of Commercial Intelligence desires to make its record of such new industries as complete as possible, in order to satisfy enquiries for new sources of supplies, which are frequently received. Manufacturers are invited, therefore, to inform the Department of new industries, or new developments of existing industries, established in this country.

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS FOR BRITISH GOODS.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence invites applications from manufacturers and exporters of British goods who are desirous of extending their trade. Such applications should specify the countries for which information is desired, and indicate—

- (a) The precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and
- (b) The particular points in regard to which he especially wants to be informed.

Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. If they desire to do an export trade it would be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in countries abroad, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation.

Applicants for information as to openings abroad may apply direct to H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, the Board of Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and to H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, but it is generally desirable that they should apply, in the first instance, to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, because by the adoption of this course much delay may be avoided in those cases in which the Department is already in possession of the required information.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the following notices of possible openings for British goods abroad, regard should be had to the necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy—see the Notes on pp. 717-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March—also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading with certain countries, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." In any case of doubt or difficulty concerning the various regulations, information may be obtained, either by letter or on personal application, to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

CANADA.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

An agent in Montreal seeks agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of Linings; Linens; Canvas. linings, linens, and canvas. (Reference No. 285.)

See Note † following, and also Notice to Exporters above. (D.C.I. 37,223.)

A manufacturers' agent in Toronto wishes to obtain agencies for the whole Cloths for Men's Wearing Apparel; Dress Goods.

The Dominion, but especially Ontario, for United Kingdom manufacturers of textices, including cloths for men's suits, trousers, overcouts, flannels, etc.; also women's dress goods, including serges, delaines, cashmeres, and velveteens. (Reference No. 287.) See Note † following, and also Notice to Exporters above. (D.C.I. 37,226.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods referred to, desirous of appointing an agent in Canada, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

* * *

The following enquiry has been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, whence further information may be obtained:—

A Canadian manufacturer of mahogany and oak tea trays, tea tables, and tea

Tea Trays, Tables and
Carts—Market sought.

may be seen at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, as above.

(D.C.I. 37,667.)

Shipbuilding Accessories. See notice on p. 307.

CANADA. NEWFOUNDLAND.

Goods Suitable for Sale to General Stores, including Tobacconists' Goods.

tobacconists' sundries.

tobacconists' sundries.

tobacconists' sundries.

While the enquirer would prefer to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers, he would also like to receive price lists from United Kingdom export agents. See Notice to Exporters above.

United Kingdom manufacturers and export agents, desirous of appointing an agent for Eastern Canada and Newfoundland, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (288) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 37,982.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Plant and Accessories for Cold Stores.

See notice on p. 307.

AUSTRALIA.

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of 24th May publishes a call for tenders by the Department of the Navy, Melbourne, for Naval Dockyard. for Flinders Naval Base, Victoria.

Tender forms, specifications, etc. may be obtained at the office of the Director of Navy Contracts. Navy Office, Melbourne; and at the offices of the District Naval Officer, Naval Staff Offices. Brisbane, Edgecliffe (Sydney), Birkenhead (South Australia), Fremantle, and Hobart.

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received, up to noon on 24th October,* by the Director of Navy Contracts at the Navy Office, Melbourne, or at any of the above-mentioned offices.

NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the notice on p. 709 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of Heating and Lighting Installation:
Contract postponed.

Dalton) reports, under date 7th June, that the Board of the College has decided to defer the installation of this plant until the end of the war, consideration having been taken of the probable inability of British firms to

Fishery Equipment, etc. See notice on p. 311.

SOUTH AFRICA.

give a definite promise of delivery within a reasonable time. D.C.I. 36,228.)

With reference to the notice on p. 207 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of Material and Accessories for Water Supply.

26th July relative to new water supply projects for East London and other South African towns, H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. London have adopted the scheme for taking water from the Buffalo River, as proposed by the consulting engineers.

(D.C.I. 37,463.)

Mining Equipment and Accessories.

See notice on p. 308.

RUSSIA.

Machinery and Supplies for the Cement Industry.

works was contemplated, but the outbreak of hostilities put a stop to all activity in this direction.

Machinery and Supplies for the Cement Industry.

there are nine cement works established in Novorossisk and the vicinity, the aggregate producing capacity of which is stated to be 4,600,000 barrels of cement. Prior to the war the construction of several new all activity in this direction.

It is considered that the cement industry in the Novorossisk district has a good future before it, and, when business is resumed on normal lines, there should be good openings for British manufacturers who can supply cement-making machinery, tools, belting, etc. [See Notice to Exporters on p. 264.] Most of the firms engaged in the industry itself can be dealt with direct or

through agents.

^{*} It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and, owing to forms having to be obtained from Australia, this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

RUSSIA—continued.

The usual terms of credit in Novorossisk are three to six months against acceptance. The cement industry, however, is an exception to this rule, and

usually requires no credit from abroad.

The British Vice-Consul has furnished the names of the cement manufacturers established at Novorossisk and in the vicinity, and these may be obtained by British firms interested on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (289) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 25,570.)

FRANCE.

The British Vice-Consul at Lyons (Mr. J. Mitcheson) reports that an agent in that city desires to obtain the sole agency for Lyons and Sheffield Steel. the south of France, after the war, of a Sheffield steel manufacturer. The enquirer claims to have a considerable knowledge of the sale of steel used in the manufacture of machinery of all kinds, the output of which is considerable and increasing in the Lyons district. While not in a position, at first, to hold large stocks, the enquirer wishes to act as intermediary between the steel manufacturer and the local

Sheffield steel manufacturers desirous of appointing an agent in Lyons, in preparation for post-bellum trade, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference

number (290) should be quoted.

Accessories for Wharf Construction See notices on p. 306. and River Improvement Works.

FRANCE (Algeria).

H.M. Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. B. Cave, C.B.) reports that an agent in that city desires to obtain agencies for Algeria for Textiles.

United Kingdom manufacturers or exporters of all classes of textiles. [See Notice to Exporters on p. 264.]

United Kingdom manufacturers or exporters of textiles, desirous of

appointing an agent in Algeria, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London. E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (291) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 37,207.)

ITALY.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Venice (Mr. H. C. Swan) reports that a general merchant and agent in that city desires to get Oils; Fats;
Alimentary
Products; Dried
Fruits; Cereals,
etc.

quantities of peanuts from China through a Hamburg firm, who had agents

general methant and agent in that try desires to get into touch, with a view to establishing relations in either capacity, with British firms doing business in vegetable and mineral oils, fats for soap and candle making, alimentary products, dried fruits, cereals, etc.

Prior to the war the enquirer bought considerable and mineral oils, fats for soap and candle making, alimentary products, dried fruits, cereals, etc. Oils; Fats;

throughout that country. The applicant states that he corresponds in Italian, English and French, and he claims to own extensive bonded warehouses in which to store merchandise sent to him for sale. [In the case of such of the goods as British firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 264), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.]

British exporters of the goods mentioned, desirous of doing business in Venice, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (292) should be quoted.

(D.C.I. 37,749.)

(D.C.I. 36,710.)

ITALY—continued.

The following enquiries for United Kingdom sources of supply of the undermentioned goods have been received by the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7. Via Carlo Felice, Genoa, to which address all communications regarding the enquiries should be sent.—[N.B. In reading these enquiries regard should be had to the existing restrictions on exports from the United Kingdom (see Notice to Exporters on p. 264)];—

A Florence firm would buy for its own account, or would represent on Electrical Material; Lamps; commission, manufacturers or exporters of electrical material, lamps, and hardware.

(1,322.)

Tortoiseshell. A Naples importer is desirous of purchasing raw tortoiseshell. (1,397.)

Stoves.

Sto

A merchant at Genoa would buy for his own account from manufacturers soap; Sulphide of Sodium. or exporters of soap and sulphide of sodium. (1,405.)

A firm in Rome desires to buy for its own account from, or would represent Electrical Goods. on commission, manufacturerers or exporters of electrical goods, including insulators, lamp-holders, switches, etc. (1,412.)

Note.—Communications regarding any of the foregoing enquiries should be addressed by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa, quoting the relative reference numbers in brackets. (D.C.I. 38,357.)

MOROCCO.

Railway Accessories.

Railway Accessories.

11 a.m. on 6th October, for the construction of the French part of the Tangier-Fez railway. This contract comprises the construction of a length of line of about 21 kilometres (13 miles). The estimated value of the contract is placed at 4,300,000 francs (about £172,000 at par rate of exchange), and a provisional deposit of 35,000 francs (about £1,400) is required to qualify any tender. The contractor must elect legal domicile in Morocco, and at least 40 days before the time for the receipt of tenders must forward certificates of competency to the "Direction Générale des Travaux Publics," Rabat.

The cahier des charges may be consulted at the office of the "Commission Générale" above-mentioned, or at the office of the Tangier-Fez Railway

Company, 41, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.

[In reference to the foregoing it should be borne in mind that the exportation of certain kinds of railway material to Morocco is prohibited—see Notice to Exporters on p. 264.] (D.C.I. 37,195.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Accessories for Port Works at Portland (Oregon). See notice on p. 309.

CHILE.

The Acting British Consul at Santiago (Mr. T. C. Sargent) reports that a Decree (No. 1,359), dated 22nd June, has been issued Port Works at calling for tenders for the improvement of the port of Antofagasta. Antofagasta. By the terms of this Decree the amount to be expended on this work must not exceed £1,700,000. In addition to tendering for the work, firms interested may at the same time present tenders for taking up the loan for the above-mentioned sum.

Details of the work to be performed and the conditions of contract may be obtained from the Port Commission Offices in Santiago, and copies are expected to be received shortly at the offices of the Chilean Legation in London, 22, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

Tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 30th March, 1918, by the Minister (D.C.I. 37,192.) of Finance, Santiago.

BRAZIL.

The Acting British Consul at Para (Mr. J. Rowsell) writes, reports that before the war all the pianos imported into Para and district were, almost without exception, of German Pianos. manufacture. Since the outbreak of war and the consequent stoppage of the German supply, American manufacturers have

tried to come into the market, but without much success.

While there is a demand for high-class pianos in Para, the greater demand is for instruments that will stand hard usage. The present time appears favourable for United Kingdom manufacturers to make an entry into this market.

The climate in Para is very damp and hot, and pianos for that district necessarily require to be specially built so as to resist such conditions. Brazilians prefer pianos with elaborately carved and ornamented cases.

Catalogues should be in Portuguese. The usual terms of business in this.

line are on a basis of from five to six months' credit.

Mr. Rowsell has forwarded the name and address of an importer of pianos in Para, and this may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of pianos on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (293) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 33,692.)

BOLIVIA.

Goods in demand. See notice on p. 285-6.

JAPAN.

Trade in certain Goods. See notice on p. 286-7.

PRINTED AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS POST FOR PLACES ABROAD.

With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions and elsewhere abroad, it should be borne in mind that postage must be prepaid on all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Correspondents in the Dominions and Colonies of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and to H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries. Care should be taken to ensure correct stamping, particularly when catalogues are sent. Packages sent at reduced rates by the Printed and Commercial Papers Post must be sent open (see page 58 of the Post Office Guide).

OPENINGS FOR TRADE IN ALL COUNTRIES ABROAD.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, the Board of Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1916, 575 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 128,662 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

A small charge is made for the service, which includes the regular supply of the "Board of Trade Journal." Firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

The "Journal" itself contains information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Comptroller-General of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street London, E.C. 2, for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

EXHIBITION.

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CATALOGUES.

Fin order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with German and Austrian methods of advertising, the Board of Trade have collected over 8,000 specimen catalogues of German and Austrian origin, and these may be inspected at the British Industries Fair Office, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

A new index has been prepared, in which the catalogues are classified both as regards articles of manufacture and names of manufacturers, thus rendering identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter. Copies of this index may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, British Industries Fair Office, as above.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED.

Additions to and Amendments in List.*

An Order of Council, dated 3rd August, further amends the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, by the addition thereto, removal therefrom, and variation therein of certain names, as set forth in the following Schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

Additions to List.

†ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

Graeff, Fritz, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BOLIVIA.

Ritter, Otto, Yacuiba. Yancovitch, Jorge, Oruro.

BRAZIL.

Almeida, Mario de, Rio de Janeiro. Lucas & Company (see Molina, Manoel Lopes Agero).

CHILE.

Bruchert and Company (late Vogt & Company), Valparaiso. Roland Linie, Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA.

Wessels, Bernhard, Bucaramanga.

ICELAND AND FARÖE ISLANDS.

Andersen, Hans, Adalstraeti 16, Reykjavik. Andersen, H. & Son, Adalstraeti 16, Reykjavik.

INETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Ang Tian Taij, Batavia. Ban Kiat Chong, Medan. Borneo Houthandel N.V., Bandjermassin. Bruggeman, K., Macassar. Chartered Servants' Agency, The, Medan. Dorssen, A. Van (Miss), Samarang. Guan Joo & Company, Medan. Haanroodts, J., Samarang. Hakkert, H. G. J., Koeta Radja, Sumatra. Hin Huat, Medan. Hoeven, Jan des Amoriè Van Der, Batavia. Hortmann, E. J. (alias J. Hortman), Samarang. "Java" Koffie-Extract Compagnie N.V., Sourabaya. Khoe Ho Tin, Batavia. Kim Ngean (or Thean Kim Ngean), Medan. Liem Eng Tae, Kema. Liem Sean Sien, Macassar. Liem Sian Djie, Angir. Metz, A., Langsa, Sumatra. Ong Eng Tee, Medan. Schreij, J., Sibolga, Sumatra. Suhl, H., Pontianak, Borneo. Sumatra Estates Supply Agency, The, Medan. Tan Kok Tae & Zonen, Menado, Celebes.

Tengnagell de Raad, Mrs. J. W., Sourabaya. Thean Kim Ngean (see Kim Ngean).

Union Sumatra Trading Company, The, Medan.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

Additions to List-continued.

NORWAY.

Aalesunds Packing Company, Aalesund.

Bergen Packing Company, Osören per Bergen.

Bergensfjord Sardine Company, Bergen.

Garborg, Inge, & Company (C. H. Bernau's Eft.), Raadhusgt. 20, Christiania.

Grönseth, Johs., & Company A/S, Sköien, Christiania. Halleland Canning Company, The, Lervig, Stavanger.

Hermetikfabrikernes Inkjöpskontor, Aalesund.

Lofotens Hermetikfabrik A/S, (Lofoten Preserving Company's Efterfolger),

Kabelyaag.

PERU.

Camino, Glicerio, Lima.

Jancke, Lima.

Zettel, J., Lima.

SPAIN.

Abasalo, José Eusebio, Bilbao.

Arias, José Jesus, Corunna.

Ballesteros, Julio, Calle Cuarte 19, Valencia.

Barrera, Juan de Dios, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.

Benedix, Clara, Madrid.

Cortes, Pedro, Calle Comercio 14, Inca, Majorca.

Deutsch, F., Malaga. Editorial Vizcaino, El, Calle Henao 8, Bilbao. Fiol, Bartolomé, Inca, Majorca.

Fries, De, & Company, Calle Cortes 587, Barcelona.

Gailland, Alfred, & Company, Plaza Adrieno 15, Barcelona.

Graefenhain, Carlos, Calle Ercilla 13, Bilbao.

Hermoso Kith, Rafael, Santa Teresa 1, Seville.

Heymann, Mauricio, & Company, Calle Conde del Asalto 63, Barcelona.

Kith (see Hermoso Kith, Rafael).

Kleber, Bernardo Pomar (see Pomar Kleber, Bernardo).

Kruger, Enrique, Cortes 684, Barcelona.

Lauffer & Company (Successors of Kribben & Company), Calle Juan de Mena 7, & Calle Alarcon 6, Madrid.

Maggio, Enrique Nicolas, Malaga.

Marin Hermanos, Aguilas.

Murillo, Maria, Cortes 680, 30-2A., Barcelona.

Neumaticos Continental, Sociedad Anonima Española (formerly Continental Tyre & Rubber Company), Sagasta 6, Madrid; & Paseo de Garcia 61, Barcelona.

Pemartin, José, y Cia., Huerta Pintada, Jerez de la Frontera. Penas, Hijos de Francisco de las, Almeda de Colon 26, Malaga.

Pomar Kleber, Bernardo, Calle Milagro 11, Palma de Mallorca.

Reuter (a German employed by Conrad Vogt), Santa Cruz, Teneriffe; & Las Palmas, Grand Canary.

Saavedra, Viuda de, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.

Silvestrini, Arturo, Malaga.

Tiempo, El, Barcelona.

Valdespino, A. R., y Hermano, Pozo del Olivar 16, Jerez de la Frontera. Villanueva, Hijo y Sobrino de M., Burgos.

Villanueva, Justiniano M., Teatro Espolin, Burgos.

SWEDEN.

Anderson, Uno (Partner of Hofwerberg & Anderson), Engelbreklsgatan 37 & V. Hamngatan 23, Gothenburg.

Cornelius, Gustaf, Hamng. 1, Stockholm.

Fritsch, W., Landskrona.

Göteborg's Hartsoljetärgfabrik A/B., Jacobsdal i Orgryte, Gothenburg.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

Additions to List—continued.

Heinrich, R. P., Odengatan 11, Stockholm.

Hofwerberg & Anderson, V., Hamngatan 23, Gothenburg.

Isselhorst, Wuster & Company, Komanditbolaget, Svartmangatan 24, Stock-

Jurell & Company, Kommanditbolaget, Nyköping.

Kupong A/B, Gothenburg.

Larsson, L. E., & Company A/B., Uppsala.

Lejonet's Apoteket Droghandel, Stortorget 8 & 19, & Söderg. 8, Malmö (no connection with Lejonet Apoteket Droghandel, Gothenburg).

Nornan Angfartygs A/B., Skeppsbron 1, Gothenburg.

Nylen Martin, T. N., Mälartorget 15, Stockholm.

Sackmanns, H., A/B., Drottninggatan 86, Stockholm.

Skandinaviska Export Kontoret, Hälsingborg.

Strassa Grufve A/B., Karberg. Ursells's, B., Eft., Triewaldsgr. 3, Stockholm. Waenerlund, H. Edward, Prinsgatan 4 & Bryggareg. 4, Gothenburg.

Witte, Frantz, & Company A/B., Bärareg, 14, Gothenburg; & Brunnsbacken 6, Stockholm.

VENEZUELA.

Abad, Antonio F., Ciudad Bolivar.

Barnewitz, Ernesto, Ciudad Bolivar. Bocanegra, L., La Guayra. Glab, Alfred, Ciudad Bolivar.

Guevara, Luis Felipe, Hijo, Ciudad Bolivar.

Valentiner, Behrens & Company, Caracas; Puerto Cabello & La Guayra.

Removals from List.

ECUADOR.

Jaime, Enrique T., Esmeraldas.

NORWAY.

Sundt, Brodrene, Verktoimaskinfabrik, A/S., Lakkegt. 55-59, Christiania.

PERSIA.

Meshedi Ismail Salmasi, Kerman.

SPAIN.

Ruiz Garcia, Fernando, Infantas 1, Santander.

VENEZUELA.

Baumeister, Aurelio, Caracas.

Variations in List.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:-

BRAZIL.

2nd March, 1917. Lichtenfels, Bernardo (alias Brando), Avenue Centrale 57, Rio de Janeiro; & Sao Paulo.

13th April, 1917. Molina, Manoel Lopes Agero (Casa Lucas) (Lucas & Company), Avenida Passos 36-38, Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE.

Girardi Hermanos, Tocopilla. 6th July, 1917. should read

Girardi & Company, Tocopilla.

NORWAY.

2nd May, 1916. Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik (see Fiskegarnsfabrik). Fiskegarnsfabrik (Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik (Christian IV.'s Gade 89 & 91, Christiansand.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

Variations in List-continued.

PERU.

24th March, 1916. Hassler & Michelsen (Antigua Casa Francisco Wiebe), Trujillo.

Antigua Casa Francisco Wiebe (see Hassler & Michelsen).

VENEZUELA.

6th July, 1917. Marquez, Lino Bossio, Ciudad Bolivar, snould read Bossio Marques, Lino, Ciudad Bolivar.

Note (1).—All persons or firms resident, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom are prohibited from having with any person or firm mentioned in this List, or in any List issued under the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3, any dealings other than such as are expressly authorised by Paragraph 5 of the Proclamation. A List, consolidating all previous Lists, was published on the 22nd June, 1917 (The Consolidating List No. 29a), which, together with Lists Nos. 30 and 31 of the 6th and 20th July, 1917, respectively, and the List herewith annexed, contains all the names which up to this date are included in the Statutory List.

Additions to and variations in these Lists will be published at intervals

approximately of two weeks.

The Lists are published in the "London Gazette" and in the "Board of Trade Journal," and separate copies of all Lists may be obtained at a small cost from the Superintendent of Publications, His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

NOTE (2).—Where a person or firm mentioned in the List has more than one address in the country or group of countries under which the name of the person or firm appears, all dealings in that country, or in any country in the group, with such person or firm are prohibited, even in cases where one only of the addresses or one only of the countries is

specifically mentioned.

Note (3).—Trading is prohibited under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 25th June, and 10th November, 1915, with any person or firm of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia or Portuguese East Africa. Persons or firms in the United Kingdom are therefore prohibited from trading with any person or firm of enemy nationality in any of those countries, even though such person or firm is not mentioned by name in the Statutory List.

Note (4).—In order to minimise as far as possible any inconvenience which may be caused to British traders by the dislocation of export trade owing to the inclusion in the Statutory List of a former connection, the Foreign Trade Department is collecting and classifying the names of nonenemy firms who may be able to act as substitutes for firms mentioned in the Statutory List. A considerable amount of information is already available at the Foreign Trade Department, and it is in many cases possible to suggest the names of satisfactory substitutes without the necessity of referring the matter abroad. The Department is, however, prepared on application to enquire of His Majesty's Representatives abroad for the names of suitable substitutes. When the applicant wishes this done by telegraph he is required to undertake to pay the cost of telegraphic correspondence. It would greatly facilitate the work of the Foreign Trade Department if applicants in making enquiries would specify the particular trade or trades for which substitutes are required.

Note (5).—The Statutory List for each country is telegraphed, on the day of issue, to His Majesty's Representative in that country who is instructed to notify accordingly British Consular Officers, to whom persons abroad should apply for information as to names on the List. Persons

Statutory List of Firms in Foreign Countries with whom Trading IS PROHIBITED—continued.

and firms in the United Kingdom with agencies or branches abroad would, however, be well advised to furnish such agencies or branches with issues of the List as they appear. The Lists for all countries in Central or South America are also telegraphed to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, who transmits them to H.M. Consul-General at New York and to other centres in the United States likely to be interested.

Note (6).—It is not unusual for firms in Holland and the Netherland East Indies to be registered under names commencing with descriptive terms such as "Handel Maatschappy" (Trading Company) or "Naamlooze Venootschap" (Limited Liability Company). In such cases it has been found more convenient to publish the firm under its proper name followed by the general descriptive term "Handel Maatschappy" or "Naamlooze Venootschap" (N.V.) as in the case of an English company. For instance, Handel Maatschappy van den Berg & Company, and Naamlooze Venootschap de Komeet v/h Dumonceau Frères will be found under "Berg" and "Komeet" respectively, and not under "Handel" or " Noomlooze."

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE BETWEEN THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND BELGIUM.

Committee of Enquiry appointed.

His Majesty's Government have appointed a Committee to investigate the means of promotion and advancement of trade and commerce between the British Empire and Belgium.

The members of the Committee, representing the Foreign Office, Board of

Trade, and the commercial community, are as follows:—

Representing the Foreign Office.—Sir Cecil Hertslet (Chairman of the Committee), His Majesty's Consul-General for Belgium; Mr. R. Macleay, Counsellor of Embassy in the Diplomatic Service, Deputy Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, Foreign Office; Mr. M. Neville Kearney (Secretary of the Committee) of the Consular Service, attached to the Foreign Office.

Representing the Board of Trade.—Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., Comptroller-General of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, Board of Trade; Sir E. Wyldbore-Smith, Director of the Commission Internationale

de Ravitaillement; Mr. Percy Ashley, Board of Trade.

Representing British commercial and financial interests.—Sir Algernon F. Firth, Bart., representing the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom; Mr. E. F. Oldham, representing the Federation of British Industries; Mr. M. Cleminson, representing the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association; Sir R. Vassar-Smith, Bart. (Chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers), representing the Bankers' Clearing House; The Lord Faringdon, representing the British Trade Corporation; Mr. Frank Potter (General Manager, Great Western Railway), representing the Railway Executive

The members of the Committee (other than those representing the Foreign Office and Board of Trade) have been nominated by the bodies which they represent, at the invitation of His Majesty's Government.

The following are the terms of reference for the Committee:-

1. This Committee is established for the purpose of enquiring into all matters relative to trade between the British Empire and Belgium, with a

view to increase and develop that trade by every desirable means.

2. It will be the duty of the Committee to investigate, as far as possible, all means to be adopted in order to attain the object set out in paragraph 1. The Committee will examine into the supplies and requirements of the respective countries (in so far as they have relation to its scope), and give advice as to how trade between them can best be established, developed and

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE BETWEEN THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND BELGIUM -continued.

increased. It will obtain information and evidence from all available sources, and endeavour to render all possible assistance in regard to shipping, manufactures, imports and exports, and trade generally between the British

Empire and the Kingdom of Belgium.

3. The Committee will consist of three representatives appointed by the Foreign Office, and three representatives appointed by the Board of Trade. A chairman and secretary will be chosen from their number. The Committee shall have power to add to its numbers by the appointment of such persons of experience in the matters with which it has to deal as it may think expedient, and it will also consult from time to time other representatives of commerce having special knowledge of Belgian trade, shipping and finance.

4. It is particularly laid down that the purpose of this Committee shall be

a general one, and that it shall not be part of its duties to foster the advancement of the trade of any particular individual or firm, or to devote its assistance to any special branch of trade or industry except in relation to the

general principles for which it is established.

The Committee will be known by the short title of "The Belgian Trade" Committee." The office of the Committee (under the Foreign Office) has been established provisionally at 39, Parliament Street, S.W. 1., to which all communications for the Committee should be addressed.

IMPORTS FROM FRANCE.

The Board of Trade notify that importers of goods from France would avoid much inconvenience and delay if, before ordering such goods to be despatched, they satisfied themselves by enquiry at the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W. 1., that licences would be available on the arrival of the consignment.

RESTRICTIONS ON DEALING IN BLAST-FURNACE DUST.

The following Order, dated 7th August, has been issued by the Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, and all other powers thereunto enabling him:

No person shall buy, sell, deal in or dispose of any blast-furnace dust except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued on behalf

of the Minister of Munitions by the Controller of Potash Production.

No person shall treat any such dust so as to extract any component part thereof except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued as aforesaid.

All persons producing or in possession of blast-furnace dust shall make returns in regard to rate of production, stocks, purchases, sales, dealings or other matters relating to blast-furnace dust, in such form and at such times

as may be required by the said Controller.

Samples of any blast-furnace dust produced by or in the possession of any person shall be furnished to the said Controller by such person in such form and quantity, and at such times as the said Controller may prescribe. Such samples shall be taken in such manner as the said Controller or his authorised representative may prescribe.

For the purpose of this Order blast-furnace dust shall mean dust deposited or otherwise derived from the gases of any furnace used for treating ores for

the production of iron or any of its alloys.

All applications in reference to the above Order should be made to the Controller of Potash Production, Ministry of Munitions, 117, Piccadilly, W.1.

ROAD STONE QUARRIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Revocation of existing Orders.

An Order, dated 7th August, has been issued by the Minister of Munitions revoking the Orders of 9th May and 14th June, 1917, as to road stone quarries—see "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th May (p. 345) and 21st June (p. 643). A new Order relating to stone quarries has been made by the Army Council in place of the foregoing, see below.

New Army Council Order.

The Army Council have made an Order, dated 7th August, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, applying Regulation 9c.c. of the above regulations to all road stone quarries, including slag dumps and slag works producing road materials, in England and Wales, but excluding all quarries producing only gravel and flint used as road stone.

[The text of Regulation 9c.c. of the Defence of the Realm Regulations

[The text of Regulation 96.6. of the Defence of the Realm Regulations appeared on pp. 728-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March, 1917, and an addition to this Regulation on p. 181 of the "Journal" of 26th July.]

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Permission granted for Banking Business with the Salonika Branch of the Banque de Salonique.

The "London Gazette" of 7th August publishes a notice by the Treasury granting permission to all persons, firms, or companies resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 1 of the Proclamation of 7th January, 1915, relating to Trading with the Enemy, to enter into transactions in respect of banking business with the Salonika Branch of the Banque de Salonique.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1916.

Enemy Businesses to be Wound up.

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:—

478. Julius Hatschek, 36, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, Manufacturers' Agent. Controller, Joseph Stanley Holmes, 33, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 4. 3rd August, 1917.

479. Charles Kroft, 72, Marylebone Lane, London, W. 1, 'Tailors' Trimmings Merchant and Haberdasher. *Controller*, William Nicholson, 12, Wood Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2. 3rd August, 1917.

480. Henry Posament, 15A, Hackney Road, London, E. 2, Manufacturer of Canvas Coverings and Ladies' Hats. Controller, The Hon. Walter John Harry Boyle, 132, York Road, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1. 4th August, 1917.

481. Jacob Margulies, 149, Whitechapel Road, London, E. 1, Hair Frame Maker. Controller, Peter Leask, St. Mildred Court, Bank, London, E.C.2. 4th August, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

Change of Address.

It is notified that the offices of the Department of Scientific Research (including the Fuel Research Board) have been removed to 15, Great George Street, London, S.W. 1.

THE HOP CROP OF 1917.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries notify, under date 2nd August, that a scheme has now been approved by the Government by which the crop of hops grown in 1917 will be taken over by a Committee of Management, acting under the Board of Agriculture. Full particulars will be published as soon as the details have been settled. The main feature of the scheme, however, is that the Managing Committee will be in a position to purchase from all growers the hops they pick this year, and to pay them immediately a price designed to cover the cost of production. The grower will have to wait for the balance of the price, i.e., his profit, until the hops can be realised and the expenses of management paid off. No grower will be allowed to pick more than 50 per cent. of his 1914 acreage, to which the Order-in-Council of 19th May, 1917, referred (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th May, p. 408). These will be the main provisions; the details of management cannot be settled until after the appointment of the Managing Committee, on which the hop growers and other trade interests concerned will be properly represented.

MINISTRY OF FOOD NOTIFICATIONS.

The Ministry of Food has issued the following notifications :--

The Pickled Herring (Returns) Order, 1917.

By the Pickled Herring (Returns) Order, 1917, dated 31st July, the Food Controller orders certain returns to be made, on forms obtainable from the Secretary, Unred Fish Committee, Grosvenor House, W. 1, by every person owning or having power to sell any pickled herrings, cured on or after May 1st, 1917, of the kinds known as largefulls, fulls, matfulls, mediumfulls, matties (gutted and ungutted), large spents, spents and tornbellies (gutted only). These returns must give, on or before the 14th of each month, beginning with the present month (August), particulars of all such herrings owned or controlled on the last day of the preceding month; all sold or disposed of during that month; and any other particulars necessary to complete the form. A person not owning more than twenty-five barrels at the end of any month is exempt from making a return in respect of that month.

Flour Mills Order (No. 2), 1917.

As from 30th April last the Food Controller took over all flour mills of the United Kingdom which use wheat in the making of flour, except those with an output of less than five sacks of flour per hour. Under the Flour Mills Order (No. 2) 1917, dated 31st July, he now takes over all the smaller mills, and every provender and grist mill connected with any flour mill as part of the same establishment. Every person having the management or control of a flour mill must forward to the Food Controller, before 7th August, the name or names of the proprietor or proprietors, the postal address of the mill, and the hourly and weekly output capacity. From 11th August no wheat must be ground except at a mill in respect of which such particulars have been furnished. The Order provides for records to be kept by millers of grain received, held, and used, and of such other details as the Food Controller may from time to time direct. Returns must be made as required, and records and documents must be open to the inspection of any authorised person.

The Milk (Returns) Order, 1917.

By the Milk (Returns) Order, dated 31st July, made by the Food Controller under Regulation 2g of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, all persons engaged in the production, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, or storage, of any milk shall turnish particulars as to their businesses as may from time to time be specified by or on behalf of the Food Controller, and shall verify the same in such manner as he may direct.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

CANADA (Ontario).—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) writes, under date 29th June, that financial conditions throughout Ontario are generally good. Accounts are being paid promptly and commercial failures are comparatively few. The banks are inclined to restrict commercial credits.

Apparently trade conditions are generally good, although difficulty is still experienced in obtaining various articles. Deliveries from the United States have been less favourable since the entry of that country into the war, and many American lines of goods are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain.

Travellers are now out selling for the autumn trade, and early reports on sales of staple lines are satisfactory. Retail trade is generally good.

Industries throughout Ontario, and particularly in the Toronto and Hamilton districts, are well employed. The Ontario shipbuilding yards at Port Arthur, Collingwood, Toronto, and other places, are busy and have orders for many months ahead.

Boot and shoe jobbers have not placed their orders as readily as in other seasons, and, as a consequence, business with the manufacturers of Quebec is somewhat quiet. A break in prices is expected by the wholesalers, but the manufacturers anticipate being able to secure sufficient orders to keep their factories busy for the winter months. The past year has been one of the best in this trade in Quebec. Many of the merchants are at present carrying large stocks of leather.

General agricultural conditions are satisfactory.

(D.C.I. 36,200.)

PARAGUAY.—H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Asuncion reports that notwithstanding the stringent conditions of credit, the total imports into Paraguay during 1916 almost reached a normal figure, owing presumably to stocks having run unusually low—the total imports in 1915 having been less than 50 per cent. of the normal import trade of the country.

There was a noticeable development of trade with the United States during the year, but, so far, no strong competition with British goods has been apparent. In fact British goods have more than held their own in Paraguay, the value of imports from the United Kingdom in 1916 being £388,026, or 41 per cent. of the total imports for the year, as against percentages of 28.6, 23 and 32.5 in 1913, 1914 and 1915 respectively.

Internal conditions during 1916 were, however, very depressed. In the early months there were destructive rains, followed throughout the remainder of the year by a drought such as the country had not experienced for many years. The River Paraguay fell so low that the regular steamers were for a considerable time unable to reach the capital, and had to discharge both passengers and cargo some miles below Asuncion. Much damage resulted from a visitation of locusts; and there were labour disputes, accompanied by strikes. To these adverse conditions must be added the fluctuations of exchange. The shortage in some native products and high prices for imported goods greatly increased the cost of living and contributed to the labour unrest. The buying capacity of the country has consequently become much reduced, and the outlook is not favourable. Upon the return of normal conditions, however, there should be a good prospect for the development of British trade if steps are taken by British firms to supply the requirements of the country.

(D.C.I. 36,886.)

HINTS TO BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

The following "hints to British manufacturers" are taken from the Annual Report for 1916 of the British Chamber of Commerce at Nice:— \$\square\$

Many German goods are simply cheap imitations of British manufactures. Of course, if and when British labour is fully occupied, it would be undesirable to divert it from making high-grade goods (for which there is a good demand) in order to turn out low-grade goods in which competition is severe. Nevertheless, some German goods, particularly hardware, are exactly suited to certain markets, owing to their lightness and cheapness, and colonial and foreign buyers often find the German articles more convenient if not of better value.

Again, when the British manufacturer refuses to pack his goods in a form convenient to his customers, he deliberately puts himself out of the market. So long as British manufacturers persist in such an attitude they will find it impossible to drive the German trader from the markets where he has been established. At the present time, no doubt, these markets are being tempted to test the dearer and better British goods; but this will not last.

In many cases, of course, British goods are better by much more than the difference in price, but where it is impossible to cheapen production the buyer should be stimulated by a more active advertising policy, and by other methods, such as, for instance, the placing of goods prominently in wholesale show rooms; the distribution of leaflets setting out in the language of the country the selling points and merits of the particular goods; and by generous advertising in foreign newspapers. The primary need is, however, to supply goods so that they can be disposed of with a minimum of trouble,

which is of special consequence where labour is scarce and costly.

Another point of great importance is that few manufacturers do their own shipping. They do not realise sufficiently that the price which determines the sale of goods is not the cost at the factory, but the cost delivered in the consumer's market. As regards the ultimate buyer, it makes not the slightest difference whether a low price is brought about by economies in manufacture, packing, freight. or reduction of breakages. If manufacturers are working on too small a scale to do their own shipping at rock-bottom cost, they should either utilise the services of merchants or adopt some co-operative method which will enable them to share in a single efficient and economical selling organisation. If they do their own selling they should realise that it is as much to their interest to make economies in the packing and shipping of goods as in reducing the cost of manufacture.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA.

Formation of Imperial Trade Committee at Winnipeg.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Winnipeg (Mr. W. J. Healy) reports, under date 30th June, that, at a recent meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade (i.e. Chamber of Commerce), a new standing committee was appointed with the object of promoting trade between the United Kingdom and Canada. This Committee, which is to be known as the Imperial Trade Committee of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, is prepared not only to answer all questions by British manufacturers bearing on trade within the Empire, but to receive, and have properly displayed, samples from any British manufacturer. By this means, it is thought, importers in Western Canada will have an opportunity of handling British-made goods which are suitable for that territory. Samples submitted can usually be sold, and the proceeds, less a small commission to cover incidental expenses, remitted to the exporter. The Committee will also endeavour to establish connections between the importer and manufacturer, or the importer and agent.

Communications from British firms should be addressed to the Secretary, Imperial Trade Committee of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, Winnipeg.

(D.C.I. 36,189.)

Sheffield.

Derby.

Chesterfield.

Nottingham.

Birmingham.

Leicester.

Coventry.

REPORT ON OFFICIAL TOUR IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The official tour of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) to various industrial and commercial centres in the United Kingdom has now been completed.

A full four months' tour, during March—July, was found necessary to meet the more pressing requests for interviews at the various centres at which

he attended.

Mr. Hamilton Wickes, on this his third tour through the United Kingdom, interviewed representatives of about 770 firms, the majority of whom were manufacturers, and also visited about 30 works in various districts.

The interviews in London were held at the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade, followed by interviews at the Chambers

of Commerce of the following 23 centres, in the order named:-

Bristol.
Cardiff.
Undonderry.
Wolverhampton.
Walsall.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Manchester.
Liverpool.
Dublin.
Belfast.
Londonderry.
Glasgow.
Edinburgh.
Newcastle-upon-Type.
Leeds.
Bradford.
Huddersfield.

Dublin. Huddersfield.

Mr. Hamilton Wickes received great assistance from the cordial cooperation of Chambers of Commerce throughout the tour; from the personal interest shown in his work by the Presidents he met, and from the generous help afforded to him by the Secretaries of the Chambers, notwithstanding the many and heavy calls upon their time and energies under present conditions.

Addresses on the development of British trade with Canada and Newfoundland were given at various Chambers of Commerce, and at the request of trade associations. A happy combination of circumstances made the meetings at Newcastle, Bradford, Belfast, and Londonderry particularly

representative.

Mr. Hamilton Wickes, in reporting on his tour, states that he formed the opinion that the firms interviewed had a far better understanding than he found on his previous tours of the functions and the use that might be made of the Trade Commissioner by reason of his residence in the oversea Dominion. He found that of the firms interviewed those already acquainted with the market derived the greater advantage from the exchange of views and information supplied. It would be well if instruction in the practical details and methods of exporting was more generally available at industrial centres to firms seeking such information. Mr. Hamilton Wickes states that, with the possible exception of the dry goods trade, it is necessary to seek for orders in Canada, and at the same time to have some knowledge of the details of shipping and invoicing required for Canadian trade. In very few of the centres visited did Mr. Hamilton Wickes find the majority of the firms interviewed well acquainted with trading conditions in Canada.

Agents.—The difficulties in the way of securing suitable firms to act as agents are certainly greater in Canada than in the other Dominions. This subject interested a great number of firms interviewed, the majority seeking agents who would act as "buyers" rather than agents "on commission." Although business with a buying agent to whom the goods are sold, certainly simplifies the matter of credit, there is the great drawback that the names of the customers are unknown to the home manufacturer, and that he has usually no control over the selling price quoted by the agent, who is in fact a merchant. Mr. Hamilton Wickes points out that these difficulties are traceable to a variety of reasons—the great size of the market and the expense entailed in thoroughy working it, and that, in the Canadian market perhaps more than in other Dominions, the intending exporter has to rely upon his own efforts, which implies both a knowledge of details and an experience of

exporting.

Report on Official Tour in the United Kingdom by H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland.

It is pointed out that some of the more noticeable difficulties in the way of British manufacturers opening up a connection and developing trade in the Dominion of Canada are that:

(1) Many British manufacturers claim to be "exporters," without direct

connection in or experience of the oversea markets.

(2) The great buyers of merchandise (e.g., railways, municipal bodies, mining companies, and the larger manufacturers) buy their requirements in Canada, and are accustomed to a "delivered" price and, on occasion. to deferred terms of payment. This practice is foreign to many British manufacturers accustomed to negotiate sales through an office in the United Kingdom—a customary practice with such organisations in other Dominions.

Mr. Hamilton Wickes further points out that:-

(1) There is imperfect acquaintance with the details necessary to conform to Customs regulations, and how to frame an invoice so that the goods are assessable at the proper and lowest duty.

the goods are assessable at the proper and lowest duty.

(2) The freight classification under pre-war conditions for marine transport handicapped certain staple lines of British goods, side by side with lower freights from the continent to Canada for certain competing commodities.

(3) The absence of a Federal Insolvency Act makes trading difficult even to those well acquainted with the market, and, therefore, all the more onerous to those who enter the market for the first time, and are not acquainted with the situation.

(4) British firms are not ready enough to train salesmen and to get men they can send oversea to open up trade. In these particulars they

are far behind their foreign rivals.

The following is an analysis by trades of the interviews accorded by Mr. Wickes:—

	Trad	es.						No. o Inter view
Machinery and engineering, includ	ino el	ectrical	good	s and a	nnarat	118		117
ron and steel and manufactures of				***				64
Hardware, iron and steel, and bras								41
Other metals and manufactures of			• • •	***		•••		14
linerals other than metals, and ma		ctures of						5
otton yarn, piece goods, etc.				• • •				28
Voollen yarn, piece goods, etc.								6
ilk yarn, piece goods, etc								
ther textiles, yarns and manufact								2
pparel of all kinds, including boo		lshoes		• • • .				7:
eather and manufactures thereof			and	shoes)				1
aper and stationery, including pri						***		2
uilding materials (stone, slate, br						•••		
arthenware, chinaware and glassy			***	, , , ,				3
					• • •			1
hemicals, perfumes, drugs, medici			ps, p	aints, e	tc.			2
liscellaneous manufactures		• • • •		•••				5
ehicles of all kinds, and ships						•••		5
lerchants, agents, reporters, etc.	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••		• • •	11
		Total						80

The above total is slightly in excess of the total number (769) of actual interviews granted, as firms who are engaged in more than one line of manufacture have been entered under each relevant heading.

(D.C.I. 37,282.)

COMPANIES LEGISLATION IN CANADA.

Position of Dominion Chartered Companies in regard to Provincial Enactments.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada has forwarded an extract from the "Montreal Gazette" of 11th July, from which it appears that the Dominion Courts have had many test cases before them with a view to a decision as to whether, in the case of a charter of incorporation being granted by the Dominion authorities to a company, the company was exempt from Provincial legislation, and could, therefore, carry on business anywhere in Canada without taking out a licence in each Province in which it traded. In one case, that known as the John Deere Plough case, the Privy Council established the principle that Dominion chartered companies are not amenable to the discriminatory enactments of Provincial legislatures. Many Provinces have endeavoured to bring their statutes into conformity with this decision, but others have contended that their Acts were valid, and could be distinguished from the Act which was in question in the above-mentioned case. Further test cases, undertaken chiefly through the activity of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, were brought to test the validity of these contentions, and the following is a brief summary of the position in the respective Provinces, as published in the "Gazette" above referred to:—

Saskatchewan. — All companies, both provincial and extra-provincial (including Dominion companies), are required by the companies legislation of this Province to be registered before carrying on business in the Province, and to take out an annual licence. Three test cases—one a prosecution brought by the Attorney-General, the second a prosecution by a private informer, and the third an action by a shareholder for an injunction to restrain the company from carrying on business without having complied with the Provincial requirements—were instituted and argued together. On appeal, the Provincial Supreme Court sustained the decision of a lower Court that the Provincial Act was valid. From this judgment a further

appeal is being made to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Manitoba.—In this Province all companies, including Dominion companies, now incorporated under legislation of the Province, are required to take out a licence before carrying on business in the Province. The Provincial authorities have maintained that the companies legislation of the Province is valid, not with standing the John Deere decision. Here again, in a test case, the Provincial Court of Appeal has upheld the decision of the lower Court in favour of the contention of the Provincial authorities, and an appeal will likewise be made to the Supreme Court of Canada.

In Ontario, the authorities having taken up the position that their Act was valid despite the John Deere case, two test actions have been argued, and

judgment is awaited.

New Brunswick, following the decision in the John Deere case, has amended its Extra-Provincial Licensing Act, and Nova Scotia has also amended its Company Registration Act by removing the clause incapacitating unlicensed companies from maintaining actions in the courts. Prince Edward Island in 1915 repealed legislation considered to be invalid as regards Dominion companies under the decision in the John Deere case, and Alberta in the same year amended its Foreign Companies Ordinance so as expressly to except Dominion companies from its operation. No change has been made in the British Columbia Act since the decision in the John Deere case, in which it was held that the Act was invalid as against Dominion companies. (D.C.I. 37,990.)

GERMAN CONTRABAND OF WAR. Revised List.

With reference to the notice on p. 26 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th April last, and to previous notices, relative to a list of articles declared contraband of war by the German Government, it is notified that a translation of an Ordinance, dated 25th June, of the German Government revising this list appears in the "London Gazette" of 7th August. A copy of the "Gazette" may be consulted by British firms at the

Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London,

E.C. 2.

FOREIGN TRADE OF PERSIA IN 1915-16.

H.M. Minister at Tehran has forwarded, under date 3rd May, the following notes, which have been prepared by Mr. H. W. Maclean, Honorary Attaché at the British Legation, on the foreign trade of Persia for the year ended

20th March, 1916:—

The Customs statistics for the year ended 20th March, 1916, afford a good opportunity to note, by comparison with those for 1913-14, the effect of the war on the foreign trade of Persia. Persian foreign commerce was estimated in 1889 to amount in value to less than £8,000,000 sterling. Customs statistics for 1903 give figures which are but little in excess of the 1889 total. Since 1903, trade has gradually increased, until the total value of the foreign trade (excluding bullion and specie) amounted to nearly £20,000,000 in 1913-14. The war caused a decrease of nearly one-fourth of the country's trade in 1915-16, when the total value amounted to a little more than £15,000,000. Imports were reduced in value from £11,700,000 to £8,300,000, or by nearly 30 per cent.; and exports from £3,100,000 to £6,900,000, or by nearly 15 per cent.

Owing to inflated war prices, this loss of trade is much greater if measured by the quantity of merchandise handled. Half of the imports into Persia consists of sugar and cotton textiles; the quantity of sugar imported was 50 per cent. less, although the value remained the same as in 1913-14; imports of cotton tissues decreased by 30 per cent. in value, but over 40 per cent. in quantity; and woollen goods, by 80 per cent. in quantity. In short, it is probable that less than half the usual quantities of manufactured goods

were imported into Persia in 1915-16.

The customs valuation of exports in 1915-16, however, does not appear to have risen much; and although there was a great reduction in the exports of live stock, hides and skins, gums, raw silk and carpets, there was an increase in exports of dried fruits, rice, wool, fish and opium. Again, important quantities of live stock, grain, and other food stuffs were supplied to the foreign forces operating in Persia, so that the total sales to foreigners were little, if at all, below the average. On the whole, therefore, it seems that Persia has had during the war a steady market for her products, and also that, owing to restricted imports of sugar, textiles and other less necessary foreign commodities, the country's foreign indebtedness has been less than usual.

The combined effect of this reversal of the usual trade position, together with the securing of foreign loans by the Persian Government, and a great reduction in the paper currency of the country, has been a marked rise in exchange; and since the beginning of 1916 the exchange value of the

kran has been far above its intrinsic value.

The customary channels of foreign trade have been greatly changed by war conditions. The former considerable trade with Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Holland, and Belgium has almost ceased; and trade with Turkey, the only German ally in direct contact with Persia, has been reduced to one-third. Transport difficulties have almost put an end to the exportation of carpets, wool, opium, raw silk, and gums, to Western Europe and the United States, viâ Russia; the export of carpets to the United States, however, has been diverted to the Persian Gulf routes. In fact, the value of trade with all countries other than the British Empire and Russia declined from £3,780,000 in 1913–14 to £912,000 in 1915–16, or by about 75 per cent., the decrease in the value of exports exceeding that in the case of imports.

The total value of trade with Russia decreased from £11,800,000 in 1913-14 to £9,800,000 in 1915-16, or by about 16 per cent., the value of imports being reduced from £6,500,000 to £4,900,000, and that of exports from £5,300,000 to £4,900,000. The war has stopped imports of Indian tea into northern Persia, $vi\hat{a}$ Batoum; of cotton textiles only two-thirds, and of sugar only one-

half, of the usual quantities were imported from Russia.

Trade with the British Empire has increased in value during the war by 5 per cent. The value of imports from the British Empire was reduced from £3,170,000 in 1913-14 to £3,000,000 in 1915-16, or by 5 per cent., but exports to the British Empire increased in value from £1,000,000 to £1,375,000, or by $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Imports of textiles decreased by one-half, but there were exceptionally large imports of tea and of metal work (for an oil company).

Foreign Trade of Persia in 1915-16.

In 1915-16 the value of imports into Persia from India was £2,080,000, as compared with £1,470,000 in 1913-14. Exports to India in 1915-16 were valued at £650,000, as compared with £380,000 in 1913-14.

The difficulties attending transport through Russia have diverted much of the trade in heavily-taxed commodities, such as tea and opium, from the northern routes to the Persian Gulf routes. The gross Customs revenue of Southern Persia increased from £177,000 in 1913-14 to £240,000 in 1915-16, whilst the northern revenue fell from £700,000 in 1913-14 to £305,000 in 1915-16.

The parcel post service had been increasingly used by traders up to 1913-14, when the total value of parcel post imports (exclusive of bullion) was over £640,000, one-half of such imports being from Germany and Austria. In 1915-16 the total value of parcel post imports fell to £330,000.

For years past facilities for inland transport in Persia have been unable to keep pace with the growing commerce of the country. During 1915 and 1916 transport charges were exceedingly high, owing to disturbances in the south and to absorption in military operations of much of the available facilities in the north. The cost of transport per ton from Mohammerah to Isfahan has varied from twice to four times the rate ruling in 1913 (£22), and the rate from Isfahan to Tehran (which was £13 in 1913) has increased by one-half. On account of reduced imports from Russia, rates from Enzeli to Tehran, and from Tehran to Isfahan, have not risen by more than from 25 to 50 per cent. (D.C.I. 36,310.)

CARGOES ON ENEMY VESSELS IN PORTUGUESE HARBOURS.

With reference to the notice on p. 191 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th July, relative to the release of Allied and Neutral merchandise found on enemy vessels in Portuguese harbours, the "London Gazette" of 3rd August publishes a translation of the Portuguese Decree (No. 3246) of 13th July, 1917, of which the following are the material parts:—

ARTICLE I.

The production of a guarantee is dispensed with in the case of the delivery of the goods referred to in Article 32 of the Decree of the 20th April, 1916,* whenever in regard thereto claimants produce delivery orders issued by the owners of the vessels.

ARTICLE II.

The goods referred to in the above-mentioned Article 32 of the Decree of 20th April, 1916—which may have already beer claimed, and respecting which a certificate, from the Legation of the Allied or Neutral country to which the claimant belongs, has been presented by 31st August, 1917, declaring that the Government concerned will, up to the expiration of the period of one year counting from the date of the signature of the treaty of peace, indemnify the Portuguese Government against all claims by the shipowners, captains or third parties up to the amount of one and one-third times the value of the said goods—may be handed over on an order from the Minister of Finance, provided the parties interested pay the expenses of unloading, storage and conservation of the goods, as well as the Customs clearance charges on re-exportation, at the time the clearance is effected.

ARTICLE III.

An extension is hereby granted to 31st August, 1917, of the period for the presentation of all claims or documents relative to goods of the same origin. At the termination of this extended period no claim or document will be admitted, and all proceedings pending will follow their legal course.

ARTICLE IV.

The decisions referred to in Articles 34 and 35 and their sub-Articles of the Decree of 20th April, 1916, shall appertain to the Tribunal of Commerce at Mormuagão as regards the questions still pending in connection with the cargoes of the ships "Pangim," "Damao" and "India," requsitioned at that port.

^{*} See "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st June, 1916, p. 591.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE IN BOLIVIA.

H.M. Minister at La Paz reports that there was a considerable falling-off in imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom into Bolivia in 1915, due to conditions caused by the war, to high prices, and to the considerable stocks of goods that were on hand; it is probable, however, that the 1916 trade statistics, when published, will show that United Kingdom trade has recovered.

Among the many articles which were imported from Germany prior to the

war, the following may be mentioned:-

Shawls, tapestries, machine silk, hatband ribbon, upholstery plush, Oxford cotton cloth, imitation sealskin and astrakhan, velveteens, hard and soft felt hats, skirt binding, etc., printed flanelettes, and gold and silver spangles. These articles, to a certain extent, are now being imported from the United Kingdom, and there appears little doubt that imports of these British goods will increase.

Tweeds, white shirtings, cotton prints, bayetas (baize), etc., of United Kingdom

manufacture are in good demand.

The good steamship service from the United Kingdom, and the attention that manufacturers pay to details, are great factors in favour of British goods in Bolivia.

The following table shows the values of some of the principal articles of merchandise imported into Bolivia from the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany in the years 1914 and 1915:—

	United 1	United Kingdom. United States.		Germ	nany.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
Cotton fabrics (general) Cotton trouserings Sewing cotton Grey domestics White shirtings and sheetings Woollen baize Woollen tweeds Hats (untrimmed) for men, women and children Wallpaper Glassware Soap (ordinary) Hardware (including bedsteads)	Bolivianos 439,006 35,394 56,075* 106,792 86,451 388,709 72,490 25,246 8,194 2,330 130,512 920,215	148,370 3,511	Bolivianos 33,049 ————————————————————————————————————	451,660 3,921 ‡ 260 1,894 221 12,755 ‡	Bolivianos 232,779 56,992 23,281* 150,857 44,992 244,374 43,019 79,290 7,549 31,188 56,357 2,298,933	4,388 9,811
Electrical machinery and apparatus	105,118	15,858	52,107	85,669	235,309	4,628

^{*} Including wick.

Among the articles of foreign merchandise imported into Bolivia which are competing strongly with goods of United Kingdom manufacture, the following may be mentioned:—

Grey domestics.—Goods of United States make have competed successfully with those of British manufacture, although the price is somewhat higher. Since the war imports from the United States have increased. Imports also come from Peru; the quality is good and sales are increasing.

Cotton drill, canvas.—There is a greater demand for American goods than for the British articles. The American canvas is stated to be of better

quality.

Stockings (cheap).—Prior to the war these came almost exclusively from Germany; the United States is now doing practically the whole of the trade.

[†] Excluding wick.
12½ bolivianos = £1.

[‡] Figure not available.

Opportunities for Trade in Bolivia.

Glassware.—Before the war Germany had by far the largest share of the trade in glassware. Imports from the United States are increasing. Glassware of Peruvian manufacture is also imported; the quality is good, designs are varied, and the proximity of the two countries lessens the chances of breakage in transit.

Hardware.—Formerly Germany had a strong hold on the import trade in hardware. It is probable that British and United States firms are at

present dividing the trade.

Hollow-ware. There is a considerable demand for hollow-ware, which was previously supplied by Germany and Austria; the German article was popular on account of its finish, being enamelled to represent chinaware. British and United States manufacturers are making strong efforts to capture the market; the British article is considered good, but there are many styles lacking.

Wallpaper.-Wallpapers of United States make are said to be supplanting those of British manufacture; the quality of the former is good, and the price low, and at present they seem to hold the field. Imports from

Germany were formerly considerable.

Biscuits.—Biscuits of Chilian manufacture are competing with imports

from the United Kingdom. Biscuits are also imported from Spain.

Tinned foods.—Imports of tinned foods from Chile are increasing; their quality is good and they are well presented and are becoming popular.

Sugar, rice and flour.—Imports of sugar, rice and flour from Peru are increasing.

The following is a list of goods which are in demand in Bolivia, and which are chiefly imported from countries other than the United Kingdom:—Flour and foodstuffs, preserved and tinned foods, oil, lard, kerosene, petrol, cheap clothing for workmen, boots, barbed wire, telephone and packing wire, corrugated iron, piping, tools, stoves, pumps, agricultural implements, motor cars, aerial motors, machinery, electrical appliances, scales (platform and counter), typewriters, santary goods, writing tables and desks, furniture (especially chairs), glassware, and dynamite. (D.C.I. 28,427.)

NOTES ON TRADE IN CERTAIN GOODS IN JAPAN.

The following notes on the trade in certain goods in Japan have been received from H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.); the figures within brackets denote the values of the imports of the

goods mentioned into Japan in 1916:—

Paints.—Ordinary paints (£18,000) are mainly imported from the United Kingdom, but there is a large and growing production of paints in Japan itself, and Japanese Government Departments mostly use home products. In 1916 Japan exported ordinary paints to the value of £24,000, and also

£12,000 worth of red lead.

Ships' bottom paints (£36,000) and artists' colours (£5,000) were also imported in 1916. Japan also manufactures ships' bottom paints, but it is

stated that British goods are preferred for the Japanese navy.

Linseed oil, turpentine, varnish, and lacquer.—Linseed oil to the extent of £5,000 is imported from the United Kingdom; Japan also produces this oil from the flax seed grown in the Hokkaido. Turpentine (£8,000), is imported from the United States. Varnish (£28,000) is imported mostly from the United Kingdom. from the United Kingdom. Nearly all the imports of lacquer (£77,000) came from China.

Rope.—Rope (£1,200) is largely made in Japan by three rope companies, which import considerable quantities of hemp from Manila. The value of exports of hemp ropes from Japan in 1916 was £40,000. Both straw rope

and wire rope are also made in Japan.

Notes on Trade in certain Goods in Japan.

Soap.—Common soap (£4,000) is very largely produced in Japan; in 1916 there was also a large importation of tallow (£150,030) from Australia and

China for the use of Japanese soap makers.

Chemicals and drugs.—The chief imports of chemicals and drugs were: Morphine (£385,000), soda ash (£370.000), and caustic soda (£294,000) from the United Kingdom; resin (£233,000) from the United States; chlorate of potash (£176,000) from the United Kingdom and the United States; and glue (£96,000) from the United Kingdom.

The imports of sulphate of ammonia have fallen off greatly on account of the war, but large quantities are needed for rice cultivation, and it must continue to be imported, as Japan's production of this commodity, although

growing, is still small.

Chlorate of potash and phosphorus for the match industry are now being

produced on a large scale in Japan.

Heavy chemicals for manufacturing purposes are chiefly imported from

the United Kingdom.

Drugs formerly came chiefly from Germany, but are now being made in Japan to some extent; the Japanese are great consumers of medicine, both native and foreign, but as their doctors have mostly been trained in Germany they are inclined to follow German methods.

Disinfectants.—The imports of disinfectants amounted to £372,000. There

is a considerable domestic production of disinfectants.

Fertilisers.—Japan is a large importer of all kinds of fertilisers (£754,000), such as nitrate of soda (£618,000) and sulphate of ammonia (£120,000). There are several large fertiliser and sulphuric acid factories

in Japan, and superphosphates are manufactured for export.

Perfumery, tooth powder, etc.—Perfumed waters (£25,000), tooth powder and essences (£16,000), fragrant essences (£151,000), and perfumed soap (£10,000). The most promising business is in essential oils for sale to soap makers, confectioners, perfume makers, and makers of lemonade, etc. Imports of essential oils come mainly from the United Kingdom and France, but formerly two German firms did a large trade in these goods.

There is a considerable domestic production of perfumes, hair oil, soaps, etc, and also an export trade in cheap goods of this description to China and

India, etc., which, in 1916, was valued at £350,000.

Tanning materials.—Tanning materials to the value of £423,000 were imported in 1916. Tanning extracts were imported chiefly from China (galls), Straits Settlements, Borneo (cutch), and the United Kingdom.

There has been a large consumption of tanning materials in Japan on account of the increase in the leather business, arising from the Russian demand for supplies. There is a considerable production of oak extract in the Hokkaido, and exports of this substance from the island in 1916 were valued at £50,000.

Cotton waste.—Imports of cotton waste in 1916 (£27,000) came nearly all from China. Japan exports a considerable quantity of this commodity each year; exports in 1916, which went mainly to the United Kingdom and United States, were valued at £160,000. (D.C.I. 30,783.)

PROGRESS OF THE WORLD'S CROPS.

From information furnished by the respective Governments to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, and published in the July number of its "Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics," it appears that the hot weather and the rains which prevailed during June throughout western and southern Europe have been favourable for all crops, improving the outlook for the greater portion. In France, in Great Britain, in Ireland, and in Italy a very notable advance is reported as to the winter-sown crops, so that though a yield above the average is out of the question, the present forecast is much more propitious than could have been expected from the recent state of these crops.

The spring-sown crops were, generally speaking, rather later than usual, but have made up for lost time as a consequence of favourable weather in June, and their condition is almost everywhere an entirely satisfactory one. In Canada and in the United States the winter crops are in fair condition, having steadily recovered from the severe weather, especially in the United States. In these two countries the spring sowings are also in satisfactory

condition.

In northern and central Europe, on the contrary, there is still room for complaint as regards the growing crops.

In Denmark the present situation points to a crop decidedly below average,

and gives cause for some anxiety.

In Sweden the crops have made but little growth owing to the cold winter, the lateness of the spring, and the serious drought which has lasted

so long in that country.

In Switzerland, on the other hand, the winter crops are well advanced in spite of drought, and an average yield is expected. The spring crops have felt the effect of the dry weather more decidedly. The same conditions prevail in European Russia, where an important improvement in the crops is reported to be principally due to recent rainfall.

The condition of the crop of wheat on 1st July was good in Spain, average in Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, Canada, and the United States, while it was

mediocre in Denmark, Great Britain, and Sweden.

Rye is doing well in Spain and Ireland; it is in average condition in Italy, Switzerland, Canada, and the United States, and mediocre in Denmark and Sweden.

The burley crop is good in Spain, Scotland and Ireland, average in England, Italy, Switzerland, Canada, and the United States, and mediocre

in Denmark and Sweden.

As regards oats, the outlook is good in Spain and the United States, and average in Scotland, Ireland, Italy, Switzerland and Canada. It is mediocre in Denmark, England and Sweden.

Maize looks well in Spain, Italy and Switzerland, and is in average

condition in the United States.

CONTROL OF SALE, ETC. OF SACCHARINE IN FRANCE.

H.M. Embassy in Paris has forwarded an extract from the French "Journal Officiel" of 21st July containing the text of a Presidential Decree, dated 20th July, fixing maximum prices for the sale of pure saccharine. The Decree further provides that all receptacles containing saccharine or any other artificial sweetening substance must be labelled in such manner as to seal the orifice, the label showing in bold characters (1) the nature of the sweetening substance; (2) the quantity of this sweetening substance contained in the receptacle, or the pure saccharine (or other sweetening matter) content of the product; and (3) the name of the manufacturer, or, failing this, that of the vendor. It is also provided that receptacles containing certain beverages shall be labelled in bold characters with the word "saccharine" or "artificially sweetened," as the case may be

The text (in French) of the above-mentioned Decree may be consulted by British firms interested, at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73,

Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

(D.C.I. 37,479.)

TRANSIT THROUGH FRANCE OF GOODS SENT FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SWITZERLAND, ITALY, AND SPAIN VIA FRANCE.

With reference to the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th January, and to subsequent notices, respecting the transit through France of goods sent from the United Kingdom to Switzerland, Italy, and Spain, the subjoined Memorandum, which is printed for general information, embodies a full statement of the regulations on this subject in their present form.

Attention is directed to the fact that the "pink certificate" issued by the British Customs authorities in the circumstances explained in the Memorandum is designed to ensure that the goods shall not be detained by the French authorities on account of their being of a kind the *export* of which from France is prohibited.

1. Transit of Goods through France to Switzerland.

(a) In order that goods, of kinds prohibited to be exported from France, which are sent from the United Kingdom to Switzerland viā France may be allowed to pass in transit through the latter country, a certificate issued by the British Customs authorities, showing that exportation from the United Kingdom has been licensed, must be produced to the French authorities in the case of each consignment. This rule applies only to goods the exportation and re-exportation of which from France is prohibited at present, or may in future be prohibited. A list of the articles prohibited to be exported from France was published in the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 31st May, 1917. Certain additions to this list were notified in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th June (page 601), and the 19th July (page 149). Any subsequent additions to, or modifications of, the list will be duly notified in the weekly issues of the "Board of Trade Journal,"* as the information is received at the Board of Trade.

(b) Arrangements have been made whereby exporters of goods from the United Kingdom to Switzerland viâ France may, as a rule, obtain a British export licence in respect of consignments of goods which are not prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom to Switzerland, but which are prohibited to be exported from France to that destination. Applications should be addressed to the War Trade Department, and special attention should be drawn to the fact that the goods are on the French "prohibited"

list.

^{*} The "Board of Trade Journal," which is published weekly, price 3d., may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh. Also from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Transit through France of Goods sent from the United Kingdom to Switzerland, Italy, and Spain viâ France.

(d) This certificate is intended for the guidance of visiting officers on the high seas, as well as of the French Customs officers. It is handed to the master of the ship conveying the goods to France, with a notice stating that it must be delivered to the Customs authority at the port of discharge, and

that failure to do so may lead to the detention of the goods.

(e) Consignments of goods accompanied by the pink certificate will be allowed to pass in transit through France to their Swiss destination, without formality as to transport permit, if the goods are sent $vi\hat{a}$ the ports of Bordeaux, Cette, or Marseilles, and are loaded in Swiss trucks. Transport permits are also dispensed with in the case of consignments of goods (accompanied by the pink certificate) sent in transit to Switzerland viâ French ports other than those above mentioned (but not Havre, as to which see paragraph (h)), to the amount of one metric ton per day from any one shipper to any one consignee, and provided that the goods are loaded in Swiss railway trucks. In all other cases it is necessary to address an application for a transport permit (bon de transport) to the "Etat-Major de l'Armée (4e Bureau)" in Paris, by whom authorisations for transport will be granted, so far as circumstances permit.

(f) Where exports consigned to the S.S.S. are concerned, exporters who have not already received the necessary forms in order to obtain the French transport permit should apply to the Controller, S.S.S., 7, Princes Street, London, S.W. 1, and should return the forms to him duly completed. The French transport permit will be sent direct to the French port of entry to

the shipper's agent named on the form.

Attention is also directed to the fact that the regulations as to transport permits as explained in Section 1 (e) above are applicable to consignments of goods of kinds not prohibited to be exported from France, and not only to

goods on the French "prohibited export" list.

(g) Special facilities exist for the transmission to the S.S.S. of parcels weighing less than 11 lb. (gross), and containing certain specified articles. A list of these articles, and information with regard to the small parcel system, is given in the notice at pages 479-496 of the "Board of Trade

Journal" for the 31st May, 1917.

(h) According to information received from His Majesty's Embassy at Paris, under date the 2nd April, 1916, the French authorities are unable to arrange to forward from Havre British goods destined for Switzerland. The representative in Paris of the Société suisse de Surveillance économique calls attention to the fact that the shipment of such goods to Havre results in considerable loss to Swiss importers, inasmuch as the goods have to be reshipped from Havre to another French port, where they can be entrained for Switzerland.

(i) Exporters are warned that serious delay is caused if goods are not forwarded by the route specified by their Swiss consignees, officially recognised by the French Government, and in accordance with the S.S.S.

regulations.

2. Transit of Goods through France to Italy.

(a) Consignments of goods accompanied by the pink certificate "S. 45 B." (see section 1 (c) of this Memorandum) will be allowed to pass freely through France to their Italian destination to the amount of one truck of 10 tons per day and for each forwarding agent. If the transport of the goods to be forwarded requires more than one truck of 10 tons on one and the same day, a "demande d'expédition" in duplicate must be addressed to the "Etat-Major de l'Armée (4° Bureau)," Paris. In this case, the goods will only be accepted for transport at the railway station on the production of the authorisation accorded by the Etat-Major.

(b) Should circumstances so require, and notably when certain ports may be congested, free transit under the conditions set out in paragraph (a) above will be cancelled, and the transport of all goods, without exception, will only be allowed under special authorisation. Until further notice, this regulation

Transit through France of Goods sent from the United Kingdom to Switzerland, Italy, and Spain viâ France.

(as to special authorisation being necessary) will be applied at the ports of

Dieppe, Havre and Rouen.

(c) The words "Italian Government" will be inserted in the pink certificate "S. 45 B." instead of the word "Italy," when the goods concerned are exported to Italy on the authority of a permit from the Commission internationale de Ravitaillement. These goods will be given priority as regards transport over the French railways, and the limitation of one truck load per day (see section 2 (a) of this Memorandum) will not be imposed on

such goods unloaded at the port of La Pallice.

(d) In the case of goods which it is desired to export to Italy through France, arrangements have been made whereby exporters may, as a rule, obtain a British export licence in respect of consignments of goods which are not prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom to Italy, but which are prohibited to be exported from France to that destination. Applications should be addressed to the War Trade Department, and special attention should be drawn to the fact that the goods are on the French "prohibited" list, and that it is proposed to ship the consignment to Italy viâ France, and not direct by sea.

3. Transit of Gools through France to Spain.

(a.) The British Customs will issue the pink certificate "S. 45 B." in respect of goods exported under licence from the United Kingdom to Spain via France, which will ensure the passage of the goods through France to their destination.

(b.) In the case of exports to Spain through France, arrangements similar to those described under 2 (d) above have been made as regards goods of which the export to Spain from the United Kingdom is not prohibited, but of which the export from France to that destination is prohibited. This arrangement does not, however, apply to consignments of goods for Spain exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ton in weight.

4. Goods sent by Parcel Post.

It is understood that goods sent from the United Kingdom to Spain by parcel post may pass in transit through France without special formality

(French Customs Circuiar of the 26th December, 1916).
In the case of all goods sent from the United Kingdom under licence to Switzerland or Italy by parcel post, a special label (indicating that exportation has been licensed) is affixed to the parcel in substitution for the pink certificate.

Special facilities exist for the transmission to the S.S.S. of parcels by

post. See section 1(g) above.

Difficulties with the French Authorities.

In the case of any particular consignment of British goods destined for Switzerland being detained in France whilst in transit through the latter country, the exporter should in the first instance write to the Controller, S.S.S., 7, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, with a view to enquiry being made and the difficulty being removed, if possible. It is, however, essential that any communications of this nature should contain the fullest possible particulars respecting the goods detained, including the number of the War Trade Department licence, the date of the licence, the date of shipment, the route by which the goods were shipped, the name of the forwarding agents, exact nature and quantity of the goods, the identification marks, a statement as to whether the goods were consigned to the Société suisse de Surveillance économique, what steps have already been taken to secure the release of the goods, and the exact nature of the replies received to any communications which have been addressed to the competent French authorities. (C. 12,209; 12,597.)

ISSUE OF THE BRITISH CUSTOMS "PINK CERTIFICATES" FOR GOODS EXPORTED UNDER LICENCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO SWITZERLAND VIA ITALY.

With reference to Section 1 (c) of the regulations set out in the foregoing notice, relating to the issue of the British Customs "Pink Certificates" ("S. 45 A." and "S. 45 B.") in respect of consignments of goods which are exported under licence from the United Kingdom to Switzerland viâ France, the Board of Trade are informed that arrangements have been made for the issue by H.M. Customs of the "Pink Certificates" in question in respect also of consignments of goods which are exported under licence from the United Kingdom to Switzerland viâ Italy. (C. 12,455.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of Appraisers' Bulletin No. 1532,

Revised Decision: Import
Duty on certain Soap.

dated 3rd July, 1917, which has been issued by
the Canadian Department of Trade and
Customs, and which contains a revised decision
relative to the duty leviable on certain soap on its importation into the
Dominion.

The revised decision is as follows:—

Hard soap (not being whale oil soap or castile soap), when the fair market value at the place of manufacture abroad is over 9 cents per pound wholesale, shall be rated for duty under tariff item 228 as soap not otherwise provided for, viz:—

Under the British Preferential Tariff ... $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ ad val. Under the Intermediate Tariff $32\frac{1}{2}\%$,, Under the General Tariff $32\frac{1}{2}\%$,,

[Note.—In addition to the above duty, a war tax of 5 per cent. ad valorem is levied under the British Preferential Tariff, and of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem under the Intermediate and General Tariffs, in accordance with the "Customs War Revenue Act, 1915."] (C. 12,362.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a Frohibited Importation of Apples.

Apples. General of the Commonwealth, notifying that a Proclamation was published in the "Commonwealth Gazette" of the 19th July, prohibiting the importation of apples into Australia without consent of the Minister of Trade and Customs. (C. 12,275.)

Prohibited
Importation of
Hops.

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of the 3rd May contains copy of a Proclamation, dated 1st May, 1917, which prohibits the importation of hops into the Commonwealth, unless the consent, in writing, of the Minister of Trade and Customs has first been obtained. (C. 12,311.)

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of the 24th May, contains copy

Exportation Prohibited of Empty Bottles.

of Empty Bottles.

of the Minister for Trade and Customs has first been obtained.

(C. 12,503.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received telegraphic information from H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Dominion, that provision Increased Customs Duties has been made in the Budget for increased on various Articles. Customs duties on the following articles, viz.: Tea, beer, spirituous liquors, champagne, cigars, cigarettes, silks, satins,

velvets, plushes, and imitation silks.

Particulars of the increased duties will be duly published in the "Board of Trade Journal" on their receipt by the Board of Trade. (C. 12,613.)

The "New Zealand Gazette" of the 14th May contains copy of an Orderin-Council of the same date, prohibiting Exportation Prohibited of the exportation of natural and synthetic Rubies and Sapphires, except sapphires and rubies from the Dominion to to the United Kingdom. all destinations other than the United Kingdom, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs. (C. 12,494.)

ST. VINCENT.

It is provided in the "Additional Export Duties Ordinance, 1917" (No. 11 of 1917), dated 18th June, 1917, that in addition to the duties imposed by the "Export Duties Ordinance" New or Additional Export Duties. (No. 5 of 1916), duties shall be levied on the exportation of certain specified articles from the Colony until the 30th June, 1918.

The following statement shows the export duties imposed by Ordinance No. 5 of 1916, and the new or additional duties imposed by Ordinance No. 11 of 1917:-

Rate of Export Duty now in Operation. New or Under AdditionalDuty under Ordinance No. 5 of 1916. Ordinance No. 11 of 1917. (1) (2)s. d. d. 0 9 Sea Island seed cotton Per cwt. 0 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Marie Galante seed cotton 0 6 0 22 Cotton: Sea Island 2 0 2 0 22 Marie Galante ... 1 0 1 0 ... 0 Cotton seed... 3 99 0 3 Arrowroot or other starches 0 4 ... 0 6 Per ton 0 SugarPer 100 galls. Molasses and syrup 1 6 ... • • • Rum ,,

[Note.—Where a duty is specified in the first column in the above Statement, the corresponding duty in the second column is an additional duty.] (C. 12,496.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

In connection with the prohibition of the importation of motor cars and traction engines, except under licence given Specifying Conditions under by or on behalf of the High Commissioner, which Licences to Import particulars of which appeared on pp. 200-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th Motor Cars will be granted. July, the "Federated Malay States Gazette" of the 11th June contains copy of Government Notification (No. 1729) specifying the conditions under which such licences will be granted.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—continued.

The Notification states that licences to import motor cars will, as a rule, be granted in the following cases only:-

(a) For cars already in the Federated Malay States on the 23rd May, but of which delivery had not been taken;

(b) For cars actually on board ship on the 23rd May, 1917;

(c) For cars ordered prior to the 23rd May, and in respect of which payment had been made (by confirmed credits as well as by cash payments) prior to the 23rd May, provided that shipment is actually made before the 31st July, 1917, but in such cases import will only be allowed in normal numbers. (C. 12,504.)

EGYPT.

Revised Import Tariff Valuations for Cotton Manufactures.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of the 9th July contains a list of revised Tariff Valuations (No. 1) for use in assessing duties on cotton manufactures imported into Egypt, with effect from the 4th July to the 3rd September, 1917, or until denunciation, as follows:-

Articles.	Import Valuations per kilogramme (2.2046 lb.).
	Milliemes.*
White longcloths (soft or hard finish)	157
Victoria lawns, common qualities	ad valorem
Doriahs (hard finish)	22
Grey T and longcloths, domestic and cabot	Ĩ70
Grey shirtings; grey twills, grey cambrics and grey tanjibs	217
Arabian stripes and cotton scrims	ad valorem
Fine Victoria lawns	22
Fine mulls	27
White tanjibs, soft finish; white doriahs, soft finish;	77
white cambrics, soft finish; grey mulls, white mulls;	
	287
grey doriahs	
or grey, all common qualities	259
White shirtings; white croydons; white twills [fine light	200
shirtings (batiste) are excluded]	249
Prints for dressing	370
m = !:h = /h = = 3	ad valorem
Fancy cloth, red, coloured or sateen stripes (Bazin)	285
COn and in the	322
Company the state of the state	248
3171. 14 . 13 41	329
Plain dyed cloths, sateens, black drills, Turkey red common	320
brocades (excluding printed sateens, mercerised sateens,	
is competed liminas and fine busedes)	300
Duinta Martine ?! for framitions	ad valorem
a literation of contract	165
	229
Swiss checks, bleached or grey Drills, grand drills and cetaries	182
0 11 0 111 1 110 111	332
Onfords comment condition	282
Mainagal and similar alatha white calcumat an black	ad valorem
0 1 1 10 1 04	***************************************
	29 *
Jaconettes, crimps, crepons, heavy lappets, heavy lenos,	29
common punjees, and light prints, plain, coloured or	
Difference and the Comment of the Andrews	"
	77
	,,
Embroidery cambrics	(C. 12,495.)

Note.—The tare allowance for bales is fixed at 3 per cent. Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent.

* 1,000 millièmes = £E 1 = £1 0s. 6d.

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.

information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm to the effect that the exportation of the undermentioned articles from Sweden has been prohibited, as from the 2nd August. In certain cases (viz.,

those marked with an asterisk) the export prohibitions are not entirely new but are extensions of prohibitions previously in force:-

Baths, sinks, wash-basins and closets (not being articles of faience or porcelain), combined with non-precious metal other than iron;

Cones of pinus sylvestris, of abies excelsa or abies pectinata;

China (faience) and porcelain wares, not specially mentioned in the Swedish Customs Tariff, combined with non-precious metal other than iron;

Electrical material, viz.:-

*Electrical machines, such as generators, motors, converters, transformers, and damping rollers; stators, rotors, current collectors, magnet coils, brush holders and armature coils exported separately; also parts of all the foregoing—provided they are composed to any extent of non-precious metal other than iron, or are tinned to any extent;

Accumulators—unmounted cells;

Incandescent lamps;

Arc lamps, even if with the globes belonging to them; so-called Nernst lamps, and globes, luminous bodies and resistances for the same; searchlights;

Carbon filaments, even if metallised; metal filaments and bases for electric lamps;

Carbon brushes (weighing less than 3 kilogs. each), even if combined with other material;

Safety appliances mounted on porcelain insulators (not plates); starting, regulating, and reduction (resistances; controls and other electric regulators; also fitted boards for electric apparatus and instruments;

*Switches, current interruptors and reverses, and incandescent lamp

sockets with or without switches;

Telephone apparatus; telegraph apparatus, telephone switches and telephone switchboards, also unspecified parts of telegraph and telephone apparatus and of telephone switches and switchboards;

*Special apparatus for electrical purposes, not specially mentioned, such as apparatus for signalling or conveying messages, Rontgen ray apparatus, apparatus for wireless telegraphy and telephony not included elsewhere, ore separators, &c,; also jack panels for telephone switchboards;

Frames for photographs and pictures, composed to any extent of metal

other than iron;

Glass door-panels, windows and other articles of unmanufactured glass cast into sheets, set in lead, brass or other non-precious metal, except

Instruments, not otherwise prohibited to be exported:—surgical, medical and physical instruments, including pyrometers; chemical instruments, not specially mentioned; water levels, micrometers, measuring tapes, measuring rods, computing scales and other mathematical instruments not specially mentioned, including pedometers, cyclometers, taxameters, tachometers and metronomes; also parts of instruments, not otherwise prohibited to be exported—all these provided they are composed to some extent of non-precious metal other than iron;

Iron wares (i.e., wares coming under Section XII A of the Swedish Customs Tariff), tinned to any extent, or combined to any extent with other

SWEDEN—continued.

non-precious metals—in so far as the exportation of such wares was not already prohibited;

Lighthouse appliances and parts thereof, not specially mentioned in the Swedish Customs Tariff;

Machines, apparatus, appliances, and parts thereof, included in Section XIII A of the Swedish Customs Tariff, not formerly prohibited, provided they are composed to any extent of non-precious metal other than iron, or that they are tinned to any extent;

Note.—In the case of locomotives, this prohibition does not apply

to locomotives in course of use (in traffic).

Manometers and vacuum meters, and parts thereof;

Rag (grey) pasteboard, whether unimpregnated or impregnated or coated with material other than asphalt, tar, or tar oil;

Railway and tramway vehicles in combination with motors or steam engines;

Note.—The prohibition does not apply to such vehicles in course of use (in traffic).

Seaweed;

Soles for boots and shoes—of wood, or of vulcanised fibre and other chemically prepared fibre board;

Water meters;

Wind (musical) instruments of metal other than iron, also parts thereof; Works of art of non-precious metal other than iron. (C. 12,697.)

Tariff
Modifications.

Tariff Swedish Royal Decree, dated the 25th June, in virtue of which certain changes are introduced in the Swedish Customs Tariff, as shown in the subjoined statement. The Decree came into force on the 1st July.

Tariff	Articles.	Rate of	f Duty.
No.	Atticles.	Former.	New.
65	Oysters (including the weight of the package) [The Note to this Tariff heading is unchanged.]	Kr. öre. Per kilog. 0 15	Kr. öre. Per kilog. 0 50
144	Caviar and salted fish roe, not specially mentioned, also pâté de foie gras contained in pastry, or in so-called terrines, even if imported in hermetically sealed receptacles [The Note to this Tariff heading is unchanged.]	2 50	5 00
164	Preserves, not specially mentioned (including the weight of boxes, paper, jars, bottles and similar packings)	0 50	1 00
187	Containing more than 14 but not more than 25 per cent, of alcohol	0 65	1 00 Per litre.
188	In other receptacles— Sparkling Not sparkling—	Per litre. 2 00	4 00
190	Containing more than 14 but not more than 25 per cent. of alcohol	1 00	1 35

SWEDEN—continued.

F ariff	A-41-1	Rate of	f Duty.
No.	Artificial flowers, fruits and plants, prepared chiefly from textile goods, paper, straw and other similar substances; also imitations of butterflies, beetles, ornamental feathers and the like, intended for decorative purposes and prepared from the same materials Parts of artificial flowers and other articles included in the preceding Tariff No. [The two Notes which follow Tariff No. 610 are unchanged.] Ornamental feathers (plumes)— Ostrich feathers— Not manufactured	Former.	New.
609	chiefly from textile goods, paper, straw and other similar substances; also imitations of butterflies, beetles. ornamental feathers and	Kr. öre. Per kilog.	Kr. öre. Per kilog.
310	and prepared from the same materials Parts of artificial flowers and other articles included in the preceding Tariff No [The two Notes which follow Tariff No. 610 are unchanged.] Ornamental feathers (plumes)—	15 00 6 00	20 00 8 00
524 525	Not manufactured	15 00	20 00
	artificial)	40 00	60 00
526	Not manufactured	10 00	15 00
527	[The Note which follows Tariff No. 627 is unchanged.]	30 00	45 00
328	Artificial furriers' goods of feathers— Of ostrich feathers	40 00	60 00
329	Of ostrich feathers Other kinds	30 00	45 00

(C. 12,625.)

FRANCE (Algeria).

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Animals. See notice on p. 312.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Territories under the Administration of the Mozambique Company).

With reference to the notice at page 98 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for Increased Export Duty on Sugar—Method of Payment.

Method of Payment.

bique Company, the "Diario do Governo" for the 5th July contains a further Decree (No. 3231, dated the 5th July), providing that the extra duty of \$\frac{1}{2}0\$ centavo per kilogramme authorised by the Decree No. 3188 is to be collected in silver coin.

ITALY.

The Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 17th July contains a Decree, dated Duty-free Importation of Tea Residues for the Manufacture of Caffeine.

Italy of tea residues to be employed in the manufacture of caffeine.

ITALY—continued.

The issue of the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 19th July contains a Decree, dated the 28th June, providing that, until the 30th Customs Treatment June, 1918, wooden railway sleepers imported into Italy by the State Railway Administration may, subject to the authorisation of the Minister of of Wooden Railway Sleepers. Finance, be classed, for Tariff purposes, as "common wood, squared or sawn

lengthwise," even if they are made of fine (cabinet) woods. Note.—For the effect of this concession, see the notice at pp. 807-808 of

the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th September, 1916.]

SWITZERLAND.

The "Recueil des Lois Suisses" for the 7th July contains a Decree of the Federal Council, dated the 30th June, which consolidates and extends the prohibitions of Decree Consolidating and Extending the export from Switzerland formerly in force, and Prohibitions of Export. contains provisions relating to penalties for infringements of such export prohibitions, viz.,

(1) Exporting or attempting to export, without licence, goods of which

the exportation is prohibited;

(2) Falsifying or counterfeiting an export licence, or knowingly using a falsified or counterfeited licence;

(3) Giving, in an application for an export licence, inexact information as to the value of the goods to be exported; or

(4) Passing an export licence on to a third party.

The Decree contains also the necessary provisions for the enforcement of

the penalties prescribed.

The Decree (which repeals all earlier Decrees prohibiting the exportation of goods from Switzerland) prohibits the exportation, as from the 7th July, and until further notice, of the goods specified in a list annexed to the Decree. The list referred to follows the classification of the Swiss Customs Tariff; and the effect of the present measure is to prohibit the exportation from Switzerland of goods of all kinds with the exception of those specified below. The Department of Public Economy is authorised to issue export licences, in so far as national interests permit or require, under conditions to be laid down by that Department.

No. in Swiss Customs Tariff.

> CATEGORY I. E.—COMESTIBLES NOT SPECIALLY MENTIONED. 104

Ice.

CATEGORY 1. G .- BEVERAGES.

118 & 120 Artificial wines, in casks, bottles, etc.

CATEGORY II. A.—ANIMALS.

ex 148 a Dogs, except military and police dogs. ex 148 b Unspecified living animals, except rabbits.

[Note.—This heading does not include equine animals, cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs.]

CATEGORY IV .- PLANTS, ETC.

206 Flower bulbs and tubers.

Cut flowers, branches, etc., whether or not arranged as bouquets, 207 wreaths, etc.

208-210 Trees, shrubs and other living plants.

CATEGORY V.—WOOD.

242-243 Pieces for parquetry of all kinds, finished (whether glued or not).

SWITZERLAND—continued.

No. in Swiss Customs Tariff.

Category V.—Wood—continued.

246-247 Wooden boxes of all kinds, except matchboxes. ex 250 Unspecified manufactures of wood (in the rough, even planed; not put together) with the exception of :- Gunstocks; staves, and parts of bottoms, for casks; planks and laths planed, etc. for a special purpose; soles for boots and shoes; and shapes for boots and shoes. 251 - 252Carpenters' work, finished, even with fittings of ironwork or glass. 254 Lard tubs. ex 257-8 Turners' wares, except turned tool handles. Joiners' wares, furniture and parts thereof— 259 - 262Plain, or with moulding, beading, engraved or chiselled. ex 263- 7 Carved, inlaid with mosaic work, etc., except veneers with 264 a 5 hollowed designs or designs in relief. $264 \ b$ Chairs of bent beech wood. 265 - 267Upholstered, with or without trimmings. 268 Fancy articles; cabinet maker's wares (cabinets for knick-knacks and for flowers; smokers' cabinets, jewel cases, boxes, etc.). 269 Cases for clocks and for musical boxes, even combined with other materials. ex 270-1 Finished wooden wares, of all kinds, not specified in the Swiss except the following:—Skis, snowshoes, wooden cycle rims, soles for boots and shoes, wooden shoes (sabots) even with unimportant parts of leather, felt, etc. (such as straps, etc.). 272 - 4Moulding for frames. 275 - 7Frames for mirrors and for pictures. 278-280 Furniture of basketwork. 281-282 Wood for brushes, roughly shaped or finished. 286-287 Sieves. CATEGORY VI. B .- PAPER AND CARDBOARD, NOT PRINTED.

310 Cardboard covered with natural-coloured paper.

311 Paper of kinds not specially mentioned in the Swiss Tariff, combined with tissues.

CATEGORY VI. C .- PRINTED PAPER AND CARDBOARD.

Printed paper and cardboard (whether typographed, litho 312-317 graphed, or otherwise). 318 Cut pieces of cardboard for mounting photographs.

319 Playing cards.

320 Wallpaper.

CATEGORY VI. D.—BOOKS, REVIEWS, PRINTS.

321 Printed books. 322 Maps and charts.

323 Music.

324-327 Prints, engravings, photographs, etc. (framed or unframed).

328-329 Paintings, framed or not.

> CATEGORY VI. E.—BOOKBINDERS' WARES AND WARES OF CARDBOARD.

ex 330 Boxes for packing, cardboard tubes not covered, printed or not; cardboard, etc., cut out for boxes, except (1) cardboard cut in sheets less than 0.5 square metre, (2) cardboard cut on the four sides, and (3) tissue paper weighing 25 grammes or less per square metre, cut.

No. in Swiss	SWITZERLAND—continued.
Customs Tariff 331–333 334 335 336	Paper bags and capsules; envelopes. Cardboard and paper for Jacquard looms. Commercial books, agenda books, etc.
337 338 – 340	Book covers. Calendars stuck on cardboard, and block calendars. Bookbinders' wares and cardboard wares not specially mentioned in the Swiss Customs Tariff.
	CATEGORY VII F.—STRAW, CANE, RUSH, OSIER, WOOD SHAVINGS, ETC.
509 5 12- 5	Hatshapes of such materials. Basketmakers' wares, without framework.
	CATEGORY VII H.—MADE-UP (FINISHED) ARTICLES.
ex 552	Lace clothing and embroidered clothing for women or girls—other than that made of pure or mixed wool.
553 555	Neckties of all kinds. Embroidered sacerdotal ornaments of all kinds.
[*556	Underclothing of paper, and underclothing of celluloid].
572	Artificial flowers of textile materials of all kinds, whether or not combined with other materials,
573	Ornamental feathers.
574	Articles of fashion, not specially mentioned in the Swiss tariff.
576-7 578-9	Umbrellas and parasols. Frames and component parts thereof, for umbrellas and parasols.
581 - 1 582 - 3	Walking sticks, canes, sticks for umbrellas and parasols, etc. Sewn covers for umbrellas and parasols (silk or other).
	CATEGORY VIII,—MINERAL MATTER.
ex 585 586-589 590-591 592-593	Road metal, gravel; sand (except quartz sand) in bulk. Paving stone and quarry stone, rough or shaped. Building stone, rough, or merely dressed or sawn. Slabs of stone (including marble and granite), rough, split, sawn.
594-598 599-600	Stone-cutters' and stoneworkers' wares. Sculptors' work.
601	Casts and moulded articles of plaster, sulphur, carton pierre, papier mâché, etc.
602 605-6	Millstones. Lithographic stones, with or without drawings or writing.
607-8 ex 609	Slates—roofing slates and slates in slabs or tablets. Clay and raw mineral earths and substances, not specified in the Swiss Tariff, with the exception of the following:—kaolin; agalith; phosphate of lime for cattle feed; fluoride of calcium (fluorspar); quartz in powder; broken and waste pieces of chamotte bricks; felspar; bauxite; infusorial earth; non-colloidal silicate of alumina; slaked lime.
610 F+618-690	Limestone and gypsum, not calcined.
[†618–620 621–622	Cement (Roman, Portland, slag and other)]. Wares of cement, such as building stones, tiles for flooring, and roofing pipes, &c.

^{*} This item (No. 556) was deleted from the "non-prohibited" list by a Decree of 25th July—see page 303.

[†] This item (No. 618-620) was deleted from the "non-prohibited" list by a Decree of the 25th July-see page 303.

	SWITZERLAND—continued.
No. in Swis	
Customs Tar	
623	Reed boards, magnesite boards, and other similar building materials not specially mentioned in the Swiss Tariff, even in slabs, &c.
ex 625-626	Flints, cryolite, Bathbrick, Vienna lime, tripoli, washed or coloured sand (other than quartz sand).
63 7 en 638	Amber and meerschaum, not worked. Precious stones of all kinds, not set, except bort; garnets and rubies in the rough.
	CATEGORY IX. A.—EARTHENWARE—OF CLAY.
647-659	Tiles, bricks, slabs and tiles (except fire and acid proof bricks, &c.).
661-2	Pipes, rough or glazed.
663-4	Architectural ornaments; architectural, garden, and artistic wares of terra cotta.
665 667–668	Gas retorts. Dutch tiles, stoves of Dutch tiles; iron stoves covered with
007-000	Dutch or other tiles.
	CATEGORY IX. B.—STONEWARE.
669–672 675–676	Paving slabs and tiles. Articles made of common or fine stoneware, except water closets, water closet fittings, sink stones, and baths.
	CATEGORY IX. C POTTERY.
$\begin{cases} ex 677-8 \\ ex 680-1 \\ 679 \end{cases}$	Pottery and china (including parian and biscuit), other than apparatus and utensils for chemical laboratories. China insulators.
	CATEGORY X.—GLASS AND GLASSWARE.
ex 699 700-701	Vitrifications; glass beads. Glass in a setting of metal; paintings and photographs on glass.
	CATEGORY XI. H.—PRECIOUS METALS.
869e ex 874	Silver coin. Gold and silver jewellery; silversmith's wares.
	CATEGORY XII. A.—MACHINERY, MACHINE TOOLS, &c.*
889	*Sewing machines and finished parts thereof; covers therefor, and finished parts thereof.
890	*Machines for typographic printing and other graphic processes; bookbinding machines.
892	*Machinery for domestic use.
ex 894-898	

paper; for printing on tissues, for bleaching and dressing. *Flour-mill machinery; china cylinders, mounted or not.
*Hydraulic and wind motors, and pumps—other than turbine M 2 ex M 3

motors for torpedo boats.

M 1 *Machines for the manufacture and working of paper pulp and

ex M 4 *Non-portable steam engines; steam locomobiles; steam dredgers; steam hammers; steam cranes; steam pile drivers; steam fire engines; steam ploughs; steam threshing and reaping machines; steam press-rolls; steam turbines-other than turbine motors for torpedo boats.

^{*} All articles of this category are prohibited to be exported, in so far as they are combined with metals other than iron.

SWITZERLAND—continued.

No. in Swiss Customs Tariff.

ex M 5 *Motors driven by gas, petrol, benzine, hot air, compressed air, and all other motors—other than petrol motors for automobiles and motors for cycles.

M 7 *Machinery for the manufacture and working of foodstuffs; freezing machinery and plant; air compressors.

M 8 *Machinery for the manufacture of tiles, bricks, cement, etc.

M 9 *Machinery and machine tools of all kinds not specially mentioned in the Swiss Tariff; also finished parts of machine tools not specially mentioned—with the exception of the following, viz.:—machine tools for working metal, wood, stone, &c. (M 6); dynamo electric machines and electrical transformers; aeroplanes; portable forges; material for suspension railways; induction coils; high-tension coils for dynamos.

900-902 *Cylinders, plates and stereotype plates of all kinds for printing

books and engravings, also for printing on tissues.

CATEGORY XIII. B .- INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.*

941 *Apparatus for scientific demonstration (terrestrial and celestial globes, etc.).

944 *Unmounted optical glasses.

*Magnifying glasses; spectacles other than safety spectacles (motorists goggles; ice-spectacles, etc.).

ex 946 *Microscopes, stereoscopes.

ex 947 *Physical apparatus, not specially mentioned in the Swiss Tariff, other than clinical thermometers.

ex 948 *Gasmeters; cash receiving and till registers; calculating machines.

[Note.—Tachometers are prohibited to be exported.] 957-961 *Musical instruments, even in pieces.

#Finished parts of musical instruments, not specially mentioned in the Swiss Tariff, such as mechanism, keyboard, pedals, etc.

*Musical boxes, finished, and finished parts thereof.

CATEGORY XIV. A.—PHARMACEUTICAL ARTICLES, ETC.

978 Mineral waters, natural or artificial.

979-980 Spring salts, salts for baths and marsh salts, with or without descriptions of their medicinal effect.

CATEGORY XV.—ARTICLES NOT SPECIALLY MENTIONED IN THE TARIFF.

ex1144-6

Small wares, fancy articles, and imitation jewellery of all kinds, not specially mentioned in the Swiss Tariff, with the exception of the following articles which are specifically prohibited:—Pins of all kinds (except those of precious metals or combined with precious metals, precious stones, or pearls); braces and garters of elastic tissue; leather shoe laces; boot and shoes laces of all kinds; ferrocerium prepared for retail sale; pins and needles; leather cap-visors; cycle hand-grips; press buttons of common metal, celluloid, etc.; pocket lighters and detached parts thereof, of common metal; buttons of horn, bone, celluloid, metal, etc.; dress shields of rubbered tissue; metal eyelets for boots and shoes, and, in general, small wares of metal.

^{*} All articles in these categories are prohibited to be exported, in so far as they are combined with metals other than iron.

SWITZERLAND—continued.

No. in Swiss Customs Tariff.

1147 Electric arc lamps.

Lamps (except incandescent lamps, cycle lamps, and pocket electric lamps), as also finished parts of lamps, except glass ex 1151 chimneys, also shades, glass holders and stands unmounted (i.e., not combined with parts of brass, etc.).

Travelling requisites other than of leather, except officers' trunks, tourists' bags, linen bags, cycle tool-cases, with or ex 1153 without contents.

1155c, 1156 Slate pencils; framed slates.

Office fittings, requisites for writing, drawing and painting, other than the following:—Liquid glue in receptacles of ex 1159 B. 1 kilog. or less; boxes of colours (containing paints, Indian ink, etc.); rubbers for erasing ink or pencil marks; rubber stamps; cloth and cardboard prepared for painting; wafers of all kinds; tracing cloth; fusain; inked typewriter ribbons. ex 1160

Toys, other than those of rubber or combined with rubber or metal.

1162 Natural history specimens (petrifications, herbariums, etc.).

The issue of the "Recueil des Lois Suisses" for the 27th July contains a Decree of the Federal Council, dated the 25th July, prohibiting, as from the 1st August, the exportation from Switzerland of-

Cement (Tariff Nos. 618-620), and

Paper underclothing and celluloid underclothing (No. 556).

MEXICO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Minister at Mexico to the effect that the period for the duty-free importation into Duty-free Admission for certain Foodstuffs. Mexico of certain articles of prime necessity, which lapsed on the 30th June, has been extended to the end of the current year. The articles admitted free of duty are: lard, pure or compound; potatoes; barley, dried peas, lentils, beans of all kinds; common sugar; flour of wheat, barley or maize, oatmeal and sago. (C. 12,587.)

H.M. Minister reports that, in virtue of a Mexican Decree dated the 29th June, all carts, carriages, motor cars and Duty-free Admission of Vehicles. other vehicles may be imported into Mexico free of Customs duty until the end of the current year. (C. 12,587.)

ECUADOR.

The "Registro Oficial" of Ecuador for the 30th May contains a Presidential

Provisions respecting Duty-free Admission of Commercial Travellers' Samples and certain Classes of Advertising Matter and Articles.

Decree laying down regulations governing the duty-free admission into Ecuador of certain classes of goods under Article 10 of the Customs Tariff Law. This Decree provides, inter alia, that samples having a commercial value, introduced by commercial travellers, shall be exempt from Customs duty and Customs surcharges and additional duties on condition that such samples are re-ex-

ported within a period of 120 days from the date of importation. samples are to be cleared through the Customs with the usual formalities, and under bond for the payment of the duties leviable thereon should the goods not be re-exported within the period specified.

Under Article 10 of the Tariff Law, duty-free admission is accorded to commercial advertising matter in the form of sheets, pamphlets or cards, and

ECUADOR—continued.

objects which are not, and do not contain, articles for sale, provided that, on such goods, and in a conspicuous position, there is printed, engraved or lithographed a notice that they are gifts from a manufacturing or com-

mercial establishment.

In this connection, the present Decree provides that it is an indispensable condition of the duty-free admission of such advertising matter and articles intended for the purpose of advertisement that they bear an inscription, printed, engraved, or lithographed, as the case may be, to the effect that they are intended for gratuitous distribution ("que estan destinados para obsequios"). Such inscription must appear on the front, back, or uncovered part of the articles, and in letters of a size not less than one-half centimetre. (D.C.I. 36,524.)

JAPAN.

Exportation of certain Dyes allowed under Licence Thickness and dyes in Japan being in excess of Japanese require-

for certain other dyestuffs, if the samples thereof submitted, and the certifi-

cates issued by the factory are found by the competent authorities to be satisfactory.

(D.C.I. 33,443.)

REGULATIONS AFFECTING COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

ECUADOR.

Duty-free Admission of Commercial Travellers' Samples. See notice on p. 303.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is prepared, on application, to furnish available information regarding British cargo steamship services trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world. Applicants for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

BRITISH FORWARDING AGENCIES.

Information regarding British forwarding agencies from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world may also be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence. Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which goods are to be carried.

Shipping and Transport.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Alphabetical
Index of
Absolute
and Conditional

Commercial Intelligence is in receipt of a copy of a publication, entitled "List of Contraband (Third Edition), revised and brought up to 28th July, 1917," prepared by Mr. M. Rackham, M.A., of the Registry of the Prize Court, Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C.

Contraband. This List is an alphabetical index of all articles of absolute or conditional contraband, as specified in the fifteen proclamations relating to contraband issued since the outbreak of war. The List also shows the date when each article was first declared contraband, and the date when any article has been varied or withdrawn by later proclamations.

Copies of the List may be obtained (price 2s. 6d. each, ex postage) from the publishers, Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Limited, Room No. 1, Royal

Courts of Justice, London, W.C. 2.

A copy may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 37,628.)

CANADA.

Transfer of Ship's
Registry: Government's
Sanction Required.

of registry outside the Dominion shall be made or granted without the written consent of the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

[The above Regulation is similar to that applied to British ships registered in the United Kingdom by Defence of the Realm Regulation 396, the text of which appeared on p. 637 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 21st June.]

(D.C.I. 36,838.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Union of South Africa Government Gazette" of 15th June publishes
Revised Harbour
Regulations and
Tariffs.

Tariffs.

Tariffs.

Gazette of 15th June publishes
in a Supplement a Government Notice (No. 748),
embodying revised Regulations, made under the
Railways and Harbour Regulation, Control, and
Management Act (No. 22 of 1916), for the harbours
of the Union of South Africa.

These Regulations, which took effect from 1st July, 1917, deal with, inter alia, the reporting, movements, working, etc., of ships; dry docks and slips; wrecks; tugs, hulks, fishing boats and small craft; ferries; pilotage and

pilots; landing, shipping, and transhipping of cargoes.

The same Supplement also contains a Government Notice (No. 749) extending, with certain specified modifications, as from 1st July, 1917, to all the other harbours of the Union, the tariff of dues and charges at the principal Union harbours, as published in Government Notices (No. 1,591 and 91) of 22nd December, 1916, and 16th January, 1917, respectively (see p. 636 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st March last).

The above-mentioned Supplement may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 38,550.)

Shipping and Transport.

FRANCE.

Projected New Coal Wharf at Rouen.

Officiel" of 20th July, containing a copy of a Decree, dated 11th July, authorising the establishment at the port of Rouen of accommodating two vessels at a time. The Decree further approves the contract concluded between the Ministry of Public Works and Transports and a British firm for the construction and operation of these works on terms and conditions specified in the cahier des charges annexed to the Decree. (D.C.I. 37,498.)

The French "Journal Officiel" of 29th July publishes the text of a Law, Improvement of River Seine near Paris.

promulgated on 27th July, authorising improvement works on the Seine in the region of Paris, having for object the prevention of floods and the improvement of navigation. These works comprise (1) the widening of the left arm of the Seine, known as La Monnaie, at Paris; and (2) the deepening of the bed of the river as far as Bougival. The total cost of these improvements is placed at 67,346,000 francs (about £2,693,840, at par rate of exchange), part of which is to be borne by the City of Paris and the Department of the Seine.

(D.C.I. 38,376.)

PORTUGAL.

Cargoes on Enemy Vessels in Portuguese Harbours. See notice on p. 284.

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice on p. 195 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of
Ships loading at
Eastern Spanish Ports
must carry Onions.

26th April last regarding the allotting of cargo space for fresh fruit on ships leaving Spanish Eastern ports, H.M. Embassy at Madrid has now forwarded a translation of a Royal Order of 14th
July providing for a similar arrangement in regard to onions. The Customs at ports on the East Coast of Spain are to see that 10 per cent. of the cargo space of vessels bound for abroad consists of onions which, being ready for shipment, are destined for the same port as the rest of the cargo of the ship in question.

(D.C.I. 19,534.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Projected New Port Works at Portland (Oregon). See notice on p. 309.

CHILE.

Projected Port Improvements at Antofagasta. See notice on p. 268.

PERSIA.

Increased Cost of Transport. See notice on pp. 283-4.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

CANADA.

With reference to the notice on p. 308 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of Development of Wooden Shipbuilding at St. John (N.B.).

Building of wooden ships has been commenced at that port, work having or St. John Harbour East. The dimensions of the new craft will be 250 ft.

been begun on two wooden steamers in a yard on the shore of Courtenay Bay, or St. John Harbour East. The dimensions of the new craft will be 250 ft. long, $43\frac{1}{2}$ ft. beam, 25 ft. deep, with a deadweight capacity of about 3,000 tons, and a speed of $9\frac{1}{2}$ knots. There will be four cargo hatches. The engines, which will be supplied from another locality, will be a set of triple-expansion surface-condensing engines, capable of developing 1,000 h.p., and will have two boilers fitted for oil fuel or coal.

two boilers fitted for oil fuel or coal.

Another company in St. John, which has three sites under option, has engaged the services of a master shipbuilder, who has had charge of one of

the largest shipbuilding yards in the United States.

An Englishman, who was engaged in business in South Africa before the war, and who is now located in Montreal, has recently purchased a lumber mill property at St. John with a 1,000 ft. frontage on the harbour, and has taken over a leasehold property adjoining, where he proposes to build ships. It is proposed in the first instance to lay out a yard capable of handling three wooden ships at one time, but when the materials can be secured, it is intended to undertake the construction of 3,000 ton tramp steamers. The proprietor expects to expend 100,000 dols. (£41,000) soon after.

British firms may obtain the names and addresses of persons to whom communications respecting the above-mentioned developments may be sent, on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference

number (294) should be quoted.

(D.C.I. 37,217.)

NEWFOUNDLAND. With reference to the notice on p. 206 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th July, relative to the establishment of cold storage plants Erection of Cold in Newfoundland, the Imperial Trade Correspondent Storage Plants. at St. John's (Mr. H. W. Le Messurier, C.M.G.) reports, under date 3rd July, that since the passing of the Cold Storage Act in 1903 a number of companies have been formed for the purpose of storing fresh fish, but none of them have, up to the present, been in operation. Private firms, however, have installed cold storage plants on their premises, and now a company has commenced the erection of a cold storage plant at St. John's, for the purpose of refrigerating fresh fish, in conjunction with the railway company on whose land the plant is being set up. This railway company is building refrigerating cars for its line, and at one of its termini it is proposed to erect a refrigerating storehouse, to be worked in conjunction with Canadian corporations which have made arrangements with British firms to fill certain contracts.

The names of the two companies referred to may be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making written application the reference number (295) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 37,020.)

AUSTRALIA.

Proposed Erection of Wheat Storage
Silos, and Bulk-Handling of Grain in Victoria.

With reference to the notice on pp. 153-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th July, relative to a proposed scheme for the bulk-handling of grain in Victoria, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports, under date 29th May, on the authority of the local press, that owing to the situation created by the shortage of tonnage, considerable quantities of wheat

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

will have to be stored in Australia for long periods, and it has been decided that permanent storage accommodation must be provided. A scheme for the erection of silos will be framed by a Commission, comprising representatives of the Commonwealth Government and the Governments of the four wheat-growing States.

According to a recent statement by the Victorian Minister for Railways, who is preparing a Bill to authorise the installation of the bulk-handling system in Victoria, it is proposed to erect these storage silos in such a way that they could be used later in the greater scheme of bulk-handling of wheat. H.M. Trade Commissioner adds that presumably similar arrangements will be made in the other States.

[A reference to the proposed bulk-handling of grain in New South Wales appeared on p. 667 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st June.]
(D.C.I. 36,465.)

With reference to the notice on p. 153 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of New Steel Enterprise at Newcastle, N.S.W.

19th July, relative to the projected manufacture in New South Wales of steel wheels, etc., the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia now reports that the company undertaking this enterprise has been registered in Sydney under the title of Commonwealth Steel Products, Ltd., with a nominal capital of £250,000, of which permission to use £100,000 immediately has been granted. The company intends to erect modern workshops and plant at Newcastle for the manufacture of railway wheels and axles, roll spring steel, steel castings, and other similar products. Supplies of steel will be obtained from steel works in the vicinity. It is anticipated that the company will commence operations in about eighteen months.

SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 529 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of

Mining
Regulations
Amended.

Government Notice (No. 728) making various additional amendments to the

Union Government Gazette" of 1st June contains a

Government Notice (No. 728) making various additional amendments to the above-mentioned Regulations. These Regulations, which, inter alia, aim at the prevention of accidents and the preservation of the health of the miner, are of interest to British manufacturers of mining machinery and equipment, inasmuch as they indicate certain requirements to which mining plant must conform.

The above-mentioned Supplement to the "Gazette," containing the text of the amended Regulations, may be consulted by British manufacturers of mining plant and equipment at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 37,262.)

Report on Irrigation Projects and Schemes.

works, the cost of which is to be defrayed by the Union Government or by Government loans granted to Irrigation Boards.

No. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded, under date 22nd May, a copy of a Report on various irrigation projects in South Africa, which contains particulars of irrigation works now in course of construction, and also of proposed new Government loans granted to Irrigation Boards.

The Loan Estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1918, provide for the sum of £535,500 being expended on these works; of this amount £362,500 is to be spent on works now in hand, and £173,000 is allocated to new schemes.

The sum of £163,000 is to be devoted to the following Government irrigation works now under construction:—The Klipdrift irrigation scheme and the Hartebeestpoort scheme, both in the 'Transvaal Province; and the Olifants River (Van Rhynsdorp) scheme in the Cape Province; further

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

instalments, to the amount of £199,500, of loans already granted to Irrigation

Boards, are to be made towards works now in progress.

With reference to the new schemes proposed, £25,000 is to be devoted to the Government irrigation scheme at the Orange River Islands, as a first instalment of an approximate cost of from £150,000 to £200,000 for the first section of the work. This scheme, however, is capable of being carried much further than the present estimate provides for. The complete project would cost approximately £750,000.

New loans to Irrigation Boards will absorb £148,000. The following are

the works projected under this heading:-

		Ί.	otal cost.
			£
Kamanassie Storage project (Oudtshoorn)			360,000
Sundays River project (Uitenhage)			250,000
Middleton Irrigation scheme (Somerset East)			40,000
Kaffir River Irrigation scheme (Bloemfontein)			50,000
New loans to farmers and Minor Irrigation Boards	• • •		120,000

During 1917-18 the sum of £85,000 is to be allocated to the first four projects and £63,000 to the last named. The Kamanassie scheme provides for the construction of water conservation works for the district of Oudtshoorn. This district has suffered severely from drought in late years, and also from heavy floods, which caused great damage to lands; the present irrigation works are inadequate. A site for the dam has been selected on the Kamanassie river. The length of the dam will be 1,265 feet, and on the right flank a waste weir will be constructed, 550 feet in length, at 150 feet above datum. It is probable that concrete will be the material chiefly used, and in view of the present very high cost of timber it is considered advisable to build the exposed surfaces in masonry or concrete blocks. The plans include the construction of a high level canal, from the dam, for irrigation purposes.

The Sundays River project is for the erection of a storage reservoir. The site which has been selected on the Sundays River will, owing to its width, necessitate the construction of a dam of more than 1,200 feet crest

length.

The question of silting is an important one in this prospect, as the flood waters are heavily charged with silt and much heavy sand is also brought down. It is expected, however, that the use of sluices will minimise the trouble.

The Report in question, which contains maps and diagrams of the various irrigation projects, may be consulted at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 31,150.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 38 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th April last, relative to the bulk-handling of grain in Bulk-Handling of the Pacific North-West, H.M. Consul at Portland, Grain in Pacific Oregon (Mr. H. L. Sherwood) reports, under date North-West. 9th July, that, by a large majority, the electors of the city of Portland have approved the issue and sale of bonds to the extent of 3,000,000 dols. (about £616,000) for the purpose of providing elevator and other port facilities for handling wheat in bulk, and other goods. This appropriation will provide for additional berthing space for six vessels each 500 ft. long, and a new terminal, equipped with sheerlegs, gantry and locomotive cranes, in addition to electric trucks, winches and conveyors. It is expected that the elevator, with its accessories, will be completed in time for the 1918 wheat crop. In the meanwhile, work on the new grain storage and handling plant at Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, is progressing rapidly. The capacity is stated to be 1,000,000 bushels for storage of grain in bulk, and warehouse room for 2,000,000 bushels of wheat in sacks. (D.C.I. 37,572.)

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 2nd August, 1917, was 64,875 (includ-Cotton Statistics. ing 1,252 bales British West African), and the number imported during the thirty-one weeks ended 2nd August, 1917, was 1,682,183 (including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 9,043 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African). There were 2,292 bales of cotton exported

during the week ended 2nd August, 1917; the number of bales exported during the thirty-one weeks ended 2nd August was 167,359.

For further details see p. 316.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 4th Corn Prices. August, 1917, were as follows:-

Wheat	 	 	 78s.	2d.
Barley	 	 	 73s.	6d.
Oats	 	 	 55s.	0d.

For further particulars see p. 316.

PROGRESS OF THE WORLD'S CROPS.

See notice on p. 288.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The following particulars respecting agriculture in Negri Sembilan are taken from the Administration Report for that State for the year 1916:—

The total area of land under cultivation in the State may be roughly placed at 240,000 acres, of which about 173,000 acres are Rubber, Paddy, Coconut, under rubber, 31,500 acres under paddy, and about etc., Cultivation in 30,000 acres under coconuts and fruit trees.

Negri Sembilan. Of the area under rubber, about 108,500 acres are in the Seremban and Coast districts, 37,000 acres in the Tampin district, 20,000 acres in the Kuala Pilah, and 7,500 acres in Jelebu. The extension of the cultivation of rubber by Malays and Chinese in small blocks continues.

Coconuts do well in Negri Sembilan, especially in the Coast district, where the yield is above the average, and the trees are fairly healthy. Cultivation, however, does not appear to develop to any appreciable extent; in some cases, indeed, healthy trees have been cut out to make room for rubber. The Agricultural Department recently completed a census of coconut trees, which gave the following results:-

Districts.		Trees	s in bearing.	Not	in bearing.
Seremban	 	 	27,861		44,764
Coast	 	 	34,689		30,861
Kuala Pilah	 	 	65,951		21,022
Tampin	 	 	47,130		21,390
Jelebu	 	 	12,947		2,680

During the year 1916 the export duty on coconut oil was abolished (see notice on p. 48 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th July, 1916), but the establishment of oil mills in the various districts is very desirable. At present little oil is manufactured.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—continued.

The area under paddy in Negri Sembilan is returned by the Land Officers as 31,507 acres. This is a small increase on the total for the previous year, but the native Malay population is too engrossed in planting rubber to take much interest in opening up new sawahs (growing lands), and the care of the fields is being to an increasing extent left to the women.

Only 775 acres were returned as under tapioca. The cultivation of gambier continues to decrease, the area under this product being about 1,500 acres. There is no attempt to cultivate new agricultural products, except

experimentally by the Agricultural Department.

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 20th July publishes a Decree, dated 19th

Requisition of July, regarding the requisition of certain tanning extracts.

Tanning Extracts.

The Decree provides that chestnut wood produced in the country should be, with certain exceptions, specially reserved for the manufacture of tanning extracts. Tanning extracts manufactured in the country are to be controlled by the Minister of War, and selling prices for

chestnut extracts are fixed.

The production and sale in the State of mixed tanning extracts destined for the tanning industry is prohibited. The Decree further provides that tanning extracts must be declared under the denomination of the vegetable from which they are manufactured, and must bear an indication of the percentage of tannin which they contain.

(D.C.I. 37,413.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) has forwarded, under date 21st May, a cutting from the local press, from which it appears that measures are to be taken by the Government for the development of the New Zealand fishing industry. Among other measures proposed

is the establishment of cool chambers in various places.

Mr. Dalton remarks that it would appear that there is great score for the development of fishing in the Dominion, and that when this development takes place there will be a considerably increased demand for materials for the industry, as well as for trawlers, oil engines, etc. A good deal of fishing off New Zealand is done from motor boats. The beats themselves are built in the Dominion, but the engines are imported, the majority of them being supplied by American manufacturers. (D.C.I. 34,565.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 207 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of Proposed Manufacture of Carbide.

26th July, relative to the proposed manufacture of carbide in South Africa, the Imperial Trade Correspondent in Johannesburg (Lieut.-Col. C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.) has furnished, under date 18th June, the following additional

particulars on the subject :-

The capital of the cor pany amounts to £5,500, and the works, which will utilise electric power, are situated at Germiston, near Johannesburg. The company expect to start manufacturing by about the end of August or early in September, with an output of carbide of 2 tons per day, to be increased if possible after two months to 3 tons per day. It is hoped to make carbide of 83 to 85 per cent. strength, as against the 78 to 80 per cent. strength of imported carbide.

(D.C.I. 37,460.)

Miscellaneous.

RUSSIA.

Proposed Establishment of Chambers of Commerce.

It appears from a Report by the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Omsk, published in the "Weekly Bulletin" for 16th July of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, that the Russian Department of Trade and Industry has drawn up a plan whereby Chambers of Commerce are to be established in the leading trade centres of the country.

According to the "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd), the Siberian towns of Omsk, Novo-Nicolaievsk, Irkutsk, and Vladivostock are to be included in this plan The object of the Chambers will be to bring together persons in the district concerned interested in the promotion of trade and industry. The Chambers will also establish and maintain institutions useful for the purposes of trade and industry, and will keep a register of trade and industrial enterprises in their district. It is not proposed that the newly-created Chambers should replace the existing exchange committees, which, up to the present, have served as practically the only organisations representing the commercial interests of the various centres; these bodies, together with other organisations having special trade and industrial aims, will continue their activities. The Chambers of Commerce will be under the supervision of the Ministry of Tools and Industrial aim. will be under the supervision of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and will co-operate with the Government in enquiring into and realising the means for the promotion of trade and industry. In order to unify the activities of the Chambers, there will be held periodical provincial and national assemblies of representatives of the various Chambers. Subjects of Allied and neutral countries may become members of the Chambers, provided they have lived in Russia for over five years.

Cement Industry at Novorossisk: See notice on p. 265.

SWEDEN.

H.M. Minister at Stockholm has forwarded the text and a translation of a

Census of Stocks of Wood, including Pulp-Wood and Royal Decree, dated 12th May, relating to declarations for a census of stocks in Sweden of sulphite wood and other pulp-wood, as well as props, splitwood and charcoal wood (not lath wood). The declarations were to be of stocks existing on 19th May, and to reach the

authorities by 24th May. Declarations were required to be made (1) by every person who trades in the above-mentioned goods or uses them for business carried on by him, and (2) by every person who holds stocks of such goods exceeding 25 cubic metres (solid measure).

The text and translation of the above-mentioned Decree may be consulted by British firms interested, at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 36,904.)

Cubic metre = 35.31 cubic feet.

FRANCE.

Control of Sale of Saccharine.

See notice on p. 288.

FRANCE (Algeria).

H.M. Embassy in Paris has forwarded a copy of a Presidential Decree, dated 17th July, published in the French "Journal Officiel" **Prohibition** of 19th July, prohibiting the exportation from and of Exportation and slaughter in Algeria of various kinds of cattle.

slaughter of Licences may be granted for the slaughter of malcertain Animals. formed and defective or injured animals.

The full text (in French) of the above-mentioned Decree may be consulted by British firms interested, at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73. Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 37,321.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of June, 1917, have been published, and may be

purchased* at a cost of 9d. per copy (post free 11d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1915 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 10d. (post free 6s. 5d.) for the first volume, and 4s. 3d. (post free, 4s. 9d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1911-1915, and detailed statements of imports and exports of principal articles consigned from and to specified countries; and in the second volume particulars of the imports from the various countries returned for consumption, details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.*

The "Labour Gazette" (price 1d., post free 3d.) is published by the Ministry Labour about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more inportant contents of the July issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in June; Relations between Employers and Employed; Employment in Germany, Holland, Canada, and the United States; Course of the Retail Prices of Food in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, and the United States; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries; Women's War-Time Work in the German Metal Trades.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Reports of the Commission of Enquiry into Industrial Unrest-

- 1. North-Eastern Area. $\lceil Cd. 8662. \rceil$ Price 2d. (post free $2\frac{1}{2}d.$).
- 2. North-Western Area, including a Supplemental Report on the Barrowin-Furness District. [Cd. 8663.] Price 4d. (post free 5d.).
- 3. Yorkshire and East Midlands Area [Cd. 8664.] Price 1d. (post free 1\frac{1}{2}d.).
- 4. West Midlands Area [Cd. 8665.] Price 2d. (post free 2 d.).
- 5. London and South-Eastern Area [Cd. 8666.] Price 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}d$.).
- 6. South-Western Area [Cd. 8667.] Price 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}d$.).
- 7. Wales, including Monmouthshire [Cd. 8668.] Price 6d. (post free $7\frac{1}{2}d$.).
- 8. Scotland [Cd. 8669.] Price 2d. (post free $2\frac{1}{2}d$.).

Light Railways Acts, 1896 and 1912. Report of the Proceedings of the Board of Trade up to 31st December, 1916, and of the Proceedings of the Light Railway Commissioners up to the same date. H.C. 118. Price 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}d$.).

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Statement in regard to the Cost of Growing an Acre of Wheat during the Present Season, compared with the Pre-War Cost. [Cd. 8675,] Price 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}d$.).

^{*} Copies of Government publications may be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2., and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries, of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and which are available for inspection at the Offices of the Department, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Timber Export Trade of Russia in 1916. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 26th June.

Maximum Prices of Wheat and Rice Straw of the 1917 Harvest in Italy. "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome), 17th

July.

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, etc. Markets in
Brazil: Price Quotations.

"Diario Official' (Rio de Janeiro), 29th June.

Maximum Prices for Cereals, Flour and Bran, and Bread in France.

"Journal Officiel" (Paris), 15th July.
(D C.1 37,202.)

Forestry in Mysore in 1915-16. "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 23rd June.

Crushing of African Groundauts, "La Dipiche Coloniale" (Paris), 20th July.

Cacao Cultivation in Costa Rica.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington),
29th June.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Talc Production in Vermont, U.S.A.
 Copper Smelting at Santa Lucia, Peru.

(3) Zinc Industry in the United States in 1916.

"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York) 7th July.

Machinery and Engineering.

Tractors: Market in Japan.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington),
25th June.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Cotton Cultivation in Asia Minor in 1916-17.

"Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 19th/26th June.

Cotton Cultivation in French Ivory Coast.
"La Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris),
17th July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

South Africa: Trade Conditions in Johannesburg and Transvaal Province.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington),
26th June.

British India: Industrial Possibilities in Madras.
"Wealth of India" (Madras), May.

Malay Peninsula: Trade of the State of Johore in 1916.

"Straits Bulget" (Singapore), 15th June.

Commercial, Financial and Economic -cont.

British India: Agricultural Education Conference at Simla. "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 23rd June.

Shipping and Transport.

Income and Expenditure of State Railways in Chile.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington),

"Commerce Reports" (Washington).
20th June.

Shipping Trade of Hong Kong: Report for 1916. "Hong Kong Weekly Press" (Hong

"Hong Kong Weekly Press" (Hong Kong), 1st June.

Electrically-Propelled Vessels. "La Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 20th July.

Electrification of Federal Railways in Switzerland.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 27th June.

Shipping Industry of Japan.
"Hong Kong Weekly Press" (Hong
Kong), 9th June.

(1) Railway Development in Morocco.(2) Shipping Industry in French Indo-

"La Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 17th July.

Miscellaneous.

Miners' Footwear: Market in Peru.
"Commercs Reports" (Washington),
27th June.

Indigo Manufacture in Madras. "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 23rd June.

New Glass Wool and Glass Cotton Industry in Venice. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 26th June.

Rubber Manufacture in the Federated Malay States: Good Progress in 1916. "Straits Budget" (Singapore), 8th June.

Dye-Stuffs Production of South India. "Wealth of India" (Madras), May.

Glycerine Industry in Japan in 1916. "Hong Kong Weekly Press" (Hong Kong), 1st June.

Paper-Making Industry in Mysore.
 Glass Manufacture in Madras.

2) Glass Manufacture in Madras. "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 23rd

June.

Paper and Pulp Industry in the Grenoble District.
"Commerce Reports" (Washington).

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 20th June.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Canada - Report of Special Trade Commission to Great Britain, France, and Italy - May-September, 1916.

Australia - Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics: Shipping and Oversea Migration of the Commonwealth during 1915-16.

South!Africa—Reports of the Select Committees on (a) Food Supplies, Industries, and Technical Training; and (b) Subject-Matter of the Regulation of Wages (Specified Trades) Bill.

America - Report to the American Manufacturers' Export Association by the American Industrial Commission to France—September-October, 1916.

France—Report for 1916 of the Nice and Alpes-Maritimes Chamber of Commerce (in French). Federated Malay States - Administration Reports for 1916 for Negri-Sembilan and Pahang.

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

H.M. Trade Commissioner, 363, Beaver Hall, Montreal. Canada and Newfoundland... Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."

Commonwealth of Australia. H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney. Telegraphic Address, "Combritto."

H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. New Zealand ... Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."

South Africa ... H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address "Austere."

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

These Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz.:-

 Victoria Street, S.W. 1; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2 (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner). Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2. Sydney House, 26-7, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Commonwealth of Australia ... New South Wales... ... Square, S.W. 1. Victoria Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

Queensland

South Australia Western Australia

409, West Strand, W.C. 2. 112, Strand, W.C. 2. Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C. 2. 56, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Tasmania ...

Dominion of New Zealand 413, Strand, W.C. 2. . . .

Dominion of Canada ...

Union of South Africa ... Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Yarious Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 31 weeks ended 2nd August, 1917:-

-				Week ended 2nd Aug., 1917.	31 Weeks ended 2nd Aug., 1917.	Week ended 2nd Aug., 1917.	31 Weeks ended 2nd Aug., 1917.
				Імро	RTS.	Expo	RTS.
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous Total	•••	•••	•••	Bales. 53,201 126 501 3,877 7,170*	Bales. 1,252,303 13,386 67,867 269,978 78,649† 1,682,183	Bales,	Bales. 38,272 6,624 119,742 2,721 167,359

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 4th August, 1917, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

											ce.			
	Whe	eat.	Barl	ey.	Oats.									
Week ended		Ŭ		•••	•••		s. 78	d. 2	8. 73	<i>d</i> . 6	s. d. 55 0			
Correspondin 1910							33	5	20	4	18 0			
	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	31	6	26	9	18 0			
1911	•••	***	• • •	•••	• • •	••••				-				
1912	• • •		• • •	• • •	**1	•••	39	2	30	7	22 4			
1913			•••				34	1	24	9	19 0			
1914	•••						34	9	25	2	19 1			
1915	•••		•••				55	4	35	7	31 5			
1916	•••	***	•••	•••	•••		55	1	46	1	32 9			

^{*} Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial Bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

^{*} Including 1,252 bales British West African. † Including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 9,043 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Department supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender, and other openings for British Trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, etc., of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport, etc., etc.

Samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products which are received from abroad from time to time are exhibited at the Offices of the Department.

Samples of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets are on exhibition in the Sample Rooms of the Department.

The British Industries Fair, 1917, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, London, from 26th February until 9th March. Concurrently with the London Fair, a Fair was held at Glasgow. It is the intention of the Board of Trade to hold a Fair every year.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly, and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. The price is 3d. per copy, exclusive of postage, or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d.

All applications regarding advertisement rates in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be sent direct to the sole Contractors for Advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Particulars regarding the supply of Confidential Information to firms in the United Kingdom appear on p. 269.

All communications intended for the Department of Commercial Intelligence should be addressed to: The Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 TO 1916. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Minister of Labour hereby gives Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

2368X. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of metal instruments and appliances for the use of dentists.

2370X. Workmen engaged in making and running anti-friction metal into ingots, and in making and casting into ingots ferro-aluminium, etc.

2371X. Workmen engaged in making by machinery wood blocks for the

shaping of felt hats.

2372X. A steam hammer forger engaged in making copper refining ladle plates and rabble heads and light forgings for use in copper, spelter, and steel works.

2374X. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making metal bung guards, or in making by machinery wooden bungs.

2375X. Workmen engaged in screwing tubes.

2376X. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in small brasswork in connection with the manufacture of rubber stamps, office presses, and similar articles.

2377X. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making metal laths.

2378X. Workmen engaged in corrugating and curving galvanised metal sheets.

2379X. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making metal clappers for

2380X. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of accumulator cell boxes or of lead linings for such boxes.

2381X. Workmen engaged in making wrought or welded iron pipes for use

as telegraph poles.

2383X. Workmen who are engaged wholly or mainly in making and fitting together wrought iron parts of small forges for heating rivets.

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of:—

2367. Cabinet makers working by hand on the woodwork of portable articles of office equipment which are not intended for use in war.

2369. Switchboard attendants and workmen engaged wholly or mainly in minding, tending, or driving electrical machinery in connection with uninsured trades.

2373. Joiners engaged wholly or mainly in making by hand wooden drums

for electric cables.

2382. Workmen engaged in making by hand, or in erecting, notice boards stating that premises are "To let," or similar notice boards.

2384. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making vulcanised fibre parts of electric light fittings which are not intended for use in war.

Note.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, e.g., 1554X. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous

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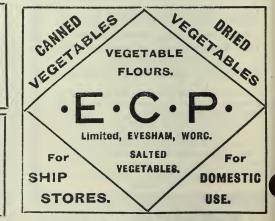
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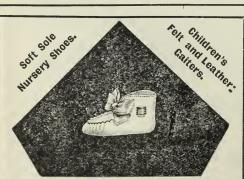
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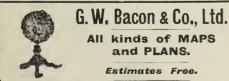
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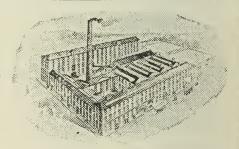
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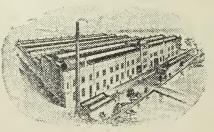




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AUGUST 16. 1917.

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Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries. 1901-1912. [Cd. 7525/14.] Price 2s. 2d. (post free 2s. 8d.).

Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries. 1901-1912. [Cd. 7525/14.] Price 2s. 2d. (post free 2s. 8d.).

Statistical Tables relating to British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates. Part XXXVII. 1912. [Cd. 767/14.] Price 6s. 1ld. (post free 7s. 6d.).

Strikes and Lock-outs, and Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in the United Kingdom in 1913. [Cd. 7658 14.] Price 1s. 3d. (post free 1s. 8d.).

Wages and Hours of Labour. Report on Changes in 1913. Cd. 7635/14.] Price 1ld. (post free 1s. 3d.).

Weights and Measures. Report for 1914. [H.O. 148/15.] Price 3d. (post free 5d.).

II .- MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS: Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions. 29—V. Price 4d. (post free 5d.).
Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom. July, 1917. 31—VI Price 9d. (post free 11d.).
III.—WERELT PUBLICATION:—

Board of Trade Journal. Price 3d. (post free 3d.).

Board of Trade Journal. Price 3d. (post free 3\frac{1}{2}d.)

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Shipping Subsidies: Report on Bounties and Subsidies in respect of Shipbuilding, Shipping and Navigation in Foreign Countries. [Cd. 6899/13.] Price 5d. (post free 6d.).

Standard Time Rates of Wages. [Cd. 7194/13.] Price 6\frac{1}{2}d. (post free 8\frac{1}{2}d.).

State Railways (British Possessions and Foreign Countries). [H.O. 287/13.] Price 7\frac{1}{2}d. (post free 9d.).

Strikes and Lock-outs. Memoranda relating to Laws in British Dominions and Certain Foreign Countries. [Cd. 6021/12.]

Price 1s. 5d. (post free 1s. 9d.).

Sugar. Return showing production, imports and exports, consumption, &c., of various countries. [H.C. 281/11.] Price 3d. (post free 4d.).

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*United Kingdom (Trade, Commerce, and Condition of People). [H.C. 320/15.] Price \frac{1}{2}d. (post free 1d.).

Wheat Prices, International: Return showing sverage prices for 1840-1912. [H.C. 45/13.] Price \frac{1}{2}d. (post free 1d.).

CONTRACTS.

PARISH OF ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL.

The Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, hereby give notice that they will be prepared to receive Tenders of the following supplies to their Institutions. &c.:

For Six Months.

Potatoes, Greengrocery, Fish, Meat (English and Foreign, Indoor and Outdoor), Grocery, Rice, Sugar, Milk

and Tobacco.

For the Supply to the Receiving House and Children's Homes within the parish from tradesmen resident within the neighbourhood :-

Fish, Grocery, Meat, Milk and Oilman's Goods. Also Milk to the Outdoor Poor.

For Twelve Months.

For Twelve Months.

Brushes, Building Materials, Funerals, Oilman's Goods, Soap, Trusses, Wines and Spirits, Yeast. Engineering Goods, Ironmongery, Boots and Shoes, Ironmongery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Leather, Linen and Woollen Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c., Officers' Uniforms, Water Beds, Waterproof Sheeting, Conveyance of Lunatics to Asylums, Horse Hire, Newspapers, Window Cleaning, Haircutting (Children's Homes), Chimney Cleaning. Also for the Purchase from the several Institutions of Pigs' Wash, Bones, Fat and Rags.

Fat and Rags.

Persons desirous of tendering can obtain forms for the purpose, containing further particulars, upon application, and Tenders must be delivered here, sealed and addressed to the Board of Guardians, marked "Tender for Supplies," before 9 o'clock in the morning on Friday, the 31st August, 1917.

The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

Charles S. Stevens,

Clerk to the Guardians.

Guardians' Offices, 29, Peckham Road, S.E. 5. 28th July, 1917.

ACKROYD & BEST, Ltd., Moriey, LEEDS, England.



Makers of precision made SAFETY LAMPS AND APPARATUS. to burn Benzine or Oil; to light electrically by Accumulators or small Hand Driven Magneto Dynamo.

Unlocked

pheumatically or magnetically.

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CONTRACTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MATERIALS, (LININGS, BUTTONS, ETC.) FOR UNIFORM CLOTHING.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

By command of the Postmaster General.

Tenders will be invited shortly for the apply of Materials for Uniform Clothing supply of Materials for Unin the following Sections:

Section A.—Cotton materials (special).

,, B.—Ordinary cotton linings Italian Cloth, Beatrice Twill, Jean and Alpaca.

,, C.—Linens, Flax Sheeting, Canvas, Black Duck and Linen Thread.

,, D.—Braids (mohvir) and Tapes.

,, E.—Buttons, Numerals, Cyphers Crowns &c

Crowns &c

Firms desirous of tendering should apply to the undersigned not later than the 21st August, 1917, specifying the Section or Sections in which they are interested.

G. MORGAN, Controller.

Post Office Stores Department, 17/19, Bedford Street, London, W.C. 2. August, 1917.

AGENCIES.

J. H. HUDSON Y CIA, Calle Sarmiento, 471, Buenos Aires, Argentine. Representations and Agencies: — Reference — British Bank of South America, London; London Agents: Messrs. D. G. Begg & Co., Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.

PARKIN, NESS & Co.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

DARLINGTON,

Solicit inquiries for Disinfectants, Gerolicit inquiries for Disinfectants, Ger-micides, Insecticides, Carbolic Powders and Fluids, Soluble Cresols, Liquor Cres. Sap., English Lysol, High Co-efficient Fluids, Disinfectant Soaps (hard, soft and liquid), SHEEP DIPS (liquid, paste and powder), FORMAL-DEHYDE, NAPHTHALINE.

Cables and Telegrams-Ness, Darlington,"

A.B.C. Code, 4th-5th Edition. Telephone 2413.

JAMES JOHNSON.

2a, China Lane, Piccadilly,

MANCHESTER.

MANUFACTURER OF Moleskins, Corduroys, Thicksetts, Beavers, Bedford Cords, Whip Cords, Cantoons, Twills, Swandowns, Fast Khaki Drills (Government Dye),

Zephyrs Moleskins for Bookbinders and Brickmakers.

Telegrams-" Fustian." Telephone No. 3438 Central.

CONTRACTS.

Dublin Metropolitan Police.

Tenders for Clothing, Helmets, Equipment, &c.

Tenders are invited to supply the Dublin Metropolitan Police with Tunics Greatcoats, Trousers, Capes, Leather Gaiters, Leather Waistbelts, Helme Forage Caps, &c., and various Articles Equipment for One Year from

Sealed Patterns of the several Articles can be seen at the Police Store, Lower Castle Yard.

Tenders are to made on printed forms, Tenders are to made on printed forms, which can be obtained at the Accountant's Office. Each Tender must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Tender for Clothing," &c., and addressed to the "Accountant of M-tropolitan Police," and to be delivered at his office, Lower Castle Yard, on or before the 14th day of September, 1917.

The Accountant reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders, or to accept such portion of any Tender as he may think fit.

Metropolitan Police Office, Dublin Castle, 25th July, 1917.

AGENCIES.

American Agencies desired by any Manufacturers will be arranged with strong efforts to increase export trade after the war. No fees, costs, or remuneration. Apply, Harold Norton, 56, Clinton Place, Mount Vernon, New York.

For large buyers. Also TOOTH POWDERS. DENTAL CREAMS, BAY RUMS, BRILLIANTINES, POMADES, LIME CREAMS and ALL TOILET PREPARATIONS.

STOKES & CO., Ltd., "Eclipsol" Works, Bristol.

NEW HARRISON KNITTING MACHINES.

For Socks, Stockings, ments, Undervests, Gas Garments, Undervests, Gas Mantles, Hand or Power Winders, Card Winders, Presses, Ballers. Mills Equipped.

HARRISON PATENT KNITTING MACHINE CO., LTD.,

Works-10, UPPER BROOK ST., MANCHESTER.

Branch-54, GOODGE STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

GAS-COKE FOR STEAM RAISING

The urgent need for fuel economy has called forth from the Ministry of Munitions an appeal to the public to reduce the combustion of raw coal for industrial and domestic purposes in every possible way, and notably by the use of coke and gas, which avoids the indefensible waste of valuable by-products inevitable when crude coal is consumed.

With regard to the important matter of steam-raising for industrial purposes it has been found, as a result of trials with different boiler installations, that given proper conditions coke, or a mixture of coal and coke, is as effective as raw coal alone.

A certain Borough Council, for example, in March 1916 began to use the London Coke Committee's apparatus for burning gas coke under the steam boilers of the local Public Baths.

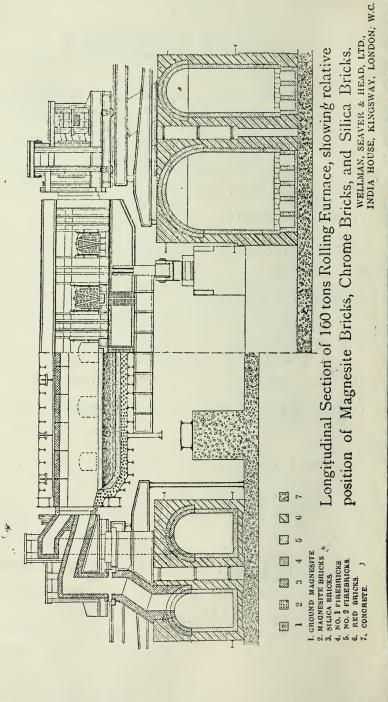
The Council reports a saving of £348 11s. 10d. in the first year of working with the new apparatus—which was fitted at a cost of about one-tenth of the total saving effected during that period.

If similar action were taken in large industrial establishments there is no doubt that both the country and the individual firms concerned would benefit considerably.

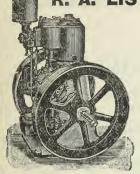
Readers interested in the uses and possibilities of gas-coke are invited to communicate, free of charge or obligation, with the Secretary, The British Commercial Gas Association, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. I

THE EGLINTON SILICA BRICK CO., Lad

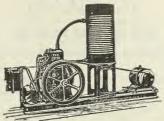
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Manufacturers of High-Class Petrol, Oil and Gas Engines, Pumping and Lighting Sets, etc.

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JOINTS CUT TO ANY SIZE OR SHAPE.

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Board of Trade Journal.

August 16, 1917.

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THE

Board of Trade Journal.

(Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.)

Vol. XCVIII.]

August 16, 1917.

[No. 1,081

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

Telegrams { "Advantage, Stock, London." Telephone { London Wall 4713 (5 lines.)

32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2. (British Industries Fair Office.)

Telegrams { "Shoforsamp, London." | Telephone : City 2323.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Department supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender, and other openings for British Trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, etc., of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport, etc., etc.

Samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products which are received from abroad from time to time are exhibited at the Offices of the

Department.

Samples of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets are on exhibition in

the Sample Rooms of the Department—see notice on p. 325.

The British Industries Fair, 1917, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, London, from 26th February until 9th March. Concurrently with the London Fair, a Fair was held at Glasgow. It is the intention of the Board of Trade to hold a Fair every

vear.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly, and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. The price is 3d. per copy, exclusive of postage, or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d.

All applications regarding advertisement rates in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be sent direct to the sole Contractors for Advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Particulars regarding the supply of Confidential Information to firms in

the United Kingdom appear on p. 325.

All communications intended for the Department of Commercial Intelligence should be addressed to: The Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the following notices of possible openings for British goods abroad, regard should be had to the necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy—see the Notes on pp. 717-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March—also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading with certain countries, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." In any case of doubt or difficulty concerning the various regulations, information may be obtained, either by letter or on personal application, to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supplies Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Department of Commercial Intelligence from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, who wish to get into communica-

tion with British manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Applications have been recorded during the past week for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following (amongst other) articles; British manufacturers or producers of these articles now in a position to supply are invited to make application for the names of the enquirers:—

Anemometers for measuring the air consumption in refrigerators.

Bolts and handles for toy trunks.

Machinery, etc.-

Complete plant for the manufacture of horn and bone buttons. Machinery for making conical paper tubes for use in textile machinery.

Needles (steel) for gramophones and phonographs.

Saccharin. Salmon oil.

Strontium carbonate.

CANADA.

The following enquiry has been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, whence further information may be obtained:-

An Eastern Canadian quarry company in a position to export large supplies of high-class silica sand and silex as used by Canadian Silica Sand manufacturers of glass, chemicals and abrasives, and Silex—Market sought. and in foundries, wishes to arrange for the sale of these products in the United Kingdom.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) reports the receipt of the following enquiries:-

An Auckland firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of a first grade rubber flooring, such as is used in Rubber Flooring. Rubber Flooring. offices and shops, with a view to obtaining the sole agency therefor. (Reference No. 295.) See Note † following. (D.C.I. 39,113.)

An agent at Wellington wishes to obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of any textile lines. The enquirer claims to know the Dominion thoroughly, having travelled both Islands for the last five years for a New Zealand firm. (Reference No. 296.) See Note + following. (D.C.I. 39,101.)

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of rubber flooring and textiles, desirous of being represented in New Zealand, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the relative reference number should be quoted.

In the case of such of the goods as United Kingdom manufacturers may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 320), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now, with a view to trade when circumstances permit.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand also reports that a contract was Building Material and Accessories; Office Equipment.

On modern lines; it is estimated that it will cost some £50,000. Work on the new offices was to be commenced at once, but, owing to the difficulty in obtaining supplies of building material, and other hindrances, Mr. Dalton is of opinion that operations for the present will be limited to preparatory work.

The name and address of the architects for the new shipping offices may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested, at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (297) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 34,561.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Lieut.-Col. C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.) has forwarded a copy of the specifica-Boiler Tubes. tion and tender form in connection with a call for tenders by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of boiler tubes in charcoal iron, steel and brass. (Contract No. 2/103.) [See Notice to Exporters on p. 320.]

Copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Head-quarters, Johannesburg, by whom also sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received up to noon on 20th August.* See Note † following.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg has also forwarded a copy of the specification, tender form and blue prints in connection with a call for tenders by the Johannesburg Municipal Council, as follows:—

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk,

Spares for Stone
Breakers.

Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, up to noon on 20th
September,* for the supply and delivery of spare parts
for Blake-Marsden 20 in. by 10 in. eccentric motion

stone breakers. (Contract No. 290.)

Copies of the specification, conditions of contract, and forms of tender, together with blue prints, may be *obtained* from the Controller of Stores (Room 53), Municipal Offices, Johannesburg. See Note † following.

Note †.—The above-mentioned copies of the specifications, etc., may be consulted by British manufacturers of boiler tubes and spare parts for stone breakers at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 4. (D.C.I. 38,192.)

^{*} It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and, owing to forms having to be obtained from South Africa, this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Union who can be instructed by cable.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA. RHODESIA. BELGIAN CONGO.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that a firm of brokers and general agents, established Agencies desired: in Beira, Salisbury and Bulawayo, is prepared to See details in italics. undertake the representation of British firms offering the goods mentioned below, for which the firm states there is a demand in Rhodesia. The goods referred to are:

Canned provisions, food preparations, biscuits, Canadian hard flour, cocoa,

and aerated waters.

Spraying machines, tramway material, zinc and mercury.

Chemicals (assay), cyanide, and calcium carbide.

Jute and hemp fabrics, waste.

Tarpaulins and kindred material, asbestos and asbestos goods, and paper.

The territories for which agencies are desired are Rhodesia, in which most of the places are visited, at short periods, by a member of the firm, and Portuguese East Africa and the Belgian Congo (Katauga), where occasional visits are also paid.

The firm states that it is prepared to receive shipments at the coast port, to clear same through Customs, to store and deliver as and when required,

and to undertake the distribution of samples and advertising matter.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned, desirous of doing business in the territories referred to, may obtain the name and address of the firm on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (298) should be quoted.

In the case of such of the goods as United Kingdom firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 320), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit. (D.C.I. 38,086.)

SWEDEN.

A Stockholm company desires to establish connections now with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods Chemicals; mentioned below, with a view to commencing trade China Clay. after the war. The goods referred to are:-Chemicals Market sought for Wood Pulp.

for the paper and wood pulp industries; other chemicals, such as Glauber salt and sulphur; and china clay.

This company also wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom

importers of wood pulp.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. 3, and marked with the reference number A/354-59/17. (D.C.I. 38,591.)

ITALY.

The Acting British Consul at Turin (Mr. T. D. Dunlop) reports the receipt of the following enquiries from firms in that city:-

An agent for machinery, who is a consulting engineer, desires to obtain agencies for British manufacturers of machinery, Steam and Gas Engines; including steam and gas engines, boilers, and chemical and laboratory plant. The enquirer Boilers; Chemical and Laboratory Plant, etc. Laboratory Plant, etc. states that he is prepared to undertake the erection of such plant. (Reference No. 299.) See Note † following. (D.C.I. 39,263.)

A surgical instrument dealer seeks agencies for British manufacturers of surgical and scientific instruments, and technical goods sold by chemists, Surgical and Scientific Instruments; Technical Goods sold by Chemists. etc. (Reference No. 300.) See Note † (D.C.I. 38,799.) following.

ITALY—continued.

Note †.—British manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in Turin, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the relative reference number should be quoted.

In the case of such of the goods as United Kingdom manufacturers may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 320), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now, with a view to trade when circum-

stances permit.

A A A A

The following enquiries for agencies for United Kingdom firms from persons and firms in Italy, some of whom formerly represented German and Austrian firms, have been received at the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa. The enquirers are desirous of negotiating for agencies now, irrespective of whether United Kingdom firms are able to give deliveries at present—see Notice to Exporters on p. 320. All communications regarding the enquiries should be sent to the Secretary of the Chamber, as above:—

An agent at Genoa would represent, on commission, manufacturers of Soap; Chemicals; soap, chemicals, pharmaceutical products; Marine Engineering Supplies. (1,398.)

An Italian firm seeks the representation, for Italy, of manufacturers or Tinplates; Iron; Caustic Soda; chemicals; Fish; Oils, etc. exporters of tinplates, iron, caustic soda, chemicals, codfish, salted and smoked fish, oils, etc. (1,400.)

An Italian firm at Bari wishes to represent manufacturers of motors.

Agricultural and Electrical Motors and Machinery; Tools.

machinery, and tools, for agricultural, electrical, and building purposes.

(1,401.)

A Palermo firm of commission merchants desires to open up direct business with manufacturers of fatty acids and chemicals; Chemicals; Tinplates. with manufacturers of fatty acids and chemicals for soapmaking; also of tinplates. (1,402.)

A firm of engineers at Genoa would represent firms manufacturing or exporting electrical materials, steel; Tools; Engineering Goods; Chemicals.

Electrical Materials; Steel; Tools; exporting electrical materials, steel, tools, general machinery and engineering goods; also chemicals. (1,404.)

An engineer, who is manager of a mining company, is prepared to take up the representation of manufacturers of indus-Shipbuilding Plant, etc. trial machinery in general, particularly for shipbuilding. (1,406.)

A Bologna agent (British subject) wishes to obtain agencies for manufacturers or merchants who are interested in trade with Italy. (1,407.)

An agent at Genoa seeks agencies for manufacturers or exporters of anchors Anchors, Chains, and Plant for their manufacture.

and chains for ships, and machinery for the manufacture thereof. (1,403.)

Note.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the above-mentioned goods, desirous of appointing agents in Italy in preparation for post-bellum trade, should address the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa, quoting the relative reference number in brackets.

(D.C.I. 38,357.)

REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS.

Goods in Demand. See notice on pp. 346-7.

PRINTED AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS POST FOR PLACES ABROAD.

With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions and elsewhere abroad, it should be borne in mind that postage must be prepaid on all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Correspondents in the Dominions and Colonies of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and to H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries. Care should be taken to ensure correct stamping, particularly when catalogues are sent. Packages sent at reduced rates by the Printed and Commercial Papers Post must be sent open (see page 58 of the Post Office Guide).

OPENINGS FOR TRADE IN ALL COUNTRIES ABROAD.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, the Board of Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1916, 575 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 128,662 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

A small charge is made for the service, which includes the regular supply of the "Board of Trade Journal." Firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

The "Journal" itself contains information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Comptroller-General of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

EXHIBITION.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

Exhibition at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

An Exhibition of samples of goods of enemy manufacture, including many recent additions, is now being held in the new Sample Rooms of the Department of Commercial Intelligence (5th Floor), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Exhibition is open to British manufacturers and exporters of British goods every week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.;

Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The samples, which number approximately 3,000, are of considerable variety, and are labelled with prices (where available), and the name of the country in which the goods are sold. *Certain of the samples* represent quite recent designs from enemy sources, and should be of interest to British manufacturers desirous of obtaining information respecting the new styles of goods at present being manufactured in enemy countries.

The markets represented by the samples are as follows:—United Kingdom, British India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa (South, East and North), Russia, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, France, Portugal, Italy, United States of America, Central and South America, Siam, China, and

other Far Eastern markets.

General List of Samples.

Jewellery.—Chains, charms, bangles, brooches, fobs, pendants, rings, pins, ear-rings, medallions, necklets, trinkets, badges, coats of arms, expanding wrist watches, bracelets and cameos—all of rolled gold, silver or other metal; also imitation pearl and stone necklets and pendants. These goods represent German designs suitable mainly for North, South and Central American and Spanish markets.

Samples, similar to the above, but in gilt, are also on view. These are

goods of the cheapest possible description.

Textiles.—Light and heavy woollen and cotton trouserings and suitings, dress piece goods, costume cloths, slipper piece goods and linings, artificial straw plait, cotton and woollen blankets, doyleys, serviettes, lace neckwear, lace (torchons, valenciennes, and insertions), ladies' and men's cotton and woollen underclothing, hose (cotton, lisle, silk and lace), men's half hose, meltons, figured muslins, serges, flannels, flannelette, embroidery canvas, casement cloth, towellings, cotton prints, tapestries, silk piece goods, tie silks, ribbons, upholstery goods, silk and cotton velvets, plushes, galoons, embroidered edgings and insertions, braids, webbings, cotton shirts, golf jerseys, gloves (wool, kid, and fabric), hats and caps, and haberdashery small wares. The goods enumerated represent selling lines in most of the markets referred to in paragraph 4.

Hardware, Tools and Glassware.—A varied range of hardware goods, including blow-lamps, lanterns, lamps, stoves, stamped metal goods for the building trade, and enamelled and aluminium ware. These mainly represent

goods sold in the Home, West African and Far Eastern markets.

Agricultural tools, edge tools, scissors, razors, etc., suitable for the Canadian, West African and East African markets.

Glassware and crockery, including a collection of samples of lamp globes and shades.

Fancy Goods.—Bags, purses, letter cases in leather, etc., jewellery cases, buttons in glass, celluloid, galalith, etc., hair slides, combs and bands in celluloid, fans, photo frames, etc. These are new designs mainly suitable for the South American, Spanish and United States markets.

Miscellaneous.—Surgical instruments, musical instruments, scents, pomades, umbrellas, umbrella components and fittings, stationery, pencils, picture post cards, envelopes, ceramic transfers, oleographs, wall-paper, tooth brushes, and paint and other brushes; also bookbinders' cover and end papers, fancy papers, imitation leather papers, and leather cloth. Markets various.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Amendments in and Additions to List.

An Order-of-Council, dated 14th August, 1917, orders that the Schedule to the Proclamation, dated 10th May, 1917 (see pp. 360-75 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th May, 1917), as amended by the Orders-of-Council of 22nd June and 13th July (see pp. 689-92 of the "Journal" of 28th June and pp. 121-2 of the "Journal" of 19th July), prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations,* should be amended, as follows:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

(B) Accoutrements;

(c) Bicycles and their component parts;

Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following—

(A) Parts of shoemakers' machine tools;

(B) Shoemakers' tools, hand and machine; (B) Camp equipment, military, articles of;

(A) Castings, malleable, hæmatite iron; Chemicals, etc., the following—

(A) Zinc oxide;
(B) Zinc sulphide;

(A) Cylinders, metal, such as can be used for containing compressed gas;

(B) Equipment, military; (B) Hair, human;

(a) Machinery, agricultural, including hand tools which can be used for agricultural purposes;

(c) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories;

Seeds, the following—
(B) Clover;

(B) Grass;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following-

(B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or material, in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted; with the exception of velvets, plushes, nets, laces, mourning crôpe, trimmings, braids, ribbons not exceeding 6 inches in width, furnishing fabrics (embroidered or brocaded), fabrics containing any kind of metal thread, and all made-up articles for men's wear;

(c) Sounding machines and gear;

(A) Tanning extracts, and substances for use in tanning;

(c) Typewriters;

(c) Valves, gas, steam, and water.

* The prohibition of exports is as follows:—
Goods marked (A), to all destinations;

Goods marked (B), to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates;

Goods marked (c), to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any such foreign countries, and to all Russian Baltic ports.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS—continued.

(2) That the following headings should be added:-

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited;

(c) Bicycles and their component parts, not otherwise prohibited;
Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of,
the following:—

(A) Lasts;

(A) Shoemakers' machines and their component parts;

(A) Shoemakers' tools, hand and machine;

(B) Camp equipment, military, articles of, not otherwise prohibited;

(A) Castings, malleable, hæmatite iron, the following:-

Buckles:

Buckles; Builders' ironmongery;

Chain fittings;

Coat and hat hangers;

Conduit fittings;

Cycle fittings;

Furniture fittings;

Hinges;

Horse clippers;

Lamp fittings;

Motor cycle fittings;

Pipe flanges;

Spurs;

Stove fittings:

Tramway fittings;

Chemicals, etc., the following:-

(A) Ethylic alcohol, mixtures and preparations containing (not otherwise prohibited);

(A) Zinc oxide, and mixtures containing zinc oxide;

(A) Zinc sulphide, and mixtures containing zinc sulphide;

(A) Cylinders, metal, capable of use for the storage of gases or liquids under pressure;

'(B) Equipment, military, not otherwise prohibited;

(B) Hair, human, and tops, noils, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof;

(B) Hides, raw, manufactures of, the following:-

Pickers, drop box pickers, pinions, centres and other goods manufactured from raw hide, suitable for textile machinery;

- (A) Machinery, agricultural, and component parts thereof; including hand tools which can be used for agricultural purposes;
- (c) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Nozzles, metal, having an orifice less than one and one-half inches in diameter;

(A) Oil, shark, and mixtures containing such oil;

Oils, vegetable, the following, and articles and mixtures containing such oils:—

(A) Colza or rape seed;

- (c) Pumice stone, including powdered pumice stone;Seeds, the following;
 - (A) Beet;
 - (A) Broccoli;
 - (A) Brussels sprouts;
 - (A) Cabbage;
 - (A) Celery;
 - (A) Chicory;
 - (A) Clover;
 - (A) Grass;
 - (A) Kale;
 - (A) Leek;

PROHIBITED EXPORTS—continued. Headings to be Added—continued.

Seeds, the following—continued—

(A) Lettuce;

(A) Shallot;

(A) Spinach; (A) Tomato

Silk and silk manufactures, the following:-

(c) Articles of clothing for men's wear, manufactured from tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or material, in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted;

- (B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or material, in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted; with the exception of velvets, plushes, hair nets in the piece, laces, mourning crêpe, trimmings, braids, ribbons not exceeding six inches in width, furnishing fabrics (embroidered or brocaded), fabrics containing any kind of metal thread, and all made up articles, not otherwise prohibited;
- (A) Tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning, including

cutch;

(c) Typewriters and parts thereof; (B) Valves, metal, of all descriptions;

(c) Valves, gas, steam and water, not otherwise prohibited.

[Note.—Copies of the list of goods, the export of which from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of 10th May, 1917, as amended by the Orders-in-Council of 22nd June and 13th July, may be obtained gratis on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. This list is exclusive of the amendments now made by the foregoing Orderof-Council. In making written application for copies of the list, envelopes should be marked "Prohibited Exports."

EXPORTS TO SWITZERLAND.

Amendments in and Additions to List of Articles prohibited to be Exported.

An Order-of-Council, dated 10th August, 1917, orders that the Schedule to the Proclamation, dated 13th March, 1917 (see notices on p. 719 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March and p. 158 of the "Journal" of 26th April), prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles, and any articles composed wholly or partially of those articles, to any destination in Switzerland, should be amended as follows:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

Bitumen.

"Chiendent" fibre suitable for brushmaking or for industrial uses.

Curriers' crystolon grease.

Feathers.

Glucose, solid.

Hair, animal, rough, cleaned, spun or otherwise prepared or manufactured; hair cloth and tissues; pigs' bristles, assorted and in

Naphtha; naphthylamine (alpha and beta naphthylamine); naphthol (alpha and beta naphthol) and similar products; naphthalene and its compounds.

Platinum.

EXPORTS TO SWITZERLAND-continued.

Headings to be Deleted from List of Articles prohibited to be Exported—continued. Silk-

> Silks in the cocoon; raw; worked or thrown, dyed; floss silk and marine silk (byssus).

> Yarns of floss silk ("bourre") and of waste silk ("bourrette"); silk yarns for sewing, for embroidering, for trimming, for small wares, and other such yarns; yarns of artificial silk. Tissues of silk, of floss silk, alone or with admixture of other

> textile materials, and tissues of all kinds of artificial silk.

Steel, special, containing nickel, chrome, molybdenum, vanadium, tungsten, titanium and other alloys, including tools (except watch-makers' tools), machine parts and all articles in special steel; scrap, filings and waste of special steel; edge tools in ordinary steel.

Turpentine.

Varnishes, gum.

Vegetables, fresh, the following only:—Cabbages, carrots, cauliflowers, garlic, leeks, onions, turnips.

(2) That the following headings should be added:—

Agricultural machinery, all kinds, and spare parts thereof.

Benzo naphthol.

Bitumen and bituminous compositions.

Cardboard, asphalted.

Cassava root.

Celluloid wares.

"Chiendent" fibre.

Citrate of lime.

Clothing for men, non-waterproofed. Clothing for women, non-waterproofed.

Curriers' grease.

Cylinders and discs for gramophones and phonographs, with or without impressions, new or old, broken or waste.

Degras.

Dental apparatus, teeth sets, and their rubber accompaniments.

Feathers, other than fancy feathers.

Felts, asphalted.

Glucose.

Glucose, solid, for the manufacture of artificial silk.

Grenadines.

Gut, cords of (except those for musical instruments), including gut

cords for machinery.

Hair, animal, including human hair, rough; cleaned, spun or otherwise prepared or manufactured; hair cloth and tissues; pigs' bristles, assorted and in bundles.

Hand-carts.

Horn.

Hosiery (cotton).

Insulating materials.

Liqueur wines containing a higher percentage of alcohol than that indicated in the Swiss Tariff.

Maize stalks.

Mosses, Iceland, Irish (Carragheen), and Sphagnum.

Naphtha; naphthol; naphthalene; naphthylamine and similar products.

Paper, Japanese, and similar paper, including serviettes of Japanese paper.

Platinum in all forms, including manufactures (except platinum jewellery).

Press-spahn (" carton américain").

EXPORTS TO SWITZERLAND—continued.

Headings to be Added to List of Articles prohibited to be Exported—continued.

Reaping machines and spare parts.

Salophene.

Silk: cocoons, raw, spun, and tissues (including artificial silk); all kinds and forms except thrown silk undyed.

Sponges of all sorts and waste of sponges.

Steel, special, containing 0.5 per cent. of nickel, chrome, or tungsten, 0.2 per cent. of molybdenum, 0.1 per cent. of vanadium or titanium, 9 per cent. of manganese, 0.5 per cent. of cobalt (stellite), including tools (except watchmakers' tools), machine parts and all articles in special steel; scrap, filings and waste of special steel; edge tools in ordinary steel.

Tagal plait.

Tedders and spare parts. Tin wares, including alloys.

Turkey red oil, and other sulphoricinates.

Turpentine and mixtures containing turpentine.

Varnishes of all kinds. Vegetables, fresh.

Waxed and oiled cloth.

Wines in casks, or otherwise than in bottles.

Wood spirit.

EXPORT OF COTTON GOODS AND MANUFACTURES TO NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The Director of the War Trade Department makes the following announcements:—

Norway.—Adverting to the notice which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th June last (p. 577), no new applications for licences to export cotton piece-goods and manufactures to Norway will be accepted for at least a further period of two months from 9th August. Exception will, however, continue to be made in the case of very small consignments for the personal use of the consignees.

Sweden.—Applications for licences to export cotton piece-goods and manufactures to Sweden will now be received in respect of goods for which the orders were booked on or before 31st December, 1916. In other respects the applicants must comply with the conditions set forth in the announcement which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th June last (p. 529).

The foregoing announcements do not apply to cotton yarn or thread. (D.C.I. 39,321.)

EXPORTS OF WOOL. Forthcoming Conference.

The Director of the War Trade Department notifies that the next Conference to consider questions affecting the export of wool will be held at the War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, on 4th September, at 10.30 a.m., and that admission will be exclusively by ticket.

Applications for tickets to attend the Conference should be made by letter, marked "Wool Conference," addressed to the Secretary (Wool Sub-Committee), War Trade Department, as above, and should be in his possession not later than 27th August. Applications can only be considered if made by an official of a Chamber of Commerce, or similar organisation interested, who should state the name of the representative authorised to attend on behalf of the organisation.

The Secretary should be notified at an early date of any matters which it is desired to bring up for discussion, in order that, if approved, they may be added to the agenda. (D.C.I. 39,877.)

EXPORT OF SYNTHETIC DYESTUFFS.

The Director of the War Trade Department also announces that, except in special circumstances, applications made after 9th August for licences to export synthetic dyestuffs will only be considered if accompanied by a certificate from the actual manufacturer or his accredited agent to the effect that the goods have been sold expressly for export to the destination mentioned in the application.

Applications now before the Department will, however, be considered with

reference to the circumstances arising in each particular case.

(D.C.I. 39,319.)

APPROVED CONSIGNEES IN CHINA.

The "London Gazette" of 10th August publishes additions to and amendments in the list of approved consignees in China, published as a Supplement to the "London Gazette" of 18th May.

The revised list of approved consignees in China may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. Applications for further information in regard to firms on this list should be addressed to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James', S.W. 1.

N.B.—The white list of approved consignees in China applies also to firms in Harbin (even though goods are entered as consigned to Harbin, Russia), but does not apply to firms in the British Colony of Hong Kong, or to firms in Wei-hai-wei, Macao, Tsingtau, Dalny (Dairen), or the Japanese Leased

Territory in Kwantung.

THE COTTON (RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT) ORDER, 1917.

The following Order, dated 9th August, has been made by the Board of Trade pursuant to Regulations 2F, 2GG, and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations:-

Order.

Whereas the Board of Trade deem it expedient to make further exercise of the powers vested in them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations as respects cotton, including cotton waste.

Now therefore the Board of Trade, in exercise of their said powers and of

all other powers them enabling, do hereby order as follows :-

1. The Cotton Control Board may from time to time, by notice exhibited in the Manchester Royal Exchange, and advertised in such other manner as they think fit, give instructions as to the number or percentage of spindles or looms that may be worked in any cotton mill or weaving shed as from the date or dates specified in the notice, and may cancel or vary such instructions as occasion may require by similar notice.

2. The Cotton Control Board may grant licences enabling a greater

number or percentage of spindles or looms to be worked than that authorised by such instructions upon such terms and subject to such conditions as may

be specified in the notice.

3. Where restrictions are placed upon the number or percentage of spindles that may be worked such restrictions shall be deemed to affect any preparatory machinery worked in connection therewith.

4. All persons shall obey any instructions that may be issued by the

Cotton Control Board under this Order.

5. If any person acts in any manner contrary to the instructions issued by the Cotton Control Board under this Order he is guilty of an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1916. Enemy Businesses to be Wound up.

Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:-

482. St. George's House Restaurant, Limited, 37, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, London, W.C. 2, Restaurateurs. Controller: Sidney J. Field, 17, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W.C. 1. 3rd August, 1917.

483. Joseph Kraft, 88, New Bond Street, London, W. 1., Ladies' Tailor, Furrier, etc. Controller: Sidney J. Field, 17, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 1. 3rd August, 1917.

484. Havar (Costumines) Limited, 54, Conduit Street, London, W. I.

484. Henry (Costumiers), Limited, 54, Conduit Street, London, W. 1, Costumiers. Controller: S. P. Child, 36/37, Queen Street, London,

E.C. 4. 3rd August, 1917.

- 485. Bender Composition Cork Company, Limited, 88/90, Leandenhall Street, London, E.C. 3, Cork Cutters and Manufacturers. Controller. H. J. Morland, 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2. 8th August, 1917.
- 487. Lieblich Nansen and Co., Limited, 31, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., Drug Merchants. *Controller*: Sir John Craggs, 3, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C. 2. 7th August, 1917.

PRICE OF HOME-GROWN TIMBER.

The Controller of Timber Supplies announces that the particular cases of timber converted in town mills or sold from town retailers' yards have been under consideration and that he will be prepared to allow the prices set forth in the Home-Grown Timber Prices (Great Britain) Order, 1917, to be increased in such cases by 25 per cent. when the quantity sold is 50 cubic feet or over, and by 50 per cent. when the quantity sold is less than 50 cubic feet. These increased prices are to cover delivery from the mills or yards free on rail or within the usual cartage radius.

[Note.—The above-mentioned Order was referred to on p. 79 of the "Board

of Trade Journal" of 12th July.

BRASS TURNINGS, BORINGS OR SCRAP. Supplies obtainable from Ministry of Munitions.

The Ministry of Munitions announces that, in future, manufacturers will not be permitted to obtain supplies of brass turnings or borings of any kind, or of brass scrap, arising from the manufacture of munitions, from any source except the Ministry. All enquiries in this connection must be sent to 8, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. 2, under reference A.M.2.S.

LOSS OF MAILS AT SEA.

Letter mails for the British West Indies, British, French and Dutch Guiana, the Dutch West Indies, the Virgin Islands of the United States (with specially addressed correspondence for Venezuela, Colombia and Panama), and parcel mails for Barbados, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Venezuela and the Dutch West Indies, containing correspondence and parcels posted between 20th and 27th July, have been lost as a result of enemy action.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN JULY, 1917.

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for July, 1917, when compared with those for July, 1916 and 1915, show increases in the values of the imports into the United Kingdom and of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, but a decrease in the value of the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise.

The following table gives the actual figures:-

	July,	July,	July,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1917 as compared with					
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1915.				
Imports Exports— British Foreign and Colonial	£ 75,723,767 34,721,511 9,408,790	£ 76,732,443 46,323,057 7,894,921	49,833,635	(+) 3,510,578	£ (+) 14,458,663 (+) 15,112,124 (-) 4,820,306				

From these figures it will be seen that in July, 1917, the imports showed an increase in value of 17.5 per cent. as compared with July, 1916, and one of 19.1 per cent. over the figures for July, 1915. The value of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom showed an increase of 7.6 per cent. as compared with July, 1916, and one of 43.5 per cent. over the corresponding month of 1915, whilst the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise showed a decrease in value of 41.9 per cent. as compared with July, 1916, and one of 51.3 per cent. as compared with July, 1916, and one of 51.3 per cent. as compared with July, 1915.

The value of the trade during the seven months ended July, 1917, as compared with the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915, was as follows:—

	Seven	months ende	ed July.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1917 as compared with				
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1915.			
Exports-	, ,		300,981,179					

It should be noted that in respect of July, 1917, the above figures include, so far as particulars are available at the time of compilation, articles imported and exported in public as well as in private ownership, except exports for the

use of His Majesty's Forces in any theatre of war.

The figures for earlier months of the present year and for all months of previous years include, in the case of imports, all articles of food, but do not include other goods which at the time of importation were the property of His Majesty's Government or the Governments of the Allies. In the case of goods exported, the figures for these months include goods bought in the United Kingdom by, or on behalf of, the Governments of the Allies, but do not include goods taken from British Government Stores and Depots, or goods bought by His Majesty's Government and shipped on Government vessels.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1917.

II.-IMPORTS IN JULY.

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** for July, 1917, as compared with the corresponding month of 1916 and 1915, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Imports (Value C.I.F *) -July.

	M	onth of J	uly.	or	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1917 as compared
	1915.	1916.	1917.	with 1916.	with 1915.
IFood, Drink, and Tobacco-	£ 11,181,666	£ 9,628,376	£ 24,462,431	£ +14,834,055	£ +13,280,765
A. Grain and flour	0.000.000	6,885,870	9,585,321	+ 2,499,451	- 313,661
1. Non-dutiable 2. Dutiable	0 597 074	7,144 026 6,913,736	8,290.015 6,441,970	+ 1,145,989 - 471,766	+ 39,784 - 96,004
D. Tobacco	1,105,834	1,169,825	213,777	956,048	892,057
	36,774,687	31,741,833	48,793,514	+17,051,681	+12,018,827
II.—Raw Materials and Article Mainly Unmanufactured—	1	587		587	
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel C. Other metallic ores	. 720,392	1,312,325 1,222,450	1,165,973 1,120,505	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 367 \\ - & 146,352 \\ - & 101,945 \end{array}$	+ 445,581 - 103,157
D. Wood and timber	3,604.159	5,207,871 5,157,578	2,169,453 4,521,919	- 3,038,418 - 635,659	-1,434,706 + 1,129,693
F. Wool	2,525,666	2,248,885	2,527,280 3,600,166	+ 278,395 + 782,904	+ 1,614 + 1,995,043
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums.	4,205,793	5,830,288	6,917,546 1,200,395	$\begin{array}{c c} + 1,087,258 \\ + 12,720 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} + 2,711,753 \\ - 114,850 \end{array}$
J. Paper-making materials K. Miscellaneous	851,462	1,081,537	1,251,789 3,295,881	+ 170,252 + 586,968	+ 390,327 + 847,076
	\$ 21,902,533		27,770,907	- 1,004,464	+ 5,868,374
III Articles Wholly or Mainly	7	1			
Manufactured— A. Iron and steel and manufacture					
thereof	1,202,274	1,179,260	909,807	- 269,453	- 292,467
thereof	. 3,955,658	3,068,231	2,625,807	- 442,424	- 1,329,851
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (excep machine tools) and instruments D. Electrical goods and apparatus (othe than machinery and uninsulate	. 471,384	484,686	412,872	- 51,914	_ 58,512
wire)	. 98,248	128,978 684,293	99,968 654,942	- 29,010 - 29,351	+ 1,720 $-$ 241.568
F. Ships (new)	2,737	213	_		- 2,737
(including furniture) H. Yarns and textile fabrics—	. 223,078	208,616	81,354	- 127,262	- 141,724
1. Cotton	117 002	86,468	201.802 12,220	- 595,757 - 74,248	- 476,083 - 104,873
3. Silk	1,315,947	1,027,002	909,627 504,435	- 117,375 - 188,031	- 406,320 - 406,953
I. Apparel J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours	. 214,925	183,616	52,483 2,185,510	- 131,133 - 392,540	- 162,442 + 542,026
K. Leather and manufactures thereo (including gloves, but excludin	f	2,0.0,100	.,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
boots and shoes)	1,581,093	1,195,138 288,333	643,553 59,400	- 551,585 - 228,933	- 937.540 - 143,949
M. Paper	. 593,301	841,666	539,453	- 302,213	- 53,848
iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c O. Miscellaneous			535,301 2,723,733	+ 180,027 + 424,515	- 282,889 - 905,251
Total, Class III	16,745,026	16,099,067	13,152,267	- 2,946,800	- 3,592,759
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	301,521	116,172	465,742	+ 349,57	+ 164,221
Total value	€ 75,723,76	76,732,443	90,182,430	+13,449,987	+14.458,663

^{*} The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1917.

III.—Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Value F.O.B.*).—July.

	Мо	onth of Ju	ly.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1917	Increase (+ or Decrease (in 1917
	1915.	1916.	1917.	as compared with 1916.	as compared with 1915.
IFood, Drink, and Tobacco-	£ 99.1	£ 211,690	£ 68,208	£ 143,482	£ 290,786
A. Grain and flour B. Meat, including animals for food	358,994 94,520	97,550	11,285	86,267	- 83,237
C. Other food and drink	1.307,657	2.023,504 457,189	866,640 263,941	-1,156,864 $-193,248$	- 441,017 - 51,716
	2,076,828	2,789,933	1,210,072	-1,579,861	- 866,756
		2,109,900	1,210,072	1,373,301	- 300,700
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	3,241,651	4,824,952	4,600,344	- 224,608	+ 1,358,693
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	24,185	27,353	6,545	- 20,808	- 17,640 - 323
C. Other metallic ores D. Wood and timber	693 12,785	636 29,877	370 53,724	- 266 $+$ 23,847	+ 40,919
E. Cotton	_		_		
F. Wool	230,218	293,285	328,814	+ 35,529	+ 98,596
G. Other textile materials H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	55,544 384,709	7,312 355,992	8,661 729,363	+ 1,349 + 373,371	- 46,883 + 344,654
I. Hides and undressed skins	70,833	130,417	73,981	─ 56,436	
J. Paper-making materials	60,379	27,763	73,981 47,459	+ 19,696	— 12 , 920
K. Miscellaneous	163,286	156,098	183,029	+ 26,931	+ 19,743
Total, Class II £	4,244,283	5,853,685	6,032,290	+ 178,605	+ 1,788,007
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	4,251,734	5,612,750	4,836,481	- 776,269	+ 584,747
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof		1,067,437	1,085,796	+ 18,359	+ 295,057
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instru-		651,736	389,289		
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated				- 262,087	- 27,581
wire)	262,051 1,715,229	349,967 1,761,054	246,932 1,913,086	$- 103,035 \\ + 152,032$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
F. Ships (new)	15,363	7,679	6,870	- 132,032	- 8,498
G. Manufactures of wood and timber					
(including furniture) H. Yarns and textile fabrics	78,601	97,760	79,863	- 17,897	+ 1,250
1. Cotton	8,931,908	10,717,269	13,717,674	+ 3,000,405	+ 4,785,766
2. Wool	2,474,703	4,114,078	4,311,834	+ 197,756	+ 1,837,131
3. Silk	155,048 1,112,900	238,239	188,147	- 50,092	+ 33,099
4. Other materials	961,371	1,450,366 1,563,312	1,407,544 1,347,830	- 42,822 $-$ 215,482	+ 294,644 + 386,455
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	2,000,323	2,486,866	2,118,790	- 368,076	+ 118,46
K. Leather and manufactures thereof					
(including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)		438,520	473,247	+ 34,727	+ 156,866
L. Earthenware and glass	399 805	351,662	335,182	- 16,480	+ 12.37
M. Paper	278,876	518,388	242,355	276,033	- 36,521
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not					
of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts,	495 800	758,124	692,912	- '65,212	+ 197,113
O. Miscellaneous	2,486,453	4,201,339	7,762,782	+ 3,568,443	+ 5,283,329
Total, Class III £	27,067,158	36,386,186	41,163,614	+ 4,777,428	+14,096,456
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	1,333,242	1,293,253	1,427,659	+ 134,406	+ 94 417
Total value \$	34,721,511	46,323,057	49,833,635	+ 3,510,578	+15,112,12
Exports of Foreign a		nial Me	rchandi	se.*—Julv	
			1		
Total value	9,408,790	7,894,921	£ 4,588,484	_ 3,306,437	- 4,820,306

[•] The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-July, 1917.

IV .- TRADE DURING THE SEVEN MONTHS, JANUARY-JULY.

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** of foreign and colonial merchandise during the **seven months** ended July, 1917, as compared with the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915:—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Seven months, January-July.

			Seven mont		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1917	or Decrease (— in 1917
		1915.	1916.	1917.	as compared with 1916.	as compared with 1915.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco— A. Grain and flour B. Meat, including animals for food C. Other food and drink—	•••	£ 66,424,355 51,383,410	£ 77,970,618 52,222,618	£ 112,379,407 62,236,070	£ +34,408,789 +10,013,452	£ +45,955,052 +10,852,660
1. Non-dutiable	•••	54,115,150 43,128,472 4,839,822	52,902,128 53,253,028 3,474,246	45,260,134	+14,320,209 $-7,974,894$ $-1,022,774$	+13,107,187 +2,131,662 -2,388,350
Total, Class I	£	219,891,209	239,804,638	289,549,420	+49,744,782	+69,658,211
IIRaw Materials and Artic	les					
Mainly Unmanufactured— A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel C. Other metallic ores D. Wood and timber E. Cotton F. Wool G. Other textile materials H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gun I. Hides and undressed skins J. Paper making materials K. Miscellaneous	•••	3,219 4,264,978 6,428,946 13,94,030 45,915,247 33,934,967 12,537,179 31 374,783 8,615,208 3,007,041 21,010,725	45,287,887 27,338,521 14,156,698 37,942,801 7,415,869 3,873,079	10,241,243 51,353,848 35,847,688 13,501,897 41,915,066 10,066,361 5,817,950	$\begin{array}{l}9,983,838 \\ +6,065,961 \\ +8.509,167 \\654,801 \\ +3,972.265 \\ +2,650,492 \\ +1,944,871 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} -2,334\\ +2,872,455\\ +2,151,049\\ -2,952,787\\ +5,438,601\\ +1,912,721\\ +964,718\\ +10,540,283\\ +1,451,153\\ +2,810,909\\ +3,663,514 \end{array}$
Total, Class II	£	180,286,323	193,252,314	209,136,605	+ 15,884,291	+28,850,282
Manufactured— A. Iron and steel and manufactured thereof	•	5,379,537	6,522,756	4.971.418	- 1,551,338	- 408,119
B. Other metals and manufactu thereof	nts	25,556,948				— 6 , 79 4 ,921
ments D. Electrical goods and appara (other than machinery and unin	tus	2,779,590		3,086,923		+ 307,333
lated wire) E. Machinery F. Ships (new) G. Manufactures of wood and tim	ber	553,456 5,273,900 32,792	5,082,579	4,604,946	- 8,072	+ 255,521 - 668,954 - 32,667
(including furniture) H. Yarns and textile fabrics—	•••	1,194,531	1,105,925			- 527,701
1. Cotton	urs	3,789,646 1,094,590 8,537,989 4,975,373 1,861,794 10,273,210	5,533,346 578,680 8,134,564 7,010,468 1,709,330 18,199,067	182,789 7,384,035 5,247,275 1,023,928	$ \begin{array}{r} -395,891 \\ -750,529 \\ -1,763,193 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -1,668,754 \\ -911,801 \\ -1,153,954 \\ +271.902 \\ -837,866 \\ +3,574,785 \end{array}$
K. Leather and manufactures ther (including gloves, but exclud boots and shoes) L. Earthenware and glass M. Paper	eof ing	10,257,311 1,047,951 3,425,737	7,834,697 2,198,877 5,125,454	7,799,529 462,401 2,497,141	$\begin{array}{l} - & 35,168 \\ - & 1,736,476 \\ - & 2,628,313 \end{array}$	- 2,457,782 - 585,580 - 928,596
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, & O. Miscellaneous		4,699,369 11,679,007	4,402,734 14,176,407	2,770,021 12,431,048	-1,632,713 $-1,745,359$	-1,929,348 + 752,041
Total, Class III	£	102,412,761	115,782,824	88,688,300	-27,114,524	-13,714,461
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassifi (including Parcel Post)	ed £	1,854,839	1,843,431	3,048,956	+ 1,205,525	+ 1,194,117
Total value	£	504,445,132	550,683,207	590,403,281	+39,720.074	+85,958,149

^{*} The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are onsigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Foreign Trade of the United Kinydom in January-July, 1917.

The value of the **Exports** of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the **seven months** ended July, 1917, as compared with the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915, is as shown in the following table:—

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Value F.O.B.*)—Seven Months, January-July.

		even Mont		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1917	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1917	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	as compared with 1916.	as compared with 1915.	
IFood, Drink, and Tobacco-	£ 2,516,406	£ 1,874,570	£ 736,701	£ - 1,137,869	£ - 1,779,705	
A. Grain and flour B. Meat, including animals for food	765.883	704,882	213,315	— 491,567	- 552,568	
C. Other food and drink D. Tobacco	8,992,065 2,052,252	12.000,236 2,88 6 ,435	7,575,279 1,912,244	-4,424,957 $-974,191$	-1,416,786 $-140,008$	
		17,466,123		- 7,028,584	- 3,889,067	
	14,326,606	17,400,120	10,457,555	- 1,020,004	- 3,103,001	
II.—Raw Materials and Articles				ì		
Mainly Unmanufactured— A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	21.982.709	28,128,113	30,462,891	+ 2,334,778	+ 8,480,182	
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	106,668	200,283	87,512	— 112.771	- 19,156	
C. Other metallic ores D. Wood and timber	19,480 106,801	10,128 172,194	10,484 232,985	+ 356 $+$ 60,791	- 8,996 $+$ 126,184	
E. Cotton			_ `	_	_	
F. Wool G. Other textile materials	1,512,653 297,998	2,407,645 351,074	2,097,595 81,377	- 310 050 $-$ 267.697	+ 584,942 - 216,621	
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	3,536,218 506.219	2,640,633	4,609,174	+ 1,968,541	+ 1,072.956	
I. Hides and undressed skins	506.219 365,097	933,925 381,817	1,014,192 296,797	+ 80,267 - 85,020	+ 507,973 - 68,300	
K. Miscellaneous	1,062,531	1,348,817	1,223,984		+ 161,453	
Total, Class II £	29,496,374	36,574,629	40,116,991	+ 3,542,362	+10,620,617	
III Articles Wholly or Mainly	-		}			
Manufactured— A. Iron and steel and manufactures						
thereof	22,023,730	34,591,312	28,471,341	- 6,119,971	+ 6,447,611	
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	5,441,095	7,492,426	6,066,776	- 1,425,650	+ 625,681	
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instru-	0,111,000	7,102,120	0,000,770	1,120,000	, 020,001	
ments	2,800,071	3,613.755	2,907,975	705,780	+ 107,904	
insulated wire)	1,749,049	2,388,090	1,894,827	- 493.263	+ 145,778 + 657,657	
E. Machinery	11,515,970 1,214,194	11,167,057 458,954	12,173,627 586,133		+ 657,657 $-$ 628,061	
G. Manufactures of wood and timber	1,211,131	100,201	300,133	T 121,115		
(including furniture) H. Yarns and textile fabrics—	573,599	734,851	573,601	161,250	_ 2	
1. Cotton	50,334,114	66,307,177	81,161,924	+14,854.747	+ 30,827,810	
2. Wool	17,846,025	26,264,793	30,214,653	+ 3,949,860	+ 12,368.628	
3. Silk	890,924 6,815,757 6,860 960	1,355,154 9,197,245	1,193,968 9,959,676	- 161,186 + 762,431	+ 303,044 $+$ 3,143,919	
I. Apparel	6,860 960	9,197,245	8,465,444	— 643,391	+ 1,604,484	
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours K. Leather and manufactures thereof	13,204,882	15,750,955	13,478,819	- 2,272,134	+ 273,937	
(including gloves, but excluding		0.000.001	0.074.714	100 117	1 005 710	
boots and shoes) L. Earthenware and glass	2,038,798 1,924,841	2,796,961 2,135,873	2,374,514 2,304,616	-422.447 + 168,743	+ 335,716 $+$ 379,775	
M. Paper	1,618,718	2,869,609	1,853,164	- 1,016,445	+ 234,446	
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts,						
&c	3,958,854			- 818,837 - 8 998 129	- 204,889 15 185 605	
	16,444,814		31,630,419		+15,185,605	
	167,256,395	223,438,137	239,065,442	+15.627,305	+ 71,809,047	
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) £	7.265,024	10,652,049	11,361,207	+ 709,158	+ 4,096,183	
Total value £	218,344,399	288,130.938	300,981.179	+12.850,241	+ 82,636,780	
Exports of Foreign and C					·	

Total value	•••		£ 60,731,810	£ 62,016,022	£ 50,834,807	£ 11,181,215	_	£ 9,897,
TOTAL VALUE	***	***	00,131,010	04,010,044	30,034,001	11,101,210	_	0,001

^{*} The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

REPORT FOR 1916 OF H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER.

A Report on the trade of Canada for the year 1916, by Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes (H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland), has just been published.* After reviewing the general economic conditions in Canada in 1916, with special reference to crops, minerals, immigration, census of manufactures, etc., Mr. Wickes proceeds to deal with imports into Canada of selected articles in which the United Kingdom is in a position to compete, and points out that the value of the United Kingdom's share in this trade in "competitive merchandise" declined from 29.2 per cent. in 1915 to 27 per cent. in the year under review.

Mr. Wickes has compiled the following table showing the value of imports for consumption into Canada of certain selected articles in which United Kingdom manufacturers compete with those of foreign countries, for the years 1915 and 1916, together with the percentage proportion of each import from the United Kingdom, as well as the gross amount of imports into

Canada during those years:—

Imports for Consumption.

Austolia		1915.			1916.	
Articles.	From the United Kingdom.	all	Per- cent- age U.K. of all Coun- tries.	From the United Kingdom.	From all Countries.	Percentage U.K. of all Countries.
	ъ.		Per		70.1	Per
Day acada	Dols.	Dols.	cent. 53·1	Dols.	Dols.	cent. 50.0
Dry goods Greceries	39,132,420 4,715,543	73,719,311 12,775,811	37.0	5,768,545	106,255,603 13,355,067	43.2
Ales and whisky	2,084,114	2,238,675	93.2	2,044,602		95.5
Manufactures of tobacco	=,001,111	2,200,010	0.02	2,011,002	2,100,000	
and tobacco pipes	590,290	1,182,389	50.0	928,706	1,914,476	48.5
Manufactures of bricks	1					
and tiles	206,904	1,538,455	13.4	274,284	2,373,753	11.5
Manufactures of drugs	2,420,586	13,667,400	17.7	3,362,531	24,887,908	13.5
and chemicals Manufactures of earthen-	2,420,500	15,007,400	17.7	3,302,331	24,001,000	100
* ware, china and glass	1,150,098	3,908,160	29.4	1,547,672	6,159,932	25.1
Manufactures of leather.	759,144	6,165,570		1,075,741	10,316,333	10.4
Manufactures of metals and machinery (including electrical appliances, but excluding certain non-competitive articles) Manufactures of paints	6,163,323	79,509,345	7.7	6,631,456	109,053,459	6.1
and colours Manufactures of paper,	304,891	1,744,204	17.2	419,401	2,960,155	14.2
books, stationery and						
engravings	2,071,394		19.7	1,984,073		15.9
Manufactures of rubber	747,178		25.1	672,655		
Miscellaneous	2,637,748	5,428,707	48.4	3,713,800	7,036,906	52.8
Totals of above articles	62,983,633	215,337,699	29.2	81,510,766	302,166,990	27.0
Settlers' effects Articles for use by the	435,837	3,795,341	11.2	484,042	4,751,917	10.2
Army and Navy	1,587 027	24,750,442	6.4	1,793,083	120,548,787	1.5
Gross total of imports	74,293,223	450,547,774	16.2	102,956,836	766,726,891	13.4

^{*} Obtainable either through any bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover of the "Board of Trade Journal"), the reference number being Cd. 8,679, and the price 3d. (post free 4d.).

Trade with Canada.

The Report gives the following notes on the trade in some of the principal articles of import:-

Cotton Goods.

In clothing, such as shirts, socks and stockings there was a small increase in imports from the United Kingdom in 1916, but a considerable increase from the United States.

In embroideries Switzerland continued to increase its lead.

Imports of fabrics (printed, dyed or coloured) in 1916 exceeded in value those of 1915 by 4,500,000 dols., the increase from the United Kingdom being 1,000,000 dols., and from the United States about 3,500,000 dols.

Imports of duck weighing over 8 oz. per square yard from the United Kingdom rose from a value of 60,000 dols. in 1915 to 155,000 dols. in 1916, but the United States increased its trade from 374,000 dols. to 933,000 dols.

There was a slight increase in the value of shipments of white or bleached cotton fabrics from the United Kingdom, but imports from the United States

rose by 1,200,000 dols., or 162.5 per cent.

The total imports of grey or unbleached cottons increased by 90 per cent., those from the United Kingdom declining by 23 per cent., and the United States gaining 340 per cent.

The total imports of handkerchiefs nearly doubled during 1916, the United

Kingdom retaining practically all the trade.

The trade in velvet, velveteens and plush in 1916 increased in value by 1,600,000 dols., or 45 per cent. above that of 1915, the relative proportions for the United Kingdom and the United States being about maintained. The United Kingdom's share of this trade in 1916 was 78 per cent.

Imports of thread (crochet, knitting and sewing) nearly doubled in 1916, the United Kingdom maintaining its position, which is about 60 per cent. of the

total.

Woollen Goods.

The increase in total imports of knitted goods (not otherwise provided for) was about 43 per cent., the United Kingdom increasing its shipments in 1916 by 40 per cent., and the United States by 50 per cent.

The volume of trade in outside garments increased by nearly 60 per cent. above that of the previous year, nearly the whole of the difference coming

from the United States.

Imports of socks and stockings increased in value by nearly 70 per cent. The United Kingdom improved on its 1915 figures by 35 per cent., but the United States quadrupled the value of its 1915 trade.

The trade in other clothing of wool improved in value by 25 per cent.,

the United States taking first place.

Imports of cassimeres rose in value by 131.5 per cent., viz., from 1,250,000 dols. in 1915 to 2,899,000 dols. in 1916, the United Kingdom continuing to maintain its share of 80 per cent. of the total trade, the balance going to the United States.

There was an increase of 84 per cent. in imports of coatings, overcoatings, dress goods, Italian linings, etc., compared with 1915. Here again the business was practically in British hands, the United Kingdom taking 94 per cent. during the past year, and the United States the balance.

Imports of tweeds in 1916 nearly doubled in value, the United Kingdom increasing its proportion of the total trade from 79 per cent. to 96 per cent.

Imports of other fabrics (not otherwise provided for) increased in value from 6,977,000 dols. in 1915 to 12,400,000 dols. in 1916, or nearly 78 per cent. Of this total, the United Kingdom supplied 74 per cent., and the balance came from the United States. The relative proportions in 1915 were 80 per cent. and 18 per cent., respectively.

The percentage of increase in value of imports of noils and worsted tops was 45 per cent., the United Kingdom's share of the trade being 87 per cent.,

as against 89 per cent. in 1915.

Trade with Canada.

The total imports of raw wool increased in value by 44 per cent. The proportionate shipments from the principal sources of supply were:—United Kingdom, 40 per cent.; Australia and New Zealand, 13 per cent.; United States, 36 per cent.; other countries, 11 per cent.

United States, 36 per cent.; other countries, 11 per cent.

There was an increase of 120 per cent in the total value of the supply of yarns. The United Kingdom's share for 1916 was 72 per cent., and that of the United States 28 per cent. The proportions of the 1915 import were: United Kingdom, 82 per cent.; United States, 18 per cent.

Silk Goods.

It is satisfactory to note the large increase in value, compared with 1915, of manufactures of silk, the United Kingdom having more than doubled its share. The United States increased its imports by 50 per cent., and direct shipments from Japan and China were considerably larger than usual.

The increase in value of imports of ribbons in 1916 is traceable solely to

the United Kingdom.

Other Articles.

There was a noticeable increase in the arrivals of cocoa preparations, chiefly from the United States.

The falling off in imports of tea during 1916 was considerable. Although imports from the United Kingdom increased, there was a great decrease in direct arrivals from the British East Indies.

The increase in imports of manufactured tobacco came almost entirely from the United Kingdom, but in pipes and smokers' sundries the bulk of the increase was from the United States.

The United States increased its lead considerably in imports of bricks and

tiles, especially fire bricks.

There was an advance in the value of the imports of drugs and chemicals of over 11,000,000 dols., or 82 per cent. in excess of 1915—the United States, under present conditions, easily obtaining the major portion of the additional trade.

As regards imports of earthenware, china and glass the United States also obtained the bulk of the increased business, especially in plate and

window glass.

The value of the total imports of manufactures of metal and machinery increased by 37 per cent. Imports of British goods have remained practically stationary, the additional trade being from the United States. In 1915 the relative proportion of the trade from the United Kingdom was 7.7 per cent.; in 1916 it has fallen to 6.1 per cent.

The trade in paints and colours in 1916 increased by nearly 70 per cent. in value, while the imports from the United Kingdom increased by 37 per cent. The position as regards manufactures of paper, books and stationery is less favourable, total imports having increased in value by about 20 per cent.,

while United Kingdom figures show a decrease of 4 per cent.

It is worthy of note that the entire increase in value of imports of precious stones, etc. is traceable to imports of unset diamonds from the United

Kingdom.

It will be noted that a slight improvement is shown in the value of settlers' effects entered from the United Kingdom during 1916. The bulk of the increase during the year is, of course, traceable to arrivals from the United States.

A section containing hints to traders with the Dominion is included in the Report, which also comprises reports from the Imperial Trade Correspondents at St. John (New Brunswick), Halifax (Nova Scotia), Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Victoria (British Columbia) and Vancouver, as well as a report on the trade of Newfoundland by the Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's.

TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT FOR 1916 OF H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) in his Report* for 1916 on the trade of that Dominion, which has just been published, states that the total imports into New Zealand in 1916 were valued at £26,339,283 as compared with £21,728,834, in the previous year, an

increase of £4,610,449, or about 21 per cent.

After commenting on the remarkable and satisfactory fact that, in face of all the difficulties which British manufacturers have had to meet, and in view of all the prohibitions of exports which have been brought into force, the United Kingdom's share of the import trade of the Dominion increased from 49 per cent. in 1915 to 50.5 per cent. in 1916, Mr. Dalton goes on to remark that it is nevertheless true that in some trades, even before the war, the position of the home country was unsatisfactory, and in some trades since the war foreign firms have established themselves. It is impossible to prophesy with accuracy what the position of the United Kingdom in these trades may be after the war, but it is fairly safe to assume that when the war is over, for reasons both of improvements in producing methods at home, and of the quickened patriotic sentiment in the Dominion, British manufacturers will be in a more favourable position for competing. The advance of foreign trade at the expense of British trade is not serious in the total, but it should be remembered that it is fairly serious in some individual lines. Preparation may be made, and should be made now, to deal with the position when the war is over; the actual effort in most trades may have to be deferred, but if, in the meantime, British firms would explain to customers the difficulties of delivery, they would find firms in the Dominion sympathetic, ready to abstain from trade with foreign countries as much as possible, and to revert to British sources of supply after the war. Many complaints have been made to H.M. Trade Commissioner as to the treatment. customers have received from firms at home since the war, but he finds that when buyers in New Zealand understand the difficulties under which all business in the United Kingdom is carried on, imagined grievances largely disappear. Most people understand, in general, the straits to which firms at home have been put, but they do not understand in detail that expert packers have gone, that office and shipping staff are almost entirely new to their work, that in many cases actual producers are new and have to be trained and so forth. It is on these points that firms should give more information.

Trading Organisations.

As in other markets, trading organisations in New Zealand are divided into wholesale, indent agents, and retail, whilst there is also a strong and growing co-operative trading movement. As has been previously pointed out, there is an intermingling of these various businesses which is probably peculiar to New Zealand. In the hardware trade there is no pure wholesale, the wholesale being also retailers, and to some extent commission agents; in the soft goods trade some wholesale firms are also manufacturers; the indent agent is very often also a commission agent and to some extent a wholesaler; the retail firms are frequently wholesale, and sometimes commission agents; while the co-operative organisations are wholesale, retail, commission, and indent agents. But the chief point of this inter-mixture of business is that all are importers in a greater or less degree; this must be realised by firms in the United Kingdom and their business should be organised accordingly. One important reason for the growth of this state of affairs is to be found in the smallness of the market, but there is another reason, which in the opinion of H.M. Commissioner, has contributed to this, and which is of greater interest to United Kingdom firms. That reason is to found in the fact that prices of imported goods in New Zealand appear to be out of all proportion to their landed cost. The real reason why so many retail establishments have themselves begun to import, and have cpened the door also for importation through so many indent agents, is that the prices which have been

^{*} Obtainable either through any bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover of the "Board of Trade Journal"), the reference number being Cd. 8,686, and the price 6d. (8d. inclusive of postage).

Trade with New Zealand.

asked from them for imported goods have left such a margin of profit for their sellers, that the retailers have decided that they can take on their own shoulders the wholesalers' burden and risks, and still get a very good profit for themselves. Broadly speaking, it may be stated that the conditions referred to apply particularly to the soft goods, hardware, and fancy trades. In the grocery and chemical trades, and in what are known as the "bread and butter" lines in other trades, these conditions do not obtain in anything like the same degree.

In almost every town in New Zealand, even in towns of 1,000 to 2,000 population, direct importation is going on. Many retail establishments which, according to United:Kingdom standards, would be considered to be very small, have their own buying agents in London, and these and others buy also through the great number of indent agents who are always calling upon them. Many of them only buy through the wholesale firms to replenish

stocks in a hurry.

This is a factor in business in New Zealand which British manufacturers should consider. If the manufacturer has not considered the extent to which direct importing goes on in small businesses in New Zealand, and has not taken steps to ascertain and meet the resulting demand, he is not getting as much out of the market as he can. The direct importing retailer will not abandon his direct importing because one manufacturer does not cater for him, he will merely look for another.

The Co-operative Movement.

It is impossible to leave this subject of trading organisations without referring to a feature of the importing business of New Zealand which has grown rapidly to very great dimensions, and is still growing, viz., the co-operative movement. Farmers' co-operative societies have established themselves in New Zealand, and are presumably satisfying a want if the extent of the business which they do may be taken as evidence. These organisations are scattered throughout the country; they have a big hold on the farmers' business both outward and inward, and they are in a position to buy in very big quantities practically all classes of goods. A considerable branch of their inward business is in agricultural machinery and motor cars, but they also import all classes of other goods necessary for household and personal needs. They act as agents for certain goods, and by reason of the nature of their business are well placed to sell, as agents, goods which can be sold direct to the users by the agent-importer.

An important development of this movement is a Federation of Farmers' Co-operative Societies throughout the Dominion to act practically as a wholesale co-operative society (see ρ . 21 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th July). The Federation will have its own buying agents in London, and will be able to buy in much larger quantities and on better terms than any individual society. The progress of this Federation should be carefully

watched by United Kingdom firms.

One reason for the growth of these co-operative societies is the reason already given for the growth of direct importing by retailers. The extent to which the movement has been carried is indicated by the fact that a co-operative cheese factory recently visited by H.M. Trade Commissioner had established at its doors a co-operative store for the convenience of the farmers who delivered their milk to the factory. This factory and store stood alone in the country, some 20 or 30 miles from a small town and distributing centre; it was stocked with all classes of goods that a farmer might require either for the home or for the farm; and it did a great deal of direct importing. The co-operative movement is also at work amongst dairy factories, and is an important factor in the trade in dairy factory supplies.

Agents.

The agent must inevitably be an important factor in securing trade in the New Zealand market as in others. It is in their indisposition to establish close touch with their markets that manufacturers in the United Kingdom have probably been at the greatest disadvantage. One cannot but regard

Trade with New Zealand.

the bona fide commission agent as the surest medium for developing a demand, not only for the class of goods that he has to offer, but particularly for the goods of that class made by his principals. It is in this that the agent's interest differs from that of the wholesale firm. While the wholesale firms, and the retail for that matter, are interested merely in the sale of goods, the agent is interested, or should be, in the sale of one firm's goods of each class that he handles.

It is to be feared that firms are not too careful as to their method of appointing agents. One would think that they would make the most careful enquiries as to the standing and capabilities of prospective agents and as to the class of business the prospective agent was doing. It is not an easy thing in New Zealand to find good agents or agents who confine their attentions to specified classes of goods. The reason is to be found in the fact that the market is a small one; that the good agents are in many cases supplied with all the agencies they can handle (some more than they can properly handle); and that, in their haste to pick up business of any kind, they will take up agencies for almost any class of goods which may be offered to them. In almost every case in which an agent applies to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for agencies, and is asked what classes of goods he can handle, the reply is "Any class; it doesn't matter what." It is the practice of H.M. Trade Commissioner when he is asked to suggest agents, to find, so far as he can, a firm which is interested solely in goods of an allied character.

It is no uncommon thing for home firms to place their agencies in the New Zealand market with wholesale houses, and even with retail houses. There may be cases where it is preferable to place an agency in such a way, but in most cases, H.M. Trade Commissioner is convinced that the placing of agencies in this way merely induces competition which might not otherwise enter. It is unlikely that one firm will buy from another firm in the same class of business if such a course can be avoided, and it can most easily be avoided by finding another article of a similar type to represent. If, however, the agency is in the hands of a commission agent, and all competitors in the same class of business are on the same footing, they will all buy.

The greatest difficulty is to be found in securing reliable agents for machinery and engineering lines for which technical men are required. Agents with technical knowledge are difficult to find, and those who have technical knowledge are usually so well supplied with agencies that they cannot adequately work any more. This is a very real obstacle in the way of United Kingdom firms, and one to which they would do well to give their attention when the war is over. The only way out of the difficulty would appear to be that they should combine in groups to send out from home a

technical representative to represent each group.

Firms in the United Kingdom should also bear in mind that the cost of selling goods in New Zealand is much greater than in the home market, and they should deal with their agents accordingly. One third of the population is centred in the four chief towns, the rest is scattered throughout the Dominion. It follows, therefore, that the agent has to do a great deal of travelling for a lot of comparatively small orders in each centre of a number of centres. In negotiating with prospective agents some manufacturers appear to base their views as to commission, etc., on what their views would be if they were appointing a London agent. The fact is, however, that a London agent could, probably, in a few hours secure more business within a short distance of his office than an agent in New Zealand could secure in a tour of three months over from 3.000 to 4,000 miles.

Where travelling is so difficult it is wise to centralise the agent as much as possible. An agent will be much more likely to visit his districts properly if he is domiciled in a central town. The market is not big enough in most classes of goods to warrant the appointment of more than one agent for the whole Dominion. There are certain goods for which the trade might warrant an agent in each island, and there are some goods, such as motor cars and agricultural machinery, in which agents (or sub-agents) are necessary in a number of centres. Firms not

Trade with New Zealand.

infrequently appoint as their agents for the whole of New Zealand firms who never go outside the district in which they reside, and have little if any connection outside their own district. For such action there can be no excuse. If they find the agent unsatisfactory, either because he does not cover the ground or because he is otherwise unsuitable, they deprecate the agency system of doing business rather than blame themselves for not showing care in the choice of an agent.

The most common complaint made by Dominion firms is that they do not get a chance of seeing British goods or of hearing about them, whereas they are inundated with catalogues and calls from agents of foreign goods. This question of the appointment of agents in New Zealand, adds H.M. Trade Commissioner, is one that requires careful thought on the part of firms in

the United Kingdom.

The import returns of the Dominion are analysed in the Report in considerable detail, especially with regard to whether the various classes of goods are of a competitive or non-competitive character. This distinction has been made in order that an indication may be afforded of the amount of trade for which manufacturers in the United Kingdom can compete, as against that for which they are not in a position to compete owing to natural causes.

Attention is also drawn in the Report to the methods of trading in the Dominion, with special reference to the treatment of agents and customers, the form of invoices, packing, catalogues, and to the necessity for advertising, while particulars are also given regarding the export and shipping trades, public works, legislation, and other miscellaneous matters.

NEW ZEALAND BUDGET, 1917.

Income Tax Increased; Excess Profits Tax Abolished.

With reference to the additional income tax and excess profits tax imposed by the New Zealand Finance Act, 1916 (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd November 1916 p. 354), H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) has telegraphed to the effect that the Budget for the ensuing financial year, recently presented to the Dominion Parliament, provides for a further increase in the income tax, and for the abolition of the excess profits tax. (D.C.I. 38,113.)

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BURMA IN 1916-17.

The following particulars respecting the sea-borne trade of Burma during the year ended 31st March, 1917, have been taken from the Report by the Chief Collector of Customs at Rangoon on the Maritime Trade and Customs

Administration of Burma for that year:-

The aggregate value of the trade of Burma (exclusive of coastal trade between Burmese ports) in 1916-17 was returned at 64,85,93,295 rupees, an increase of 11,64,90,858 rupees, or about 21.9 per cent., as compared with the preceding year. Excluding treasure and Government stores the combined value of the import and export trade with foreign countries and with Indian ports outside Burma in 1916-17 was 59,44,69,298 rupees.

The above figures show that the trade of Burma made an appreciable recovery in 1916-17 from the set-back it received as a result of the outbreak of the war, and reached a figure that has hitherto only been exceeded in the

two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

Foreign imports of merchandise into Burma during the year ending 31st March, 1917, amounted in value to 11,85,64,491 rupees, an increase of 1,09,03,549 rupees, when compared with the figures for 1915-16.

The share of the United Kingdom in the import trade of Burma during the period under review amounted in value to 6,58,95,000 rupees, an increase

Sea-borne Trade of Burma in 1916-17.

of 75,51,000 rupees, or 13 per cent., when compared with 1915-16. Imports from Japan increased in value by 37,77,000 rupees, to a total of 1,48,68,000 rupees, or an advance of 34 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Imports from the United States into Burma in 1916-17 advanced in value to 1,23,15,000 rupees, an increase of 11,80,000 rupees, or 11 per cent., over the figures for 1915-16.

About 90 per cent. of the foreign trade of Burma passes through the port of Rangoon. The following table shows the values of some of the principal articles of merchandise (exclusive of Government stores) imported into Rangoon in the foreign trade (i.e., from countries outside India) during the

years ended 31st March, 1915, 1916, and 1917:-

Imports into Rangoon.

			Year	ended 31st M	Iarch.
Articles.			1915.	1916.	1917.
			1,000 Rupees.	1,000 Rupees	. 1,000 Rupees
Cotton manufactures, including	twist, &	ic	26,025	29,069	37,597
Metals			11,986	13,585	12.076
Sugar			4,482	7,183	4,148
Provisions			5,966	5,768	4,745
Silk			3,693	5,247	4,426
Machinery and millwork	• • •		4,157	3,688	3,669
Liquors			3,084	3,368	3,239
Hardware and cutlery	***		3,181	2.660	3,687
Salt	• • •		1,438	2,539	4,108
Matches		• • •	1,279	1,997	1,850
Soap			1,693	1,769	1,757
Building materials, &c	• • •		1,143	1,446	1,755
Paper and pasteboard	•••		1,710	1,424	2,014
Haberdashery, &c		• • •	1,302	1,308	2,308
Oils			1,189	1,210	1,574
Motor cars. &c			796	1,056	2,321
Wool, manufactures of	• • •		3,018	845	1,464
Railway plant and rolling-stock		• • •	2,148	836	732
Paints and painters' materials	• • •		680	732	876
Earthenware			742	686	1,080
Instruments, apparatus and app	oliance	s, &c.	821	683	841
Apparel	• • •		964	680	1,059
Chemicals, &c	• • •		497	672	834
Boots and shoes	•••		1,342	640	1,170
Drugs and medicines			508	609	646
Coal, &c	•••		754	607	310
Glass and glassware	• • •	•••	460	508	798
Umbrellas and fittings	***	• • •	546	448	484
Stationery	•••	• • •	426	411	660
Leather	***	• • •	279	272	350
Toys and requisites for games, &c	c		316	231	331
Other articles	•••	•••	16,791	14,230	14,481
Total merchandise	• • • •	• • •	103,419	106,407	117,390

The share of the United Kingdom in the import trade of Rangoon was 6,56,70,000 rupees in 1916-17, as compared with 5,78,86,000 rupees in 1915-16.

Rupee = 1s. 4d. at par.

GOODS IN DEMAND IN THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS.

H.M. Consul at Tegucigalpa (Mr J. Walter), in forwarding, under date 23rd June, a list of the best selling goods in the Republic of Honduras, states that, whilst the import trade of the country is not large, the same articles are in demand in all the other Central American Republics. That the principal share of recent imports has been obtained from the United States is accounted for by the proximity of that country, and by the fact that manufacturers there have specialised in various lines of goods required in Honduras. It appears, however, that there is a demand for cheaper goods, such as were formerly obtained from Germany. H.M. Consul is convinced that if United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters would study the requirements of Honduras, and, when normal business conditions are resumed, specialise in lower-priced lines, properly packed (which is a great desideratum locally), there is no reason why they should not obtain a much larger share of the import trade of the country.

Particulars of the goods in demand in the Republic of Honduras are appended (pre-war and present importing countries being stated within

Cotton drill suitings (United States). Standard weight, 300 yards to 100 lb.; 26 in.; bright designs as well as plain colours.

Grey shirtings (United States; some from United Kingdom).

to 27 in.

Grey drills (United States; some from United Kingdom). 24 in. and wider widths.

Madapollams, soft finishes (United States; some from United Kingdom). Low grade prints (white grounds), 24 in., and shirting prints, 36 in. (United States).

Fancy cloths, mostly low qualities, but also fancy voiles and fancy cloths with art silk designs (United Kingdom; now mostly from United States).

Cotton blankets. Sizes, 54 in. by 72 in. to 60 in. by 80 in.; bright designs and colours. (Germany; now from United States; United Kingdom unable to compete).

Embroidered flouncings "tiras bordadas." (Embroidered in and exported from Switzerland; cloth made in United Kingdom and finished in Germany.

Now unobtainable.)

Black-beetled twills (local name "merino"). 36 in., book-fold. (United

Kingdom; larger portion now from United States).

Nottingham laces (United Kingdom and Germany; now from United Kingdom).

Cotton quilts, white and coloured (Germany and United Kingdom; now

from United States).

Low-grade dyed cotton cambrics (United Kingdom and United States). Low-grade cotton zephyrs (United Kingdom and Germany; now from United Kingdom and United States).

Cotton hosiery (entirely from Germany; now from the United States, and

some very cheap lines from Japan and China).

Cotton shirts (United States). Sewing cotton (United Kingdom).

Woollen suitings (United Kingdom and Germany; now United Kingdom, and a small portion from the United States).

Ribbons (France and Germany; now from United States).

Straw and felt hats (United Kingdom and Germany (Italian manufacture); now United States).

Small wares.—Buttons, pins (Germany; now United States): drees fasteners (Germany, France; now small quantities from United States). Cheaper goods are required.

Boots and shoes. Mostly low qualities (United States).

Cheap crockery (Germany, principally, owing to bright designs, and United Kingdom; now practically all from United States).

Glassware (Germany; now United States, but low-priced lines are not

Glass bottles (Germany; now United States). Enamelled ware (Germany; now United States).

Carpenters' supplies (United Kingdom, Germany, and United States; now United States).

Goods in Demand in the Republic of Honduras.

Motor cars, cheap makes (all from the United States).

Motor tyres (United States).

Barted wire (United States). There is a large demand for this wire for fencing.

Nails (United States).

Candle and soapmaking materials (United States).

Soup, common, and cheap toilet descriptions (United States).

Axes, matchets, etc. (Germany; some from United Kingdom; [now United States).

Matches (Swedish, formerly exported through German ports). It is suggested that after the war, United Kingdom exporters should ship these goods.

Toys, cheap, of all descriptions (Germany; not replaced, as low-priced goods

are required).

Cheap watches and clocks (Germany; now United States).

Umbrellas (United Kingdom and Germany; now United Kingdom and United States).

Picture postcards (not views) (Germany).

Office supplies.—Foolscap paper, account books, pencils, letter files, etc. (almost all imported from Germany; now from United States).

Printing paper (Germany; now United States).

Cigarette paper.-White, ribbed, usual size 18 in. by 24 in., in packages of 100 sheets, packed in yellow paper (Germany; now United States). Yellow, size 18 in. by 20 in. (Spain only).

Cigarettes, imitation Turkish and Egyptian (United States).

Tinned goods (some from United Kingdom; now all from United States). Butter. (Large quantities were formerly imported from Denmark, through German houses; now replaced from United States). H.M. Consul suggests that United Kingdom firms could handle the European trade.

Biscuits (almost entirely from United States).

Boiled confectionery (small quantity from United Kingdom; now all from

Cognac and wines (France and Spain; now scarce; substitutes from United

Beer (United States and Germany; now United States).

Drugs (some from France and United Kingdom; now nearly all from United States). (D.C.I. 36,807.)

FRANCO-AMERICAN TRADE RELATIONS.

Report on Reconstruction in France.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is in receipt of a copy of a Report presented to the American Manufacturers' Export Association by the American Industrial Commission to France. The purpose of this Commission, which visited France in September-October, 1916, was to ascertain how American resources might best be made available for the reconstruction of the devastated regions of France, with the hope of furthering Franco-American trade relations.

An interesting feature of this Report, which is illustrated by photographs, is the industrial, agricultural, and other maps, while in the sections dealing with shipping and transport there are valuable plans of the principal ports, showing projected extensions and improvements. A section deals with the reconstruction work of the French Government and quasi-official bodies. There is a full index, in which, by means of asterisks, the present commercial needs of France for certain commodities are indicated. An appendix contains reports and recommendations of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

The above-mentioned copy of the Report may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall

Street, London, E.C. 2.

ESTIMATED COTTON PRODUCTION IN NEW FIELDS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The following approximate estimate of cotton grown in new fields in the British Empire in the years 1914, 1915, and 1916, is taken from the Report for 1916 of the British Cotton Growing Association :-

			1914.	1915.	1916.
		1	Bales of	Bales of	Bales of
			400 lb.	400 lb.	400 lb.
fold Coast		•••	100	100	100
agos			13,600	6,200	9,300
outhern Nigeria			150	100	100
Torthern Nigeria	•••	•••	1,000	1,200	10,800
Total, West Africa			14,850	7,600	20,300
Iganda			42,000	25,200	25,100
British East Africa			500	300	200
yasaland and Rhodesia	• • •	•••	8,000	9,000	8,500
Total, East Africa	•••		50,500	34,500	33,800
udan		,	10,000	24,000	16,200
Vest Indies			6,000	5,600	3,500
ther countries	•••		1,000	3,500	5,000
Grand total	•••	Bales	82,350	75,200	78,800
Approximate value	•••	£	1,044,750	1,123,200	1,500,000

DEVELOPMENT OF EMPIRE RESOURCES.

Work of the Imperial Institute.

The last report on the work of the Imperial Institute presented to the Executive Council, of which Lord Islington is Chairman, states that apart from confidential reports to the Admiralty, the Ministry of Munitions, the War Trade Department, and other Government Departments, reports were completed on the composition, value and commercial prospects of raw materials from eighteen countries in the Empire overseas, while the enquiries received and answered related to as many as thirty British countries.

Five tons of potatoes which were forwarded to the Institute from Egypt for trial sale in the English market, proved to be of very good quality and were readily disposed of in London, realising prices up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. wholesale. Whether potatoes from Egypt could be sold at a profit in normal times is doubtful, but it is understood that the Egyptian authorities may decide to ship consignments of potatoes to England next winter, and the Imperial Institute has offered to arrange for their sale in London. Meanwhile arrangements are being made for the despatch of seed potatoes of the type preferred in England for trial in Egypt.

A possible new raw material for paper manufacture is indicated by the increasing use of wattle bark by British tanners. Large quantities of the spent bark are likely to be available in the United Kingdom, and investigations conducted at the Imperial Institute show that though the yield of pulp from the bark is somewhat low, the material is promising for the production of brown paper and the cheaper grades of white or cream papers, such as news-print paper. Arrangements are now being made at a British paper mill for a large scale trial of the spent back.

A special monograph (supplementary to twenty-nine others on various minerals, published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute) is now in preparation, dealing with the occurrence and utilisation of zinc ores through-

out the world, with special reference to the British Empire.

Development of Empire Resources.

An enquiry has been received from Zanzibar regarding the disposal of clove stems which before the war were shipped principally to Germany. It is understood that this by-product of the Zanzibar clove industry was used for two purposes: (1) grinding to powder, for use as a cheap spice in place of genuine clove powder, and (2) distillation of volatile oil. There is not likely to be a large demand for the stems for the first of these purposes in the United Kingdom, but the possibility of distilling oil from them has been discussed with a number of distillers of essential oil, and as a result it appears probable that a market might be found for the stems for that purpose.

(D.C.I. 39,452).

CARGOES ON ENEMY VESSELS IN PORTUGUESE HARBOURS.

With reference to the notices in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th August (p. 284), and 26th July (p. 191), relative to cargoes on enemy vessels in Portuguese harbours, the Board of Trade notify that His Majesty's Government will be prepared to consider the question of furnishing to the Portuguese Government the undertaking referred to in paragraph (2) of the notice in respect of cargo owned by British firms, on receiving from such owners an undertaking, supported by a British bank of standing, in the form set out below:—

Form of Undertaking to be given by British cargo owners, together with a form of guarantee by a Bank.

(This form should be furnished in duplicate to the— Assistant Secretary, Commercial Department, Board of Trade, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.)

In consideration of His Majesty's Government's undertaking to indemnify the Portuguese Government against any claims which may be made by shipowners, captains or third parties in respect of the delivery to (me/us) of the following goods ex the S.S.

namely:—

(I/we) hereby undertake to indemnify and hold harmless His Majesty's Government against any claims which may be made against them by the Portuguese Government in respect of such undertaking.

This (my/our) undertaking is limited to the sum of pounds (£.....),* being the value of the goods specified above plus one-third, and is only valid until the expiration of one year after the signature of the Treaty of Peace by the Portuguese Government.

The Agent in Portugal acting in the matter on (my/our) behalf is (name)

(address)...

Dated this day of , 1917.

(Signed)...

(Address)...

(To be under seal when the undertaking is given by a Company.)

Banker's Guarantee.

We hereby guarantee to His Majesty's Government the fulfilment of the above undertaking by (Mr./Messrs.).

Dated this day of ,1917.

(Signed).

^{*} Care should be taken to ensure that the amount inserted adequately represents the value of the goods plus one-third.

PROGRESS OF PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) writes that within the past year or two the situation in Japan in regard to the paper and pulp industry has become extremely interesting. The great advance in the price of foreign pulp, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, owing to the war, have stimulated a desire, which is always present amongst the Japanese people as regards their industries, to render this particular industry independent of imported raw material. Extensions of paper and pulp mills have been the result, although it is mainly in the latter branch that extensions have been made. Both in the Hokkaido and Japanese Saghalien, where supplies of timber are abundant, several new mills have been erected and others are projected. A large Japanese paper company has decided to erect a pulp mill at New Wiju (Shingishu), on the Yalu River in North Corea, drawing timber from the extensive forest area in that vicinity, and, in addition, is erecting two mills, one in Saghalien and one at Asahigwa in the Hokkaido.

In this connection the following particulars, taken from the Report for 1916 of the Yokohama and Tokio Foreign Board of Trade (i.e., Chamber of

Commerce), may be of interest:-

Imports of paper into Japan in 1916 amounted to 36,777,000 lb., as compared with 28,209,000 lb. in the previous year, while the domestic production of paper rose from 367,578,871 lb. in 1915 to 405,468,781 lb. last year. Imports of pulp in 1916 amounted to 57,263 tons, as compared with 53,261 tons in 1915 and 44,983 tons in 1914.

The Report states that the three plants which are being installed in Saghalien, and which are expected to be in operation by the end of the present year, will produce at the rate of 80,000 tons of pulp per annum. Eventually, it is thought, if these plants, and the projected plant in the Hokkaido, are successful, Japan will become independent of foreign supplies.

(D.C.I. 33,456; 29,608-9; 28,817.)

PROHIBITION OR RESTRICTION OF SALE, IMPORTATION, ETC. OF WINES, SPIRITS, ETC. IN NORWAY.

H.M. Minister at Christiania has forwarded, under date 9th July, a translation of a Norwegian Law of 25th May, 1917, regarding additions to the Law of 17th May, 1904, respecting the sale and dispensing of spirits, beer, wine, fruit wine and mead; also a translation of a Royal Resolution of

28th June, 1917, giving effect to the above-mentioned Law.

The Law, which came into force on the date of its adoption, provides, inter alia, that when the King deems it necessary, on account of special circumstances, such as war, internal disturbances, labour troubles, etc., he may temporarily restrict or prohibit the sale or dispensing, or both, of all, or some, or certain kinds of those beverages, above-mentioned. Exceptions are made in favour of the sale of spirits and wine to chemists and doctors for medical use and the sale of brandy for technical and scientific use. It is further provided that the King may absolutely or partially prohibit, with certain specified exceptions, the import into the Realm, or the forwarding within the Realm, or both, of beverages in regard to which a restriction or prohibition is in force. The restrictions or prohibitions may be made to apply to the whole Realm or any part thereof, and it is provided that when the restriction or prohibition lasts longer than seven days the authorities may make a reduction in, or total commutation of, the duty payable to the Exchequer in respect of the sale of such beverages.

The above-mentioned Royal Resolution, which came into force immediately, prohibits, until further notice, the sale, dispensing, importation into, and forwarding within the Realm of (a) spirits and vermouth of any alcoholic strength whatever, also wine, fruit wine and mead of over 12 per cent. by volume of alcoholic strength; and (b) the sale, importation, etc. of wine when the alcoholic strength has originally been over 12 per cent. by volume, but has been reduced by the addition of other wine, water, or other beverage or fluid.

(D.C.I. 36,055.)

CONTROL BY LICENCE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

With reference to the notice on p. 88 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th July relative to a Proclamation issued by the President of the United States providing for the control by licence of exports from that country, it is notified in the 23rd July issue of the official "Commerce Reports" (Washington) that the Exports Council has authorised the publication of the following list comprising articles determined to be included under the general headings mentioned in the Proclamation referred to. Additions may be made to this list if it is determined that other articles are properly included in the general headings given in the Proclamation.

Export licences are, therefore, required at present for any article included in the following list:-

Coke.

Fuel oils-

Lubricating oil.

Benzol.

Head lantern oil.

Toluol.

Naphtha.

Benzine. Red oil.

Kerosene and gasoline, including

bunkers.

Food grains, flour and meal there-

Corn flour.

Barley.

Rice flour.

Rice.

Oatmeal and rolled oats.

Fodder and feeds-

Oil cakes and oil-cake meal.

Malt.

Peanuts.

Meats and fats-

Poultry.

Cottonseed oil.

Corn oil.

Copra.

Coconuts, desiccated.

Fish, dried, canned or fresh.

Grease, inedible or edible, of

animal or vegetable origin.

Linseed oil.

Lard.

Meats, all varieties.

Tinned milk.

Peanut oil and butter.

Rapeseed oil.

Tallow.

Tallow candles.

Stearic acid.

Pig iron.

Steel billets-

Steel sheet bars.

Steel blooms.

Steel slabs.

Ship plates and structural shapes—

Iron plates. "I" beams.

Mild steel plates. Rolled steel plates. Ship plates and structural shapescontinued.

Steel channels.

Steel angles.

Mild steel plates, ordinary tank

quality.

Steel beams.

Steel plates $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick or heavier, and steel sheets, $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

thick or heavier, are classified

as steel plates.

Steel tees and zees.

Structural steel shapes.

Boiler plates.

Tank plates. Steel doors.

Steel car frames.

Steel towers.

Scrap iron and scrap steel.

Ferro-manganese. Fertilisers—

Cattle manure, shredded.

Nitrate of soda.

Poudrette.

Potato manure.

Potassium salts.

Land plaster.

Potash.

Cyanamide.

Phosphoric acid.

Phosphate rock.

Superphosphate.

Chlorate of potash.

Bone meal.

Bone flour.

Ground bone.

Dried blood.

Ammonia and ammonia salts.

Acid phosphate.

Guano.

Humus.

Hardwood ashes.

Soot.

Sheep manure, pulverised.

Anhydrous ammonia.

Arms, ammunition, and explosives-

Nitrate of potash.

Resin.

Sulphur.

Saltpetre.

Turpentine.

ITALIAN TARIFF REVISION.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Ambassador at Rome to the effect that, in accordance with a recent Italian Decree, the Royal Commission, which was appointed in 1913 to study the question of the revision of the Italian Customs Tariff and the Italian Commercial Treaties, is to present its report to the Government not

later than the 30th September next.

Sir Rennell Rodd points out in this connection that the Italian Government has taken the necessary steps to terminate at the end of the present year all the existing Commercial Treaties and Arrangements between Italy and other States by which Italian rates of Customs duty on various classes of goods are "conventionalised" (see the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st February, 1917, p. 368; the 21st June, 1917, p. 659; and the 12th July, 1917, p. 98). The Italian "Conventional" Tariff resulting from these various Treaties and Arrangements will, consequently, no longer be binding on the Italian Government beyond the 31st December next, and Italy will be free to adopt whatever Tariff she considers most conducive to the protection of her commercial interests. It is to be noted that the Italian Government has not denounced such of the Commercial Treaties between Italy and other States as provide only for reciprocal "most-favoured-nation" treatment in tariff matters.

A Bill was presented to the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the 7th July for the establishment of a Parliamentary Commission, composed of an equal number of members of the Senate and of the Chamber, for the preliminary examination of the new Draft Customs Tariff which the Italian Government, on the basis of the studies and proposals made by the Royal Commission,

will draw up and submit for Legislative sanction.

Sir R. Rodd has forwarded a translation of the conclusions at which the Royal Commission has arrived in regard to the general principles which should govern the framing of the new Tariff. These are as follows:—

The New Italian Customs Régime-Proposals of the Royal Commission.

1. That a double Customs Tariff should be adopted, one with heavy duties to be applied to all countries not granting favourable terms to Italy; the other with more moderate duties to be applied, entirely or in part, to countries from which favourable terms have been obtained;

2. That if preferential treatment, in exchange for adequate advantages, be adopted in favour of countries with which it is desired to enter into intimate commercial relations, this treatment should only be granted to specified goods

of special interest to the countries in question;

3. That the Customs régime of the Italian Colonies should be determined

by special regulations;

4. That in the preliminary regulations of the new Customs Tariff, provision should be made for cases in which Italian goods are heavily taxed, or obstacles put in the way of their importation into any foreign country, by the goods of such country being subjected to differential treatment in Italy;

5. That if goods are found to be sold in Italy, with the addition of Customs duties, transport charges, etc., at a lower price than the normal one in the country from which they come, proving that they have in some way received a premium on exportation, the King's Government should be authorised to add to the usual Customs duty a supplementary tax, and to adopt any measures considered advisable in order to counterbalance artificial competition;

6. That those Customs and revenue facilities should be maintained which are known under the name of "drawback," temporary importation, for further manufacture, of foreign goods destined for re-exportation from Italy, and temporary exportation of Italian goods to be re-imported after they have undergone finishing processes in the way of manufacture—such operations being considered of advantage to Italian economy. (C. 12,721.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

"Burma" or "Rangoon" Beans when Imported from the Orient to be subjected to Chemical

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Dominion of Canada, copy of Memorandum No. 2095 B, dated 9th July, 1917, which has been issued by the Canadian Department of Customs, and which contains instructions to Collectors of Customs with regard to the delivery of "Burma" or "Rangoon" beans. The Memorandum states that the delivery of shipments of Examination. such beans is to be withheld when imported into Canada from the Orient, pending receipt of report from the Canadian Inland Revenue Authorities. Samples of such beans when

imported are to be forwarded to the nearest Collector of Inland Revenue, for examination as to the quantity of prussic acid which they contain. It is further stated in the Memorandum that these beans are not suitable for planting in the Dominion, and are unfit for human food, since they yield hydrocyanic acid in amounts which may be dangerous to health. (C. 12,797.)

NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of telegraphic information from H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. Preferential Surtaxes on R. W. Dalton) to the effect that preferential Textiles and Clothing. surtaxes have been imposed in the New

Zealand Tariff, as follows:-Tariff Numbers 78

78 - 87 88 - 93 ... 10 per cent. ad valorem.

 $\begin{array}{ccc} ... & 12\frac{1}{2} \\ ... & 20 \end{array}$,, 94 and 95

The following are the headings of the Tariff referred to:-

- Goods subject to 20 per cent. ad valorem:—
 78. All articles n.o.e., made of textile, felt, or other piece-goods, or of any combination of the same, wholly or partly made up or manufactured, and not being apparel or clothing either wholly or partly made up.
- 79. Drapery, n.o.e.

80. Flags. 81. Haberdashery, n.o.e. 82. Lace and laces, n.o.e.

83. Ribbons and crape, all kinds.

84. Rugs, woollen, cotton, opossum, or other.

85. Textile piece-goods n.o.e., including silks, satins, velvets, plushes n.o.e., composed of pure silk, or of silk mixed with any other material, in the piece, and including also imitation silks, composed of any material or substance whatsoever.

86. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades.

87. Yarns, n.o.e.

Goods subject to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

88. Apparel, and ready-made clothing, n.o.e.

89. Feathers, ornamental (including ostrich); artificial flowers, leaves, and sprays.

90. Furs, and fur trimmings.

91. Hats of all kinds (including straw hats), also caps.

92. Hosiery, n.o.e.

93. Millinery of all kinds, including trimmed hats, caps, and bonnets.

Goods subject to 40 per cent. ad valorem. 94. Apparel made to the order, or measurement, of residents in New Zealand, and intended for the individual use of such residents, whether imported by the residents themselves or otherwise.

95. Apparel, viz., Volunteer clothing made to measurements sent from New Zealand.

It will be seen that no change is made in regard to the rates leviable on British goods coming under the Tariff headings in question, but foreign goods (not being entitled to preferential treatment) will be liable to pay the extra charges detailed above. (D.C.I. 39,883.)

[Note.—The above rates do not include the primage duty of one per cent. ad valorem, levied on the above goods imported into New Zealand at the present time.

CEYLON.

The Board of Trade have received copy of the "Customs Amendment Ordinance, No. 10 of 1917," dated 8th June, 1917, which Revised amends the Customs Ordinance, No. 17 of 1869 (as Customs Tariff. of Import Duties and Table of Exemptions from such duties.

Many alterations are made in the duties previously leviable by providing for increased import duties, and many articles previously free of duty are now added by the present Ordinance to the list of dutiable articles.

The general rate of duty leviable upon the dutiable goods not specifically mentioned in the Schedule of Duties, General Rate of Duty on Unspecified is increased from $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. adGoods increased to $7\frac{1}{2}$ % ad valorem. valorem to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem.

The following statement shows the complete Schedule of Import Duties and Table of Exemptions now in operation in the Colony under the abovementioned Ordinance, viz.:-

SCHEDULE B.

				IMPOR	T Du	TIES.			
			Aı	ticles.					Rate of Import Duty
Arms and	mmuniti	on							Rs. c.
Fowli	ng-pieces,	carbine						each	5 0
	revolving				***			,,	10 0
Gunpo	wder, fin	e					•••	per lb.	0 25
	wder, coa								0.0
	g passed , single-b					пезп)		each	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 8 \\ 2 & 25 \end{array}$
Pistols	, do ible-l	parrelle	l. or m	agazin	e or re	evolver		,,	4 50
Shot .	,	•••	•••		***			per cwt.	0 75
Barley imp	orted sole	ely for l	prewing	g		***		•,	0 33
Beer, ale,	orter, an	d all of	her ma	lt liqu	ors in	wood	• • •	per gallon	0 13
	23		21			bottle	• • •	,,,	0 17
Castor oil .			• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	***	per cwt.	1 20 0 20
01.1111	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•••		• • • •	•••	•••	"	1 25
~:			•••				•••	"	1 25
Coriander		•••	•••	***		•••	•••	per cwt.	0 75
Cotton goo			de-up g	goods).	for ev	ery Rs	. 100	_	
	lue there	of	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •		5 50
Cummin se		• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	per cwt.	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
Cutch . Dates .		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	11	0 70
Dates . Fennel see		•••		• • • •	•••	•••	•••	"	1 25
Fish, dried								"	
	reatures l					•••	• • • •	"	0 75
Fish, Mald		lakada))	• • •		•••	•••	,,	2 0
Flour, whe		• • •	•••	***	• • •	• • •	•••	22	1 0
CI	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	**	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 75 \\ 3 & 0 \end{array}$
Ghee Ginge r , dry		•••	•••		•••	***	•••	**	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Imitation	r orecions s	stones.	<i>i.e.</i> ar			constru		7*	1 20
precious	stones, ei	ther cu	t or ur	icut, in	cludin	g doub	lets,		
but not i	ncluding i	imitatio	a pear	ls and i	mitati	ons in g	glass	per carat	100 0
Kerosene o		las in s	ection	2 of Or	dinand	e No. 2	26 of		0.00
1916		•••	•••	***	•••	•••	***	per gallon	0 30
Mace Matches, pe		f hove	conts	ining	in eac	h hox	not.	per cwt.	1) 0
	n 75 mate		S COLLE	uning	in ca.	AL DOX	1100		
	ety match						•••	per gross	0 60
	n-safety 1			•••				,,	1 0

CEYLON—continued.

		•	A	rticles.					Rat	
Mathe see l								per cwt.	1	s. c.
Metals— All unwrot	oht n	netals i	neluc	ling an	v nnw	ought:	allov	per o e.		
or amalg Brass: blo	am, fo	revery	Rs. 1	00 of th	ne valu	e there	of		2	50
ingots, a: Copper: bl	nd ser locks,	aps bars, p	lates,	rods, w	ire, tu	bes, sh	eets,	per cwt.	3	0
ingots, a Iron, corru	nd ser gated	aps	• • •		•••	•••	•••	per ton	3 7	0
fron and including	steel g	galvani acks	zed g	goods o	t all d	escript	• • •	per cwt.	0	75
Iron and screws, n	steel ails, t	not ga acks, w	lvani: asher	zed : ch s, bolts	ains, w	vire, ri uts	vets,	: 9	0	63
fron or si girders, l	oars, a	ngles,	tees, c	hannels	s, bulb	s, and				
for every Iron, scrap	, for e	very R	s. 100	of the	value t	hereof		_		50 50
T and cha	on or s	teel, bu	it not	galvani	ized iro	n, for e				
Rs. 100 c Steel, blist	er, for	every	Rs. 10	00 of th	e valu	e there			2	50 50
Steel, cast, Tin and zin	nc, in	cake c	r slab	, for ev	ery Rs	. 100 o				50
value the Yellow met							•••	per cwt.	3	50
Zinc, perfo Motor vehicles, vehicles whic behalf of the	othe h are	r than import	moto ed un	r lorrie der lice	s and nce giv	en by	or on	"	3	0
thereof Dil, lubricating				•••	•••	•••	•••	per gallon	100	0 10
onions Paddy				•••	•••	•••	•••	per cwt.	0	20 33
epper, long	• • •					•••	•••	"	3	0 50
'epper, whole 'erfumed spirit Perfumery, incl preparations	s and uding	bay ru toilet	m soap, j	powder,	and ot	her sce	nted	per gallon		75
of the value to orac			•••	•••	•••	•••		per cwt.	10	0 35
Potatoes Rice, wheat, gr	 am, p	eas dr			•••	• • •		,,		4 0
grain, except	-			g and p	-	•••	•••	"		50 0
Spirits (not bein that the degree by Sykes's hy	ng sw ee or s drome	eetened strengtl eter), fo	l or : n ther or eve	mixed v eof can cry gallo	vith an not be on of t	ascerta he stre	ined ngth	,		
of proof by s any greater of and for any	r less : great	trengt er or le	h tba ss qua	n the a	strengt han a g	h of p gallon,	roof, pro-			
vided that in imported und be less than a	er the it the	warrai	nt of Rs. 9	the Go 060 per	vern <mark>o</mark> r) gallon	shall	duty			
Arrack (im Brandy	ported	under 	the v	varrant 	of the	Gover	nor)	per gallon	1 11	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 25 \end{array}$
Geneva Gin	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1)	11	$\frac{25}{25}$
Rum	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	19		25 25
Whisky Unenumera	···	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	"		25
опенишега	icu	* * *	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	29	11	25

CEYLON—continued.

Articles. Spirits—continued. Other spirits, being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as afore-								Rate of Import Duty.		
	umerat			•••	•••	• • •		: 2	14	60
	tured i					ms reg	gula-			
	18, $7\frac{1}{2}$ p									
Soap, other th	an perf	umed a	and to	ilet	•••	•••	• • •	per cwt.	0	55
Sugar—										
Candy an			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	11	3	. 0
Unrefined	and jag	ggery	•••	•••	***		•••	**	1	75
Tamarind	•••		• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	77	0	
Tea	• • •	• • •	* * *	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	per lb.	0	25
Tobacco—										
Cigars an				• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	55	3	0
Manufact		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	11	3	0
Unmanuf	actured	and h	ooka		***		• • •	24	1	
Turmeric	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	***			per cwt.	0	80
	* *		•••					27	1	55
Wine-										
Claret, in	bottle	•••				• • •		per gallon	1	25
Still hock	, in bo	ttle						22	1	25
Ginger, i	n wood	or bot	tle			• • •		.,	0	50
Claret, in	wood		• • •					"	0	50
Still hock	, in wo	od	•••					: ,	0	50
Sparkling	wines,	in bott	tle		• • •			,,	2	50
Other wir	ies, in b	ottle						29	1	50
Wines in	wood, e	except	claret,	still h	ock, an	d ging	er	**	1	0
Cartridges, fu	se, dyna	amite,	detona	tors, pe	ercussic	n caps	, and			
fireworks, f	or every	7 Rs. 10	00 of tl	he valu	e there	eof			20	0
All other goo	ds, wai	res, me	rchane	lise, ar	nd mac	chinery	not			
otherwise cl	narged	with d	aty or	prohib	ited, ar	nd not	com-			
prised in th	e Table	e of Ex	empti	ons he	reinaft	er set f	orth,			
				hereof					7	50

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

The following table specifies the articles which are free of duty on their importation into the Colony, viz.:-

Advertising matter, viz., trade catalogues, advertising circulars, show cards, show plates and frames, but not including name plates or sign boards.

Aerial tramways and component parts thereof.

Apparatus and drugs certified by the Colonial Secretary as having been imported for

the purpose of the campaign against anchylostomiasis.

Animals, viz., horses being of less than Rs. 1,000 in value, mules, asses, cattle, and all other live stock,

Articles imported by Municipalities, Local Boards, and the Board of Improvement of Nuwara Eliya for the public use.

Books and maps, printed, and book covers (not including albums).

Bullion, coin, precious stones the produce of Ceylon, pearl oysters, and pearls. Casks (empty), cask shooks, and cask staves.

Castor seed poonac.

Chemicals and chemical apparatus certified by the Director of Education to be for educational purposes. Coal, coke, and patent fuel.

Cotton, raw.

Cowries and shells (not torto se shell).

Drums, for oil.

Earth and sand.

CEYLON—continued.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS—continued.

Exercise books used for educational purposes.

Filter bagging and cloth for filters.

Frozen or refrigerated meat.

Fruit (fresh, and not in any way preserved) and fresh flowers.

Gunnies and gunny cloth.

Hides and skins, raw or salted.

Hoop iron and hoop steel.

Hops for brewing purposes.

Instruments, scientific, surgical, or mathematical.
Liquid fuel, the product of petroleum, with a flashing point not under 150 deg. F., Abel's close test.

Machinery, viz.-

Prime movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof, and electric accumulators; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam rollers, fire engines, and other machines in which the prime mover is not separable from the operative parts, but not including motor cars not used for traction.

Machinery (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power (not being human or animal), or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with

reference to other moving parts, and which are intended for-

(a) The preparing, ginning, pressing, spinning, weaving, sewing, knitting, bleaching, and dyeing of cotton, jute, hemp, silk, wool, or other fibres, and any other process intervening between the raw material and the finished product as packed ready for the market.

(b) The smelting and milling of iron and other metallic ores, and the manu-

facture of iron, steel, and other metals.

(c) The manufacture of leather, sugar, indigo, silk, paper, soap, gas, oil, flour, cordage, rope, and twine.
(d) The milling of rice.

(e) The preparation, manufacture, and packing of tea, coffee, raw rubber, and cacao.

(f) Printing presses.(g) Foundries and workshops of iron and other metals.

(h) Railway workshops.

(i) The refining of petroleum, and the manufacture of vegetable oils.

(j) The crushing of bones and manufacture of bricks.(k) The manufacture of lac.

(1) Potteries and brick and tile works.

(m) Sawmills and wood-working.

(n) Mining, navigation, agriculture, and pumping.
(o) Electric traction and electric light.

(p) The manufacture of ice and for refrigerating and cold storage purposes. (q) Steam launches used in conveyance of goods and passengers or towage of lighters.

(r) Machinery specially adapted for the curing of plumbago.

(s) Stills used for the preparation of camphor. (t) Desiccators used for desiccating coconuts.

(u) The manufacture of rubber articles from raw rubber.

(v) Distilling alcohol.

(w) The purposes of any other manufacture or industry which the Governor in Executive Council may from time to time specify.

Provided that the term does not include machinery, tools, or implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.

Note.—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, and belting of all materials for driving machinery, are included in this

Manures of all sorts, and ingredients imported solely for the manufacture of manures and certified as such by the importer.

Manuscripts.

Metals

Lead: Sheet and pig. Tin plates.

CEYLON—continued.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS—continued.

Paper for writing, printing, or accounting purposes, headed or plain, ruled and unruled, and envelopes.

Paper for lining tea boxes.

Passengers' baggage as defined by Customs regulations.

Plants, trees, and seeds intended for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

Printed labels.

Printed music.

Rails, rail fastenings, tie-rods, fish plates, and turntables.

Rattan.

Raw rubber.

Raw silk.

Regimental clothing, necessaries, accourrements, and band instruments imported for the use of His Majesty's land and sea forces, including the volunteers.

Rifles for the volunteers.

Saltpetre, refuse of, for purposes of manure only, as certified by the importer.

Sand.

Screws and nails for tea boxes.

Seeds: for agricultural purposes only.

Shoot runners and wires.

Silk cocoons.

Solder.

Soldering fluid.

Stones, ballast.

Stones, coral.

Stones, unworked.

Tea lead.

Tea lead foil.

Timber (not prepared).

Uniforms, civil, naval, or military.

Wood, metal, paper, or other material, or any combination of wood or metal, or any other material imported in shooks or in rolls, or in any form in which they may be used in making boxes for tea, rubber, or other Ceylon products. Wool, raw.

Re-imported articles, that is to say—

Articles of foreign production on which import duty has previously been paid, but which have been subsequently re-imported, shall be admitted duty free upon re-importation into the Island.

Provided that-

- (a) The Principal Collector of Customs is satisfied of the identity of the article by proof that it was registered at the Customs Office prior to exportation, or by any other proof that he may deem adequate for the purpose;
- (b) That the ownership remains in the family of the first importer; (c) That not more than two years have elapsed since the article was exported. (C. 12,413.)

BRITISH HONDURAS.

The "British Honduras Gazette (Supplement)" of the 23rd June contains Increased Export Duty on Chicle. Copy of the "Chicle (Export Duty) Ordinance 1917" (No. 6 of 1917), which provides that from the 20th June, 1917, the export duty on chicle shall be increased from $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. (C. 12,548.) Cent $= \frac{1}{2}$ d.

BAHAMAS.

The Second Schedule to the "Tariff Act 1914," which specifies the duties leviable on the exportation of certain articles Export Duty imposed from the Colony, has been amended by the "Tariff on Sisal. Amendment Act, 1917," which was assented to

on the 26th June, 1917, by adding to the Schedule the following item:-... per lb. $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Sisal, except sisal waste

(C. 12,547.)

RUSSIA.

Import Licences not required for Goods shipped to Russia under Permits issued by the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement.

With reference to the notice at page 237 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd August, respecting the prohibition of the importation of all goods into Russia except under licence issued by the competent authorities in Russia, the Board of Trade are in receipt of a communication from the Commission Internationale de

Ravitaillement from which it appears that Russian import licences will not be required in the case of goods shipped to Russia from the United Kingdom under permits issued by the Commission. (C. 13,001.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information, to the effect that a notice was published in the official "Trade Gazette" of Petrograd of June 21st/July 4th stating that, in view of the impossibility at present Suspension of Issue of Export Licences for Beet Seed.

for Beet Seed. of determining the quantity required for future sowing purposes in Russia, the Ministry of Provisions is unable meanwhile to grant further licences for the export of beet seeds. The Ministry further considers that in the future, when conditions allow of export, it will be unadvisable to grant licences to individual exporters. The Ministry proposes to organise the export on a more general basis and under its own direct (C. 12,610.) control.

SWEDEN.

With reference to the notice at pages 838-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th September, 1915, respecting the reduction Forthcoming Tariff of the Customs duty leviable on sugar imported into Modifications Sweden, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through affecting Sugar. affecting Sugar. the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Swedish Royal Decree of the 25th June providing that, as from the 1st January, 1918, the Customs duties on sugar shall be levied at the rates shown in the following statement. The rates of import duty at present leviable are given in the statement for purpose of comparison :-

[Krona (100 öre) = 1s. $1\frac{1}{3}$ d. (at par); kilog. = $2\cdot2046$ lb.]

Tariff		Rate of Import Duty.			
No.	Classification.	Present.	From 1st January, 1918.		
158 159 160	Refined sugar of all kinds, e.g., in the form of loaves, candy and cakes; also crushed or pulverised	Kr. öre. Per kilog. 0 10.5*	Kr. öre. Per kilog. 0 10* 0 10*		
	state	0 07.5*	0 07*		

^{*} In addition to these Customs duties, Excise duty at the rate of 16 öre per kilog is levied on all sugar, whether of Swedish production or imported.

The same Decree reduces from 8 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ore per kilogramme, as from the 1st January next, the drawback payable on the exportation by sea from a Swedish staple town of refined sugar in the form of loaves, candy, or cake, which has been manufactured in Sweden from imported raw sugar. (C. 12,624.)

NORWAY.

Prohibition or Restriction of Sale of Wines, Spirits, etc.

See notice on p. 350.

DENMARK.

Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of informa-Prohibition of Exportation of tion from H.M. Minister at Copenhagen to the effect that the exportation of the following articles from Denmark has been

prohibited :-

Excavating machines, cement-mixing machines, stone-breaking machines, dredging machines, sand pumps, pile drivers, cranes, drums, forges, and other large materials for contractors;

Files and rasps;

Linoleums.

(C. 12,898.)

FRANCE.

Exportation of Acetyl-Cellulose prohibited, except by Special Permission.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Ministerial Decree, dated the 30th July, which abrogates the provision of the Decree of the 10th December, 1915, in virtue of which acetylcellulose could be exported and re-exported from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protec-

torates, and certain other countries. (C. 12,933.)

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice at page 740 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th December, 1916, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information Exportation of Lentils Authorized. to the effect that a Royal Decree, published in the "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 5th August, authorises the exportation of lentils from Spain, until further notice, and subject to the payment of an export duty at the rate of 25 pesetas per 100 kilogrammes. (C. 12,927.)

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Italian Ministry of Finance have Exportation of recently announced that, by way of modification of the certain kinds of earlier measures concerning the prohibition of the Paper permitted. exportation of paper from Italy, the Italian Customs authorities may in future allow the exportation to any country (except enemy countries) of the following qualities of paper only:-

(1) Straw paper and rough packing paper not made of cellulose;

(2) Cigarette paper;

(3) Writing paper de luxe in boxes, and hand-made paper.

In case of doubt as to whether a consignment sought to be exported comes under any of these categories, a sample is to be sent to the Ministry of Finance for decision. The right of granting permits for the exportation of every other kind of paper is again reserved to the Ministry. (C. 12,869.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Control by Licence of Exports.

See notice on p. 351.

MEXICO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information

Duty-free Admission of certain Cotton Tissues, and of Raw Cotton. to the effect that, in virtue of a Mexican Decree published on the 25th July, the classes of cotton tissues provided for in Nos. 313 and 319 of the Mexican Tariff were to be admitted into Mexico, free of Customs duty, as from the 1st August. The tissues covered by Tariff Nos. 313 and 319 are:—

313. Cotton tissues, unbleached or bleached, of plain weave, having up to 40 threads in warp and weft in a square of one centimetre, and with a width of up to 120 continuous.

with a width of up to 130 centimetres.

319. Cotton tissues, coloured, printed, or dyed, plain weave, having up to 40 threads in warp and weft in a square of one centimetre.

By the same Decree, the duty-free importation into Mexico of raw cotton, ginned, is authorised. (C. 13,009.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is prepared, on application, to furnish available information regarding British cargo steamship services trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world. Applicants for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

BRITISH FORWARDING AGENCIES.

Information regarding British forwarding agencies from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world may also be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence. Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which goods are to be carried.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Statutory Equipment of Vessels with Lifejackets.

London, S.W. 1) has issued a Circular (No. 1585) containing instructions to ships' surveyors respecting the provision of lifejackets as part of the statutory equipment of vessels. The Circular, which supersedes as regards tapes, sewing, marking, covers, buoyancy, etc., and contains a list of approved and standard lifejackets. An appendix to the Circular gives the specifications of kapok and cork service and standard lifejackets. Copies of the Circular may be obtained through the sources mentioned on

Copies of the Circular may be obtained through the sources mentioned on the cover of the "Board of Trade Journal," price 1d. each (post free $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

PORTUGAL.

Cargoes on Enemy Vessels in Portuguese Harbours.

See notice on p. 349.

VENEZUELA.

Projected New Railway in the State of Zulia.

Peninsula to the Company's coal mines in the valley of the river Limon, a

Shipping and Transport.

VENEZUELA—continued.

distance of about 125 miles. The gauge of the line will be 1:435 metres; steel rails having a minimum weight of 29.76 kilogrammes per metre are to be employed. Construction work is to be commenced within a period of two years from the date of the approval of the contract, and must be completed within a further five years.

Exemption from import duties will be granted, for a period of 25 years, in respect of materials, machinery and accessories required in connection with

the construction and working of the railway.

Permission is granted for the construction of telegraph and telephone lines, as well as buildings such as stations, warehouses, workshops, etc. The Company is also authorised to construct wharves, landing stages, dry docks, etc., at the port of Los Castilletes and on the banks of the river Limon, and to undertake the improvement of the existing port works so as to permit of the entry of large vessels.

The Government undertakes to arrange that vessels engaged in importing or exporting for the Company at Los Castilletes shall not be obliged to call at any other port or Customs station in the Republic, while the Company agrees to pay the Government, for a period of ten years from the date of the first shipment at Los Castilletes, the sum of 2,500 bolivars monthly; during the remaining term of the concession the company is to pay 500 bolivars per

In connection with the above, H.M. Legation at Caracas writes that the district through which the railway will pass is thinly populated, and the success of the scheme will depend entirely on the value of the coal deposits, which are said to be of great extent and exceptional quality.

Bolivar = 9.6d.

(D.C.I. 39,185.)

AND MACHINERY. MINERALS, METALS

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

According to the Administration Report for the State of Negri Sembilan

Tin, Gold and Wolfram Mining in Negri Sembilan

for the year 1916, the actual quantity of tin, including tin ore reduced to a metallic basis, produced in the State during the year is estimated at 20,544 piculs, the corresponding figures for 1915 and 1914 being 29,049 piculs and 35,900 piculs, respectively. The average price of tin for the year was 87.53 dols. per picul, as compared with

78.17 dols. in 1915. The amount of gold obtained and exported from the State during the year was 120 ounces, of which 110 ounces came from Kenaboi. In the previous

year the amount exported was 142 ounces.

The output of wolfram in 1916 was 1,132 piculs, which was 128 piculs less than in 1915 and 788 piculs less than in 1914. No scheelite was obtained during the year.

The Administration Report for the State of Pahang for the year 1916 states that the output of tin from the State during Tin, Gold and the year amounted to 58,464 piculs (valued at 5,110,528 Wolfram Mining dols.), as compared with 63,981 piculs (valued at in Pahang in 1916. 5,009,396 dols.) in 1915. The totals indicate a decrease in quantity of 5,517 piculs, but an increase in value of 101,132 dols. as com-

pared with those for the preceding year. Gold mining in the State is at present confined to the Raub and Lipis

districts. The output during the year amounted to 15,600 ounces.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES—continued.

Exports of wolfram during the year amounted to 53 piculs, 40 piculs being from the district of Ulu Pahang, and 13 piculs from the Coast districts. Both wolfram and scheelite are known to occur in several localities in the Raub district, but they have not been found in sufficient quantities to justify working on any considerable scale. Wolfram is also found in small quantities in the Kuantau district.

Dollar = 2s. 4d. Picul = $133\frac{1}{3}$ lb.

JAPAN (Corea).

Suspension of Scheelite Mining at Soctarie.

of 19th July, relative to the mining industry in Corea, and, more particularly to the mining of certain tungsten deposits in Kokai Province, near Soctarie, H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay, C.M.G.) reports, under date 28th June, that the proprietors of these mines have decided for the time being to stop development of the scheelite deposits. The reasons for this step are understood to include (1) the low percentage of WO₃ found in the ore, and (2) difficulties experienced in treating the ore.

(D.C.I. 38,630.)

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 9th August, 1917, was 36,938, and the number imported during the thirty-two weeks ended 9th August, 1917, was 1,719,121 (including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 9,043 bales British WestAfrican, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African). There was 1 bale of cotton exported during the week ended 9th August, 1917; the number of bales exported during the thirty-two weeks ended 9th August was 167,360.

For further details see pp. 370-1.

Notices under the following headings appear in the Section devoted to Government Notices affecting Trade:—

Export of Cotton Goods and Manufactures to Norway and Sweden.

Exports of Wool: Forthcoming Conference. The Cotton (Restriction of Output) Order, 1917.

ESTIMATED COTTON PRODUCTION IN NEW FIELDS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

See notice on p. 348.

CUBA.

Malva Fibre 14th June relative to the production of malva fibre in Cuba, H.M. Minister at Havana writes, under date 16th July, pointing out that, whilst, as stated in the notice referred to, the malva plant is one of the principal textile fibre plants of the island, its cultivation is only in the experimental stage. Very little development has taken place in the fibre industry, and at present there is practically no demand for machinery or accessories for the preparation of the product for market.

The name and address of the Cuban firm principally interested in the malva fibre industry may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Commercial [Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 38,318.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Corn Prices.

Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 11th August, 1917, were as follows:—

Wheat	 	 	 78s.	4d.
Barley	 	 	 76s.	1d.
Oats	 	 	 55s.	0d.

For further particulars see p. 371.

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production Rubber Exports during March and April, 1916 and 1917, have been extracted from the official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

То	March, 1916.	March, 1917.	April, 1916.	April, 1917.
United Kingdom United States Other countries Total exports of rubber of domestic production	3,438,253 355,451	Lb. 3,163,422 2,639,254 599,081 6,401,757	Lb. 1,271,476 1,051,362 208,383 	Lb. 2,054,235 1,806,748 470,838 4,331,821

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Bankruptcy
Statistics.

Bankruptcy
Statistics.

Bankruptcy
Statistics.

Bankruptcy
Statistics.

Bankruptcy
Statistics.

Orders (Deceased Debtors' Estates) gazetted in England and Wales during the month and seven months ended July, 1917, will be found on p. 372.

AUSTRALIA.

Proclamation and mation, dated 2nd April, by the Governor of the

Proclamation and Regulations under the Fungicides Act, 1916, of Victoria. mation, dated 2nd April, by the Governor of the State of Victoria, under the Fungicides Act, 1916 (No. 2850), declaring certain substances or preparations to be fungicides, insecticides, vermin destroyers, or weed destroyers within the meaning

and for the purposes of the above-mentioned Act. The Proclamation further fixes standards for certain chemical and other preparations when intended for sale, or sold, either alone or in any combination, intended for use as a fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer or weed destroyer.

fungicide, insecticide, vermin destroyer or weed destroyer.

The same issue of the "Gazette" publishes Regulations, dated 2nd April, made under the Fungicides Act, 1916, dealing, inter alia, with the labelling

and analysis of the above-mentioned fungicides, etc.

A copy of the above-mentioned "Gazette" may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 37,839.)

Miscellaneous.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) report, under date 3rd July, that an old-established firm of jewellers in Cape Province has written to him stating Trade in Metal Cruets—Suggestion. that for many years it has been endeavouring to get certain plate manufacturers to include mustard and salt spoons with theri

cruets, but they still omit them unless specially ordered.

Mr. Wickham presumes this is a result of specialisation in manufacture, as makers of cruets do not always also make spoons. He points out that only a little factoring is needed, and that it is very tiresome for an oversea firm to have to indent specially for what is considered an essential part. Mustard spoons in particular have to fit an opening in the lid, and the alternative "with spoons complete" should at least be offered.

(D.C.I. 38,092.)

DENMARK.

According to the "National Tidende" (Copenhagen) of 21st July, a Danish chemist has invented a process by which fish New Insulating offal may be made to yield not only oil, but also a solid substance, named "corimite" which is Material from Fish Offal. specially suitable for electrical insulation. A company, capitalised at 70,000 kroner, has been formed to work the process, and production is expected to begin during the present year.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has forwarded, under date 9th July, copy of a recently Suggested issued report of the Federal Trade Commission of Government Control the United States on the news-print industry in that of News-print country. The present situation in this industry is stated by the Commission to be a very serious one, Industry.

not only for the consumers of paper but for the public generally, and also for the Government of the United States, which is a large consumer of paper; and the Commission adds that it has reason to believe that the position will become still more aggravated and serious in the future. The Commission, therefore, recommends, as a war emergency measure, that Congress by appropriate legislation provide: (1) That all mills producing, and all agencies distributing, print paper and mechanical and chemical pulp in the United States be operated on Government account; that these products be pooled in the hands of a Government agency, and equitably distributed at a price based upon the cost of production and distribution, plus a fair profit per ton; (2) that to this end some Federal agency be empowered and directed to assume supervision and control during the war; (3) that, taking into account the fact that approximately 75 per cent. of the production of news-print paper in Canada comes into the United States, proper action be taken to secure the co-operation of the Canadian Government by the creation of a similar governmental agency to act jointly with the governmental agency of the United States for the protection of consumers, manufacturers, and the public in both countries; and (4) that, failing co-operation with the Canadian Government, the importation of paper and mechanical and chemical pulp into the United States be made only on Government account.

The Report may be consulted by British firms interested, at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

[A notice relative to the situation in the news-print industry in Canada appeared on pp. 516-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th February (D.C.I. 37,218.)

Miscellaneous.

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports, under date 15th June, that by an Requisition and Sale Argentine Law (No. 10,238), promulgated on 7th Requisition and Sale June, the Government is authorised to purchase or by Government of requisition all sugar then lying in the Customs warecertain Stocks of houses, or which might hereafter arrive, which was Imported Sugar. imported at reduced rates of Customs duties by

persons who had tendered and who had signed agreements with the Government not to sell wholesale at more than 4.10 pesos currency (about 7s. 2d.) per ten kilogs., i.e., 41 centavos per kilog. (see notice on p. 203 of the "Board of Trade Journal," of 26th July). The Government is further authorised to sell the sugar thus acquired, in such manner as is considered best, at 41 centavos currency per kilog. (D.C.I. 37,501.)

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires (Mr. H. O. Chalkley) reports Brewing Industry. established in Argentina, of which 7 are in the Province and 2 in the City of Buenos Aires. The industry is dependent on foreign sources of supply for malt and hops, the imports of which during 1916 amounted to 16,738,391 kilogs, and 250,903 kilogs. respectively. Previous to the war malt was chiefly imported from Austria-Hungary and Germany, but in the year 1916, out of a total of 16,738,391 kilogs. imported, the United States supplied 10,690,390 kilogs., Chile 5,470,298 kilogs., and the United Kingdom 540,623 kilogs.

Similarly with regard to hops, the principal countries of supply before the war were Germany and Austria-Hungary, but imports are now coming

from the United States and the United Kingdom.

The total production of beer in Argentina in the year 1915-16 amounted to 759,515 hectolitres, as compared with 1,163,214 hectolitres produced in 1913-14. The production of malt extract in 1915-16 amounted to 11,344 hectolitres. (D.C.I. 37,638.)

Hectolitre = 22 gallons; kilogramme = 2.2046 lb.

VENEZUELA.

In a report to his Government, published in "Commerce Reports" (Washington) of 5th July, the United States Consul at Maracaibo states that the stamp tax on drafts drawn Stamp Tax on Drafts. in foreign countries on firms in Venezuela is the same for all parts of the country, and varies according to the amount of the draft. The scale of charges is as follows:-

Amount of d	raft.	Stamp Tax.	Amount of draft.	Stamp Tax.
25 to 50 bolivars 51 ,, 100 ,, 101 ,, 200 ,, 201 ,, 300 ,,	•••	Bolivar. 0.05 0.10 0.20 0.30	401 ,, 500 ,,	Bolivar. 0·40 0·50 1·00

For every additional 1,000 bolivars or fraction thereof, of the face value of the draft, the stamp tax is 1 bolivar additional. In remitting the money to the foreign drawer of the draft, after collection in Venezuela, the same rate has again to be paid. In other words, foreign drawers of drafts on firms in Venezuela have to reckon on double the rate of stamp tax indicated above.

Drafts drawn in Venezuela for payment abroad are subject to the stamp tax on the same scale.

Bolivar = 93 l.

Miscellaneous.

JAPAN (Corea).

H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. Hyde Lay, C.M.G.) reports, under date 25th June, the completion of two large manufac-New Fertiliser, turing establishments at Heijo (Pyeng-yang). One is Brick and a fertiliser factory, from which an output of 6 tons of Tanning Works. fertilisers per day is expected. The second enterprise is a large brickworks, designed to turn out 3,000,000 bricks per annum, and was expected to commence operations in July. It is also reported that permission was recently granted for the establishment of a tannery, with a capital of £3,000, at Taiden, on the Seoul-Fusan Railway. (D.C.I. 38,629.)

PUBLICATIONS.* GOVERNMENT

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of July, 1917, have been published, and may be purchased* at a cost of 9d. per copy (post free 11d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1915 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 10d. (post free 6s. 5d.) for the first volume, and 4s. 3d. (post free, 4s. 9d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1911-1915, and detailed statements of imports and exports of principal articles consigned from and to specified countries; and in the second volume particulars of the imports from the various countries returned for consumption, details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.*

The "Labour Gazette" (price 1d., post free 3d.) is published by the Ministry Labour about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the July issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in June; Relations between Employers and Employed; Employment in Germany, Holland, Canada, and the United States; Course of the Retail Prices of Food in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, and the United States; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries; Women's War-Time Work in the German Metal Trades.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Empire Settlement Committee. Report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the Committee appointed to consider the Measures to be taken for Settling within the Empire ex-Service Men who may desire to Emigrate after the War. [Cd. 8672.] Price 9d. (post free 11d.).

^{*} Copies of Government publications may be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2., and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries, of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

Government Publications.

Trade of Canada. Report on the Trade of the Dominion of Canada for the year 1916, by Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes (H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland) [Cd. 8679.] Price 3d. (post free 4d.). See notice on pp. 338-40.

Trade of New Zealand. Report on the Trade of the Dominion of New Zealand for the year 1916, by Mr. R. W. Dalton (H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand) [H.C. 8686.] Price 6d. (post free 8d.). See notice on pp. 341-4.

Commission of Enquiry into Industrial Unrest. Summary of the Reports of the Commission by the Right Honourable G. N. Barnes, M.P. [Cd. 8696.] Price 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}d$.).

Increased Food Production (Scotland). Return to an Order of the House of Lords, dated 1st August, 1917. (H.C. 89.) Price 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}d$.).

Fifty-third detailed Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Ireland containing a general abstract of the numbers of Marriages, Births and Deaths in Ireland during the Year 1916. [Cd. 8647.] Price 9d. (post free 11d.).

Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889. University Court Ordinance No. LX. (Edinburgh No. 22.) [Institution of a Degree in Commerce and Relative Regulations.] (H.C. 124.) Price 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}d$.).

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917.

Price of each 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

No. 725. Order of Council further varying the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamations, 1916, No. 3.

Orders by the Ministry of Food :-

No. 766. The Winter Beans Order, 1917. No. 767. The Cattle and Meat (Returns) Order, 1917. No. 768. The Sea Fishing (England and Wales) Order, 1917.

No. 769. The Fisheries (Ireland) Order, 1917. No. 770. The Pickled Herrings (Returns) Order, 1917. No. 774. The Flour Mills Order No. 2, 1917. No. 776. The Milk (Returns) Order, 1917.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

The following Report has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 923. Hong Kong. Report for 1916. Price 2d. (post free $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and which are available for inspection at the Offices of the Department, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2:—

NEWSPAPERS AND FERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Sugar Industry in Russia: Review for 1915-16.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 13th July.

Crops Situation in the United States. "Bradstreets" (New York), 14th July.

Sugar, Coffee, Meat, etc. Markets in Brazil: Price Quotations. "Diario Official" (Rio de Janeiro),

14th June and 6th July.

Crops in Canada: Areas Planted for 1917. "Bradstreets" (New York), 21st July.

Currant Crop of Greece. "Commerce Reports" (Washington),

11th July. (1) Sugar Production in Argentina in

1916. (2) Vintage in Argentina in 1916. "L'Exportateur Français" (Paris), 21st June.

(1) Ground Nut Cultivation in Burma (2) Rice Situation in British India,

January-May, 1917. Weekly Budget of "Rangoon Gazette" (Rangoon), 18th June.

Olive Crop Prospects in Andalusia, Spain. "Journal of Commerce" (New York), 17th July.

Tobacco Production in India.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 14th July.

Estimates of Principal Crops in India, 1916-17.

"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 6th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Coal Deposits in Argentina.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 6th July.

(1) Exports of Iron and Steel Products from the United States to Foreign Countries during eleven months

ended May, 1917.
(2) Manganese Ore Output in the United States: Prospects for 1917.

(3) Magnetic Analysis of Steel Products. "Iron Age" (New York), 12th July.

Mioing Industry in China, "Hong Kong Weekly Press" (Hong Kong), 23rd June.

World's Production of Copper. "Journal of Commerce" (Montreal), 24th July.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Silk Industry of Japan. "Journal of Commerce" (New York). 18th July.

Utilisation of Da (an African fibre). "Li Presse Coloniale" (Paris), 1st Aug.

Textile Industry of Bombay in 1916-17. "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 6th July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Turkey; Credit System in Bagdad.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 7th July.

Argentina: Commerce of the Port of Buenos Aires.

"Weekly Commercial News" (San Francisco, U.S.A.), 7th July.

South Africa: Industrial Resources.

"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 23rd June.

Finland: Financial Situation.

"Konsulatberetninger" (Christiania), 21st July.

Machinery.

System for Rejuvenating Machine Tools. "Iron Age" (New York), 14th June.

Cotton Mills and Machinery in China.

"Commerce Reports" (Washington), 10th July.

Miscellaneous.

Nitrate Plants to be Built by the United States Government.

"Journal of Commerce" (New York), 17th July.

Chemical Industry in Russia and Sweden. "Meddelelser" (Christiania), July.

Wicker-Work Industry in Algeria.

"Bulletin de l'Office du Gouvernement Générale de l'Algérie" (Paris), 1st/15th May.

(1) Bangle Industry of the Madras Presidency.

(2) Glass Experiments in the Madras Presidency.

"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 6th July.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports during the month and seven months ended July, 1917, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1916.

			Month	of July.	Seven months ended July.			
			1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.		
				IMP	ORTS.			
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	000	***	247,478 9,569 12,009 8,508	76,950 275 4,263 21,360 8,348*	1,885,083 141 86,667 299,602 84,134	1,148,545 13,360 67,366 259,190 74,915†		
Total	0-0-0	•••	277,564	111,196	2,355,627	1,563,376		
		-		Exp	ORTS.			
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	•••	•••	13,415 	441 -21 302	78,109 100 10,839 159,891 4,450	36,456 		
Total		•••	21,881	764	253,389	163.216		
			Forwa	RDED from Po	RTS to INLAND	Towns.		
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	000		197,414 2,612 3,375 13,536 8,376	189,859 1,650 4,045 10,506 9,322	1,526,399 38,253 32,579 158,803 84,992	1,371,380 26,607 32,809 134,851 72,358		
Total	•••		225,313	215,382	1,841,02€	1,637,505		
			Forwa	RDED from IN	LAND TOWNS to	PORTS.		
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	•••	•••	191 _ _ _ 34	142 — — — — 198	1,823 — 27 165 312	1,062 — 50 1,723		
Total	•••		225	340	2,327	2,835		

^{*} Including 2,587 bales British West African and 2,341 bales British East African.
† Including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 2,043 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African.

Cotton Returns-continued.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Yarious Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 32 weeks ended 9th August, 1917:—

_				Week ended 9th Aug., 1917.	32 Weeks ended 9th Aug., 1917.	Week ended 9th Aug., 1917.	32 Weeks ended 9th Aug., 1917.
				1 M PO	RTS.	Expo	RTS.
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	•••	•••	•••	<u>'</u>	Bales. 1,284,283 16,595 68,428 269,978 79,837*	Bales. 1	Bales. 38,273 6,624 119,742 2,721
Total	•••	•••	•••	36,938	1,719,121	1	167,360

^{*} Including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 9,043 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 11th August, 1917, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

							Average Price.					
							Whe	eat.	Barl	le y.	Oats	s.
Week ended	11th	Augus	t, 1917	•••	•••	•••	8. 78	d. 4	<i>s.</i> 76	d. 1		d . 0
Correspondi	ng We	ek in-	_									
Ĩ910		•••	• • •				32	11	20	11	17	11
1911		• • •		***	• • •	***	31	6	27	8	17	10
1912					,		38	2	28	3	21	8
1913	•••		•••				34	3	24	7	18	7
1914	***	•••	•••	***			40	3	29	4	25	i
1915			•••				55	2	37	ô	31	7
1916	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	56	7	46	11	31	2

^{*} Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial Bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine mperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders (Deceased Debtors' Estates) gazetted in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the periods indicated:—

		July.		Seven month ended July	
		1916.	1917.	1916.	1917
Total gazetted	•••	No. 111	No. 107	No. 1,026	No. 750
umber gazetted in principal trades and occu	pa-			-	
Agents, commission and general		1	1	15	5
Auctioneers, estate and house agents			1	10	5
Bakers		3	6	39	48
Bicycle and tricycle dealers and manufacturers		1	1	9	3
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c		_		7	6
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers		2	1	15	9
Builders		5		39	22
Butchers and meat salesmen		4	2	25	14
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c		1	_	10	2
Cabinet makers and upholsterers		_	1	7	3
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers		1		6	13
Ohemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturer		_		6	4
Olothiers, outfitters, &c		-	1	11	3
	•••	2	6	15	11
0.111	•••	2	1	8	10
Confectioners and pastry cooks		2	2	10	8
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	**	1	1	11	6
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c		_	1	6	10
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.		4	2	23	14
Drapers, haberdashers, &c	**	1	2	21	20
Till - 4 (-1) 1 1 (-1) 1 (-1)	•••			3	1
Engineers and formations	•••	1	2	8	7
	**	6	7	36	37
77' 1 1 0	**	0	'	20	11
T3 ': 1 1 1 1		-	1	8	4
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market g	***	_	1	0	1
deners	341-	_	1	9	7
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c		1	2	14	22
Grocers		11	4	67	39
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths		-	_	9	2
Merchants, general		2	_	6	5
Millers		1	_	3	1
Milliners, dressmakers, &c		_	_	10	6
Printers, booksellers and publishers		1	1	6	3
Provision merchants	•••		-	4	4
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c		2	7	50	35
Tailors		6	3	28	17
Tobacconists, &c.		3		17	8
Travellers, commercial, &c		1		10	1

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

H.M. Trade Commissioner, 363, Beaver Hall, Montreal. Canada and Newfoundland... Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."

H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Mel-Commonwealth of Australia. bourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney. Telegraphic Address, "Combritto."

H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. New Zealand ...

Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."

H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. South Africa ... Telegraphic Address "Austere."

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

These Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz.:-

... 19, Victoria Street, S.W. 1; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2 (Office of Dominion of Canada ... the Canadian Government Trade Commis-

Commonwealth of Australia ... Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

New South Wales... Sydney House, 26-7, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.

Victoria

Queensland

Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2. 409, West Strand, W.C. 2. 112, Strand, W.C. 2. Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C. 2. South Australia Western Australia ...

Tasmania ... 56, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. ...

Dominion of New Zealand 413, Strand, W.C. 2.

... Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C. 4. Union of South Africa ...

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 to 1916.

Part II.—Unemployment.

Application to the Umpire.

In pursuance of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following class of persons:-

500. Workmen engaged in making, including stamping and machining, ferrules for water tube boilers.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Ministry of Labour, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1, on or before 31st August, 1917.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 3rd September, 1917.

National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1916.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decision of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 TO 1916. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Minister of Labour hereby gives Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of :--

2385. Workmen (other than sawmillers and machine woodworkers) engaged wholly or mainly in making or repairing small wooden confectionery trays.

Note,—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, e.g., 1554X. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

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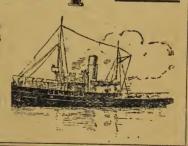
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The

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Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

AUGUST 23. 1917.

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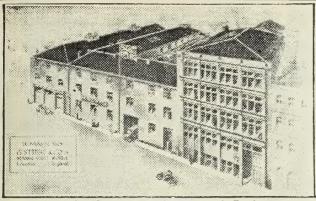
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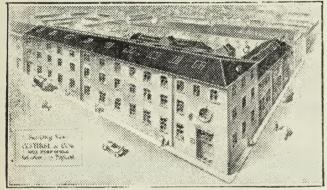
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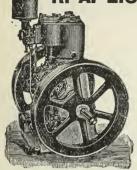
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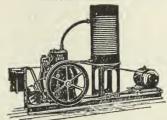
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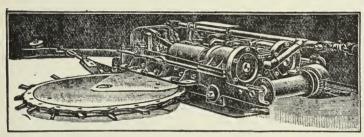


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Catalogue on Application.

Board of Trade Journal.

August 23, 1917.

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THE

Board of Trade Iournal.

(Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.)

Vol. XCVIII.]

August 23, 1917.

[No. 1,082

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

TELEGRAMS { "Advantage, Stock, London." Code: —Ä.B.C., 5th Edition.

 $_{\text{TELEPHONE}}$ { London Wall 4713 (5 lines.)

32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2. (British Industries Fair Office.)

TELEGRAMS Shoforsamp, London." CODE:—A.B.C., 5th Edition.

TELEPHONE: City 2323.

The objects and work of the Department are described on p. 430.

OPENINGS FOR TRADE IN ALL COUNTRIES ABROAD.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the

Department of Commercial Intelligence.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, the Board of Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1916, 575 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 128,662 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches

of trade to which the circulars related.

A small charge is made for the service, which includes the regular supply of the "Board of Trade Journal." Firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

The "Journal" itself contains information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Comptroller-General of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London,

E.C. 2, for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the following notices of possible openings for British goods abroad, regard should be had to the necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy—see the Notes on pp. 717-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March-also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading with certain countries, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." In any case of doubt or difficulty concerning the various regulations, information may be obtained, either by letter or on personal application, to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supplies Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Department of Commercial Intelligence from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, who wish to get into communication with British manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Applications have been recorded during the past week for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following (amongst other) articles; British manufacturers or producers of these articles now in a position to supply are invited to make application for the names of the enquirers:-

Leather pitch, for hat-making machines. Machinery for making wire brushes for beating wool. Thimbles, metal, cheap.

CEYLON.

With reference to the notice on pp. 678-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th June relative to the sale of oil mills in Colombo, Ceylon, being the property of Messrs. Freudenberg & Sale of Enemy Property-Co., an enemy firm, it is notified that the Crown Agents Oil Mills. for the Colonies have furnished a copy of a Memorandum by the Liquidators containing particulars of the output of the mill,

the approximate cost of converting copra into oil, the percentage of oil obtained from dried copra, the cost of repairs to machinery, salaries of mill staff, etc.

No tender by any person who is not a British subject, or by any "Corporation under foreign control," will be accepted or considered.

Tenders will be received up to noon on 25th September at: (a) the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. 1; (b) the office of the Custodian of Enemy Property, Colombo, Ceylon; (c) the office of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal at Calcutta; (d) the office of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay at Bombay; and (e) the office of the Collector at Madras. No reserve price will be fixed.

Plans and descriptions of the land, a list of the machinery, the conditions

of sale, copies of the Ordinance under which the sale is being held, and the fresh particulars mentioued above, can be consulted at the offices referred to in the preceding paragraph. The Memorandum may also be consulted at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

Tenderers in the United Kingdom are invited to furnish the Crown Agents, when they submit their tenders, with evidence of their British character. (D.C.I. 30,730; 40,016.)

CANADA.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada reports that a Toronto agent desires to obtain, for the Province of Ontario, the representation of British manufacturers of latch needles (for knitting machines).

British manufacturers of latch needles, desirous of appointing an agent for Ontario, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (301) should be quoted.

(D.C.I. 29,563.)

Materials and Accessories for New Works.

Materials and Accessories for New Works.

Materials and Accessories for New Works.

Materials and Accessories for Supplies of United Kingdom manufacture, are taken from an extract from a recent issue of the "Canadian Engineer," forwarded by the Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada:—

Plans for the erection of a large coke-producing plant in Hami¹ton, Ontario, have been approved and work will be commenced almost immediately. The proposed plant will have a capacity of between 800 and 900 tons of coke per day.

An elevator company has been negotiating with the City Council of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, with a view to erecting there a 500,000 bushel elevator and modern grain "hospital" at a cost of 750,000 dols, (about £157,000).

modern grain "hospital" at a cost of 750,000 dols. (about £157,000).

A motor car company is erecting at Windsor, Ontario, a factory which will have a floor area of 75,000 sq. ft., and will be constructed of reinforced concrete.

A shipbuilding company is planning to spend about 126,000 dols. (about

£26,000) on a new yard in Quebec.

British firms interested may obtain the names of the companies concerned in the above-mentioned enterprises on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (302) should be quoted.

[Note.—In reference to the foregoing, regard should be had to the existing restrictions on exports from the United Kingdom—see Notice to Exporters on p. 376.] (D.C.I. 38,662.)

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports the receipt of the following enquiries:—

A member of a firm of stockbrokers in Melbourne, claiming to have been engaged in the import trade for about thirty years and to be well-known in Australian commercial circles, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom goods who desire to secure representation in the Commonwealth.

Kingdom goods who desire to secure representation in the Commonwealth. He wishes to undertake the appointment of selling agents, and the general supervision of the operations of such agents when appointed. Mr. Milne has forwarded a copy of a letter which he has received from this enquirer, in which the latter explains that he does not desire himself to act as distributing agent or to handle goods in any way, but only to act as representative in Australia for United Kingdom firms, under full power of attorney from them, and thereby to be in a position to supervise their business and protect their interests. (Reference No. 303.) See Note † following. (D.C.I. 38,989.)

A Sydney firm of manufacturers and indent agents desires to obtain the Grocery Specialities;
Toilet Soap;
Druggists' Sundries.

extensive connection in the Commonwealth, and a considerable knowledge of local markets. (Reference No. 304.) See Note † following. (D.C.I. 39,067.)

AUSTRALIA—continued.

A firm of electrical engineers and merchants at Brisbane desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers Electrical Supplies. of the following electrical goods, with a view to undertaking their representation in Queensland:-Electric motors and generators, fittings and accessories, wires and cables, conduit fittings, Leclanche batteries, and metallic filament and carbon incandescent lamps. (Reference No. 305.) See Note † following. (D.C.I. 39,307.)

An agent at Melbourne, claiming to be in close touch with manufacturing confectioners throughout Australia, desires to obtain Cocoa Butter. the sole agency in the Commonwealth for United Kingdom manufacturers of cocoa butter. (Reference No. 306.) See Note + following. (D.C.I. 38,999.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of being represented in the Commonwealth, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, Loudon, E.C. 2. In making application the relative reference number should be quoted.

In the case of such of the goods as United Kingdom firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 376), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that, according to the local press, the proposed establishment of a factory on the Materials and Accessories for Fruit and Vegetable Murray River for preserving vegetables and fruit is engaging the attention of the South Preserving Factory. Australian Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Milne suggests that United Kingdom firms interested might communicate

with the Secretary to the Minister, at Adelaide, South Australia.

(D.C.I. 39,105.)

Steel Containers and Waterproof Paper Bags for Explosives.

See notice on p. 422.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) calls attention

Materials and Accessories for to a notice in the official "New Zealand Materials and Accessories for Gazette" of 21st June to the effect that a Electric Lighting Scheme. poll of the ratepayers of the Otaki Town District has approved the raising of a loan of £9,500 for the purpose of (D.C.I. 39,097.) installing an electric lighting scheme.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand has also forwarded a copy of the

Telephone Parts and Accessories; Envelopes.

Tenders are invited, up to 4 p.m. on 5th September.*

for the supply and delivery of (1) 30,000 dry cells for telephones; (2) 3,000 cords, 4 conductor; and 2,000 diaphragms for watch receivers; (3) 15,000 swanneck insulator bolts and 20,000 cups to fit these bolts; and (4) 3,135,000 envelopes of various kinds. See Notice to Exporters on p. 376.

Covies of the conditions and form of tender ster means are oppositely and in the conditions and form of tender ster means the chairmed from the

Copies of the conditions and form of tender, etc., may be obtained from the office of the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington; the District Storekeeper, Post and Telegraph Department, Christchurch;

or from the Telegraph Engineers at Auckland and Dunedin.

^{*} It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation will, therefore, only be of use to firms having agents in New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

A preliminary deposit of £15 must accompany each tender in respect of (1), (3) and (4), and £10 in respect of (2).

The above-mentioned copy of the conditions of tender, etc., may be consulted by British manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

(D.C.I. 40,241.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports the receipt of the following enquiries:-

A Durban firm, which specialises in acetylene installations, undertaking the installation work as well as importing apparatus Carbide; Roof Tiles; and supplies, desires to obtain agencies, for Welding Plants. Natal, for United Kingdom manufacturers of carbide, roof tiles, and oxy-acetylene welding plants. (Reference No. 307.) See Note + following. (D.C.I. 38,085.)

A manufacturers' agent at Johannesburg, claiming to have had fourteen years' business experience in South Africa, desires Agricultural Implements, to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers with a view to securing agencies for agricultural implements and other goods, in dealing in which it is necessary to have a sales organisation on a large scale. The enquirer states that he visits the United Kingdom every year. (Reference No. 308.) See Note † following. (D.C.I. 38,095.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in South Africa, may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the relative reference number should be quoted.

In the case of such of the goods as United Kingdom firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 376), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.

The "Union of South Africa Government Gazette" of 6th July publishes a notice to the effect that scaled tenders will be received Oilskin Capes and Oilskin Capes and Overalls.

by the Chairman of the Union Tender Board, Department of Justice, Union Buildings, Pretoria, up to 3 p.m. on 5th September,* for the supply and delivery of 500 oilskin capes and 570 pairs of oilskin overalls of various sizes, required by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Samples can be inspected at Room 59, Palace of Justice, Pretoria; the General Post Office, Cape Town; the District Store Offices, Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein, East London, and Port Elizabeth; and the Post Office, Durban.

The above-mentioned copy of the "Gazette," containing further particulars, may be consulted by British manufacturers and by exporters of United Kingdom goods at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 40,909.)

^{*} It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation will, therefore, be of use only to firms having agents in South Africa who can be instructed by cable.

NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES (Curação).

Dry Goods. See notice on pp. 397-8.

FRANCE.

Stock and Material for Re-Establishment of Agriculture See notice on p. 398. in Invaded Districts.

PORTUGAL.

H.M. Consul at Lisbon (Mr. P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.) reports that a Tinplates; Paper; Raw Cotton; Sugar; Rice; Codfish, etc.

agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of tinplates, paper (especially printing paper), raw cotton, sugar, rice, codfish, etc. The enquirer states that, although his business is a new one, he has already good connections with buyers of the above commodities, formed during the period he has been engaged in general trade.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in Lisbon, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London. E.C. 2. In making application the reference

number (309) should be quoted.

In the case of such of the goods as firms may not be able to deliver at present (see Notice to Exporters on p. 376), it is suggested that negotiations might be entered into now with a view to trade when circumstances permit.

(D.C.I. 39,514.)

SPAIN.

Piece Goods;
Voiles; Gloves;
Buttons; Needles;
Cutlery.

H.M. Consul-General at Barcelona (Mr. C. S. Smith) reports that an agent in that city, claiming to have represented foreign firms for the last fifteen years, and to have a good connection both in Barcelona and the surrounding Provinces, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers with a view to obtaining their agencies either for

business now or for after the war. The goods for which agencies are particularly desired are: Manchester and Bradford piece goods, voiles, glores, buttons, needles for hosiery manufacture, and cutlery. See Notice to Exporters on p. 376.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of appointing an agent in Barcelona, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, as above. In making application the reference number (309) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 39,521.)

ITALY.

The following enquiries for agencies for United Kingdom firms have been received at the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy (7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa), from persons and firms in Italy. The enquirers are desirous of negotiating for agencies now. irrespective of whether United Kingdom firms are able to give deliveries at present—see Notice to Exporters on p. 376. All communications regarding the enquiries should be sent to the Secretary of the Chamber, as above:—

A Turin importer and exporter desires to enter into connections with a Brooms and Brushes; Military Supplies.

Military Supplies.

Military Supplies.

Military Supplies.

ITALY—continued.

A Genoa importer wishes to represent manufacturers of chemicals for Chemicals for Photography. (1,410.)

An agent in Venice would represent, on commission, manufacturers and Aircraft Motors; Tools; exporters of aircraft motors, tools, engineering goods, etc. (1,414.)

A Genoa agent desires to obtain the representation, on commission, of Sanitary Ware; Stoves, etc.; Geysers; Plumbers' Sundries. gas and electric stoves and fittings, geysers, galvanised pipes, plumbers' sundries, etc. (1,415.)

A Genoa agent is prepared to take up agencies for manufacturers or exporters of razors, scissors, haircutting machines, etc. (1,417.)

A Naples firm would represent manufacturers of drapery, woollen piece Drapery; Woollen Piece Goods; goods, Irish linen goods (including hand-Irish Linen; Dyes, etc. (1,418.)

Enquiry is made by a commission agent at Genoa for agencies for manuoils; Oil Seeds; Waxes; Greases; Tinplates; Metals; Belting; Engineering Supplies.

agent at Genoa for agencies for manufacturers or exporters of animal and vegetable oils, oil seeds, waxes, greases, and soda; also of tinplates, metals, belting, and engineering supplies. (1,419.)

Note.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of any of the abovementioned goods, desirous of appointing agents in Italy in preparation for post-bellum trade, should address the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice, Genoa, quoting the relative reference number in brackets. (D.C.I. 38,357.)

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

H.M. Minister at Bogotá writes that an agent (a Colombian) at Manizales Goods suitable for Sale in Colombia.

Colombia. The enquirer claims to be doing all classes of agency business. H.M. Minister points out that while United Kingdom firms would doubtless prefer to appoint an agent of British nationality, it is difficult to find agents at all in the remote places mentioned above. Correspondence with the enquirer may be conducted either in Spanish or English.

United Kingdom manufacturers, and merchants dealing in United Kingdom goods, desirous of being represented in Manizales and the Department of Caldas, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (310) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 38,411.)

VENEZUELA.

Plant and Material for working Oil Deposits.

See notice on p. 419.

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul at Pernambuco (Mr. H. E. Dickie) reports that a firm of general General Commission agents in that city wishes to get in touch with United Kingdom exporting houses desirous of being represented there. The name may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of U.K. goods on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (311) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 39,167.)

Cement;
Barbed Wire.

business man at Aracaju, a partner in one of the largest cotton mills in the State of Sergipe, desires to add to his existing business that of an agency for United Eingdom manufacturers of cement and barbed wire. Although it is not generally possible at the present time to import barbed wire from the United Kingdom (see Notice to Exporters on p. 376), the enquirer hopes to have all arrangements made so that, when the war is over, he can step into the market ready for trade.

United Kingdom manufacturers of cement and barbed wire, desirons of appointing an agent at Aracaju, may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (312) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 39,785.)

URUGUAY.

The "Diario Oficial" (Montevideo) notifies that a competition of plans for Plans for School Buildings.

School Buildings.

The "Diario Oficial" (Montevideo) notifies that a competition of plans for the construction of school buildings at Union (Department of Montevideo) will take place in October. Projects will be received at the "Secretaria del Ministerio de Instruccion Publica," Montevideo, up to 15th October. Prizes of 1,000 pesos, 500 pesos, and 250 pesos are offered for the best projects submitted. The maximum cost of the construction of the buildings is put at 150,000 pesos.

Particulars (in Spanish) as to the buildings and the plans required may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 40,470.)

Peso = approximately 4s. 6d. at present exchange.

PRINTED AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS POST FOR PLACES ABROAD.

With reference to the foregoing notices relative to openings for trade in the Self-Governing Dominions and elsewhere abroad, it should be borne in mind that postage must be prepaid on all communications addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Correspondents in the Dominions and Colonies of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and to H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries. Care should be taken to ensure correct stamping, particularly when catalogues are sent. Packages sent at reduced rates by the Printed and Commercial Papers Post must be sent open (see page 58 of the Post Office Guide).

EXHIBITIONS.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS. Exhibition at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

An Exhibition of samples of goods of enemy manufacture, including many recent additions, is now being held in the new Sample Rooms of the Department of Commercial Intelligence (5th Floor), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Exhibition is open to British manufacturers and exporters of British goods every week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.;

Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The samples, which number approximately 3,000, are of considerable variety, and are labelled with prices (where available), and the name of the country in which the goods are sold. *Certain of the samples* represent quite recent designs from enemy sources, and should be of interest to British manufacturers desirous of obtaining information respecting the new styles of goods at present being manufactured in enemy countries.

The markets represented by the samples are as follows:—United Kingdom, British India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa (South, East and North), Russia, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, France, Portugal, Italy, United States of America, Central and South America, Siam, China, and

other Far Eastern markets.

A general list of the samples on exhibition appeared on p. 325 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th August.

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CATALOGUES.

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with German and Austrian methods of advertising, the Board of Trade have collected over 8,000 specimen catalogues of German and Austrian origin, and these may be inspected at the British

Industries Fair Office, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

A new index has been prepared, in which the catalogues are classified both as regards articles of manufacture and names of manufacturers, thus rendering identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter. Copies of this index may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, British Industries Fair Office, as above.

CANADA. FRANCE.

Proposed Reciprocal Train Exhibitions of Sample Goods. See notice on p. 400.

FORTHCOMING QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Quebec (Mr. G. B. Ramsey) has forwarded, under date 16th July, a copy of the prospectus and prize list of the Annual Quebec Provincial Exhibition, which will be held from 30th August to 8th September next. This Exhibition is primarily held with a view to stimulating the agricultural interests of the Province; there is, however, usually a large number of exhibits of agricultural implements; harness; traction engines; dairy outfits; apiaries; stoves; electric, petrol and wind motors; washing machines; hay presses; etc. There will also be exhibits of a large assortment of pianos and other musical instruments, and motor cars and horse vehicles of all kinds.

A new feature of the Exhibition is the creation of a toy department, promoted, it is stated, with the object of encouraging the domestic manufacture of toys by the rural population during the unproductive period of the long

Canadian winter.

The above-mentioned copy of the prospectus and prize list may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 38,190.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

STATUTORY LIST* OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED.

Amending Order.

An Order of Council, dated 17th August, further amends the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, by the addition thereto and variation therein of certain names, as set forth in the following Schedule:-

SCHEDULE.

Additions to List.

†ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

"Continental" Compañia Transatlantica de Caoutchouc, Calle Viamonte 738, 752 and 766, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Diedrichs & Denker, Calle Alsina 1154, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Elpern, Leon, Calle Tacuarí 483, and Calle Cangallo 826, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Estevez, Casimiro, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Herder, Friedr. Abr., Sohn, Calle Florida 233, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Kirschbaum & Company, Calle Independencia 401 and Calle Defensa 793, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Lind, V., & Company, Calle Venezuela 926 and Calle Belgrano 865,

Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Linotype Company (Hoffmann & Stocker), Calle Moreno 443, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Mutzenbecher & Company, Calle San Martin 233, Buenos Aires, Argen-

Plate, Juan F., Calle Balcarce 470-474, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Reise, Adolfo, Calle Pichincha 343-347, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Takken, P. A., Calle Bolivar 547 and Calle Balcarce 185, Buenos Aires,

Argentina.

Thiel, Francisco, La Quiaca, Argentina. Wiering & Company, Calle Piedras 393, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Zwirner & Dahlmann, Calle Rivadavia 1255, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Bottiger, Trepp & Company, La Paz. Calsow & Resse, Lagunillas, Yacuiba & Charagua. Hoffmann, Detlef, Tarija. Romero, Abraham V., La Paz. Thiel, Francisco, Villazon.

BRAZIL.

Barrozo, J., Ceara. Jacobsen, S., & Company, Rua Santo Antonio 56, Santos. Rodrigues, Carlos, Para and Bahia. Schwenck, Wilhelm, Cuyabá.

Zsigmondy, Paulo, & Company, Caixa 1256 and Rua General Camara 97, Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE.

Gonzalez, Luis A., Valparaiso. Horst, Jerman, Santo Domingo 860, Santiago. Muecke & Company, Tacna. Pasinovich, José, Punta Arenas. Pasinovich, Mateo, Punta Arenas. Petersen, Helmuth, Punta Arenas. Rodriguez, G., Antofagasta. Tello & Gonzalez, Valparaiso.

^{*} See Note (1) on p. 388.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

Additions to List-continued.

COLOMBIA.

Franzius, Juan (or Juan Batista), Apartado 295, Bogota.

ECUADOR.

Agami, Jose Nicolas, Plaza de la Constitucion, Quito. Hanna & Cattan, Guayaquil.

HAYTI AND SANTO DOMINGO.

Bauch, Les Cayes, Hayti. Belot, L., Saint Marc, Hayti.

Dambreville, H., Gonaïves and Petit Goave, Hayti. Dehoux, L., Petit Goave, Hayti. Gagneron, Emile, Petit Goave, Hayti.

Hohlt & Company, Santo Domingo. Jacobsen, Joh., Les Cayes, Hayti. Kempen (Van) Schumacher & Company, San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo.

Lemos, J. E. de, Sucesores, Santo Domingo. Meza, P. de, Saint Marc, Hayti.

Munchmeyer, H., & Company, Les Cayes, Hayti. Munchmeyer, Neveu & Company, Les Cayes and Jacmel, Hayti.

Oloffson, Lucas & Company, Port au Prince, Gonaïves, Petit Goave, Miragoane & Saint Marc; Hayti.

Ramponeau, George, Port au Prince, Petit Goave, Miragoane and Saint Marc; Hayti.

Reinbold & Company, Port au Prince, Saint Marc, Petit Goave, Gonaïves, and Miragoane; Hayti.

Rodriguez, E., Gonaïves, Hayti. Schutt, G. E., Cape Hayti.

Seckendorff, Arthur Von, & Company, Jacmel, Hayti. Valdes, Enrique, San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo.

INETHERLANDS.

Christiansen & Mahler's Scheepsuitrusting en Proviandeering, Gebroeders, Leuvehaven 139, Rotterdam. Dralle, Edward (of "Lotus" Parfumerien Fabriek), Amsterdam.

Frachtkontor, G.m.b.H., Zuidblaak 24, Rotterdam.

Geyerhahn, Fritz, Keizersgr. 174-6, Amsterdam.
Hibbeler, E. D., & Company, N.Z., Voorburgwal 130, Amsterdam.
Huber, M. G., Wijnhaven 98, Rotterdam.
International Talking Machine Company, Keizersgracht 137, Amsterdam.

Kaumanns & Company, Buitenhof 5, The Hague.

Lehmann, D., Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. "Lotus" Parfumerien Fabriek, Amsterdam.

Oosthoek, De, Import en Export Handel, N.Z., Voorburgwal 130 and

Koninginnerveg 185, Amsterdam. Perlstein (Van) & Roper Bosch, Singel 532, Amsterdam. Stibbe, M., & Company, Keizersgracht 137, Amsterdam.

Telkamp, Gerard, Weeresteinstr. Hillegom, near Lisse.

Zeister Machinefabriek, N.V. Zeist.

‡NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Gnibert, H., Medan. Ingenieurs Bureau Kaumanns & Company, Batavia. Kaumanns & Company, Ingenieurs Bureau, Batavia. Klaazen, Van, Sourabaya.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

Additions to List-continued.

NORWAY.

Bentzon & Lepsöe, O. Kyrresgt. 47, Bergen.
Bentzon, Tobias Muller, Torvet 12, Bergen.
Bohne, Gustaf, Ovreg. 37, Bergen.
Grüner, M. F., Ovre Slotsgt. 15, Christiania.
Klohs, Heinrich, Bergen.
Lepsoe, Kristoffer, Torvet 12, Bergen.
Monssen, Anton Mikel, Fosswinckelsgt. 22, Bergen.
Muller, Wilhelm, Klostret 8, Bergen.
Passente, Finan Buth, St. Mankovei, 23, Bargen.

Paasche, Einar Ruth, St. Markevej 23, Bergen. Türkheimer, Max, Bygdö Alle 59 and Ovre Slotsgt. 7, Christiania.

PERU.

Ostendorf, Walter, Piura.

SPAIN.

Aparatos Electricos, Sociedad Espanola de, Pasages, Guipuzcoa.
Barcelo, Hijos de Antonio, Torrijos 31, Malaga.
Casasnovas, Onofre, Soller, Majorca, Balearic Islands.
Casasnovas, Ramon, Soller, Majorca, Balearic Islands.
Dominguez, Viuda de, Valencia 293, Barcelona.
Dunki & Gut, Colon 34, Palma, Majorca.
Eichberg, Emilio, Santander.
Farran Serra, José, Paseo de Gracia 51, Barcelona.
Ferchen, Enrique, Valencia 293, Barcelona.
Flamme, Gustav, Calle Narrica 2, San Sebastian.
Gaona, José Marco, Barroso 8 and 10, Malaga.
Groth, Conrad, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Lacalle Rodriguez, Rafael, Leon 34, and Nicolas Maria Rivero 8 and 10, Madrid.
Moragas, Pedro, Tamarit 181, Barcelona.
Noriega, Anastasio, Unquera, Santander.
Ortega, Pedro, Santibanez 6 and Nuncio 3, Madrid.
Pradera, José Ibarzabal, Calle Narrica 2, San Sebastian.
Rodriguez, Rafael Lacalle (see Lacalle Rodriguez, Rafael).
Rumeu, Hector, Calle Dr. Allart 8, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Serra, José Farran (see Farran Serra, José).
Sierra, Hijos de J., Calle Mayor 20, Madrid.
Stiehle, Adolf, Orotava, Tenerife.
SWEDEN.

SWEDEN.

Dieden, Theodore, Foreningsg. 48 and Söderg. 10, Malmö; and Gothenburg.

Ego Industri A/B., St. Vattugatan 10, Stockholm.

Ekström's (A.) Maskinaffär A/B., St. Vattugatan 10, Stockholm.

Grumme & Son A/B., Ostgötagatan 50 and 52, Stockholm; and Malmö.

Hallbäck, C. M., & Sons, Adelgatan 5, Malmö.

Heilbut, Henry, Stockholm.

Hylin & Company's Fabriks A/B., Ostgötagatan 42, Stockholm.

Negotia A/B., Artillerigatan 6, Stockholm.

Osterman & Company (Owner Nils A. Osterman), Stadsgarden 8, Stockholm.

Robertson's, Davy, Maskinfabrik A/B., Stampg. 30, Gothenburg.

Sanatogen Generalagentur, Kungsgatan 59, Stockholm.

Sanchez Martinez, Enrique, Stockholm.

Vollenbruch, Max, Artillerigatan 6, Stockholm. Wislöff, J. I. (of Sanatogen Generalagentur), Kungsgatan 59, Stockholm.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

Removals from List.

ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

Quell & Carron, Asuncion, Paraguay. Sassoli, A. (of Staudt & Company), Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Montevideo, Uruguay.

BRAZIL.

Krieger, Emilio P., Rua dos Andradas 443, Porto Alegre.

Monteiro, J. A., & Company, Rua de Candelaria 49, Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE.

Alvarez, José Reinaldo, Coquimbo. Chassin Trubert, Julio, Coquimbo.

COLOMBIA.

Sanclemente, Ismael, Buenaventura and Cali.

NETHERLANDS.

Cohen, Felix, Leuvehaven 86A, Rotterdam.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Corné, W., Macassar. Schaap. F. L., Samarang.

NORWAY.

Stoppenbrinks Vinhandel A/S., Söndregate 25, Trondhjem. Troye, Johan, A/S., Nordnesgt. 11, Bergen.

PORTUGAL.

Companhia do Congo Portuguez, Rua do Commercio 35, Lisbon.

SPAIN.

Fernandez, Viuda é Hijos de A., Irun; Port Bou; Calle Ancha 29, Barcelona; and Gran Via 1, Bilbao.

SWEDEN.

Wennersten & Klingenberg, Kungsgatan 56, Stockholm.

Variations in List.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

11th May, 1917. Junghans Hermanos, Calle Arroyo 1172, and Liberstad 1389, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BOLIVIA.

16th March, 1917. Companhia (or Sociedade) Commercial Mattogrossense and Boliviana, Limitada, Puerto Suarez and Guajará-Mirim.

Mattogrossense & Boliviana, Companhia (or Sociedade) Commercial, Limitada, Puerto Suarez and Guajará-Mirim.

Sociedade Commercial Mattogrossense & Boliviana Limitada (see Com-

panhia Commercial Mattogrossense & Boliviana, Limitada).

BRAZIL.

16th March, 1917. Companhia (or Sociedade) Commercial Mattogrossense & Boliviana, Limitada, Corumba.

Mattogrossense & Boliviana, Companhia (or Sociedad) Commercial, Limitada, Corumba.

Sociedade Commercial Mattogrossense & Boliviana, Limitada (see Companhia Commercial Mattogrossense & Boliviana, Limitada).

GREECE.

8th August, 1916. Procopiou (Nikos), Patras.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

Note (1).—All persons or firms resident, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom are prohibited from having with any person or firm mentioned in this List, or in any List issued under the l'rading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3, any dealings other than such as are expressly authorised by Paragraph 5 of the Proclamation. A List (the Consolidating List No. 33A) consolidating all previous Lists revised to date and including the amendments in the Schedule annexed hereto is issued concurrently with this Order. The Consolidating List contains all the names which up to this date are included in the Statutory List.

Additions to and variations in these Lists will be published at intervals

approximately of two weeks.

The Lists are published in the "London Gazette" and in the "Board of Trade Journal," and separate copies of all Lists may be obtained at a small cost from the Superintendent of Publications, His

Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

NOTE (2).—Where a person or firm mentioned in the List has more than one address in the country or group of countries under which the name of the person or firm appears, all dealings in that country, or in any country in the group, with such person or firm are prohibited even in cases where one only of the addresses or one only of the countries is

specifically mentioned.

Note (3).—Trading is prohibited under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 25th June, and 10th November, 1915, with any person or firm of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia or Portuguese East Africa. Persons or firms in the United Kingdom are therefore prohibited from trading with any person or firm of enemy nationality in any of those countries, even though such person or firm is not mentioned by name in the Statutory List.

Note (4).—In order to minimise as far as possible any inconvenience which may be caused to British traders by the dislocation of export trade owing to the inclusion in the Statutory List of a former connection, the Foreign Trade Department is collecting and classifying the names of non-enemy firms who may be able to act as substitutes for firms mentioned in the Statutory List. A considerable amount of information is already available at the Foreign Trade Department, and it is in many cases possible to suggest the names of satisfactory substitutes without the necessity of referring the matter abroad. The Department is, however, prepared on application to enquire of His Majesty's Representatives abroad for the names of suitable substitutes. When the applicant wishes this done by telegraph he is required to undertake to pay the cost of telegraphic correspondence. It would greatly facilitate the work of the Foreign Trade Department if applicants in making enquiries would specify the particular trade or trades for which substitutes are required.

Note (5).—The Statutory List for each country is telegraphed, on the day of issue, to His Majesty's Representative in that country who is instructed to notify accordingly British Consular Officers, to whom persons abroad should apply for information as to names on the List. Persons and firms in the United Kingdom with agencies or branches abroad would, however, be well advised to furnish such agencies or branches with issues of the List as they appear. The Lists for all countries in Central or South America are also telegraphed to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, who transmits them to H.M. Consul-General at New York

and to other centres in the United States likely to be interested.

Note. (6).—It is not unusual for firms in Holland and the Netherland East Indies to be registered under names commencing with descriptive terms such as "Handel Maatschappy" (Trading Company) or "Naamlooze Venootschap" (Limited Liability Company). In such cases it has been found more convenient to publish the firm under its proper name,

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED—continued.

followed by the general descriptive term "Handel Maatschappy" or "Naamlooze Venootschap" (N.V.) as in the case of an English company For instance, Handel Maatschappy van den Berg & Company, and Naamlooze Venootschap de Komeet v/h Dumonceau Frères will be found under "Berg" and "Komeet" respectively, and not under "Handel" or "Naamlooze."

APPROVED CONSIGNEES IN CHINA AND SIAM.

Complete Revised Lists.

A Fourth Supplement, dated 20th August, to the "London Gazette" of 17th August contains complete revised lists of persons and bodies of persons to whom articles to be exported to China and Siam may be consigned, under the terms of the Proclamation of 24th September, 1915 (see pp. 952-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th September.

Copies of the Supplement referred to may be obtained, price $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per copy (post free), through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd.,

116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

The revised list of approved consignees in China and Siam may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence' 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. Applications for further information in regard to firms on this list should be addressed to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James', S.W. 1.

EXPORT OF JEWELLERY, ETC.

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that jewellery, imitation jewellery, and hall-marked gold and silver ware have now been exempted from the prohibition on the export of goods containing copper and copper alloys. These articles may therefore be exported without a Privy Council licence, provided they do not contain platinum or any other prohibited ingredients (other than copper). (D.C.I. 40,246.)

THE TOBACCO RESTRICTION ORDER (No. 3), 1917.

The Board of Trade have made the following Order, under date 13th

August :-

(1) The Tobacco Control Board on behalf of the Board of Trade may fix the maximum price at which tobacco may be sold by manufacturers, wholesale dealers and retailers, and may alter such prices from time to time as occasion may require. The maximum price may be fixed by reference to the price ruling on 1st May, 1917, or in such other way as the Tobacco Control Board may deem expedient, and different prices may be fixed for different qualities and quantities of tobacco. Notice of the maximum price or prices so fixed shall be given in such form and in such manner as the Tobacco Control Board may direct.

(2) No person shall sell or offer for sale any tobacco at a price exceeding the maximum price fixed in accordance with the last paragraph.

- (3) Every person who sells tobacco by retail shall exhibit and keep exhibited in a conspicuous position in the shop, bar, store or place where he sells tobacco a copy of the Schedule or list issued by the Board of Trade, or by the Tobacco Control Board on their behalf, and in force for the time being, whereby the maximum price at which tobacco may be sold by retail is fixed. An innkeeper shall in addition exhibit such Schedule or list in the entrance hall of his inn.
- (4) All importers, manufacturers and dealers in tobacco shall comply with any general or special direction which may be given by the Board of Trade, or by any person or body of persons deputed by them for that purpose, as to the manner or quantities in which tobacco may be disposed of or sold by them to their customers.

THE TOBACCO RESTRICTION ORDER (No. 3), 1917—continued.

(5) Every manufacturer of tobacco shall, if required by the Tobacco Control Board, manufacture the same brands and qualities of tobacco in similar quantities as were manufactured by him during the year 1916.

(6) Every manufacturer or wholesale dealer in tobacco shall supply to his customers, if required by them, the same brands and quality of tobacco in similar quantities as were supplied by him to them during the year 1916; provided that if in the opinion of the Board of Trade the fulfilment of any such order is impossible or unreasonable on account of any restrictions in force at the time, or for other sufficient reason, they may in writing excuse the fulfilment of any such order or part thereof.

(7) No person shall in connection with any sale or proposed sale of tobacco impose or attempt to impose any condition relating to the purchase of any

other tobacco or articles whatsoever.

(8) Every person owning or having the power to sell any tobacco shall, when required, make a true return to the Board of Trade or to the Tobacco Control Board, in such form as may be prescribed in the Notice calling for any such return of all stocks of tobacco held by them or which they have power to sell, giving such particulars as may be required by such form.

(9) No person shall after the date of this Order sell or offer for sale any new brand of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes or snuff, or describe any brand by a name other than that by which it was known at the date of this Order, or alter the packing of any such goods, or vary the weight per thousand of cigarettes, without the consent of the Tobacco Control Board.

(10) In this Order "Tobacco" has the same meaning and includes the

same articles as in the Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 2), 1917.

(11) Infringements of this Order are summary offences under the Defence

of the Realm Regulations.

(12) This Order may be cited as the Tobacco Restriction Order (No. 3), 1917.

Official Schedule of Retail Tobacco Prices.

The Tobacco Control Board has issued a Schedule of retail tobacco prices in substitution for that dated 11th July last, and intimates that copies of the new Schedule may be obtained by retailers from any manufacturer of or wholesale dealer in tobacco.

CONTROL OF MOTOR SPIRIT IN IRELAND. Committee Appointed.

The Board of Trade have appointed the Right Hon. Sir Henry Robinson, K.C.B., Vice-President of the Local Government Board for Ireland (or in his absence the acting Vice-President); Brigadier-General J. A. Byrne, Inspector-General Royal Irish Constabulary; Mr. R. J. Campbell, B.Sc., Assistant Secretary to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Ireland; Colonel W. Edgeworth-Johnstone, Chief Commissioner of Dublin Metropolitan Police; and Colonel F. P. S. Taylor, C.M.G., Assistant Director of Supplies and Transports, Irish Command; to be a Committee to advise the Patrol Controller on the distribution of motor spirit for civil and industrial needs in Ireland, in accordance with the scales of allowances as prescribed by the Controller for the whole of the United Kingdom.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1916. Enemy Business to be Wound up.

An Order has been made by the Board of Trade requiring the undermentioned business to be wound up:—

486. Albert Karl Bessler, Salthill Hotel, Monkstown, Co. Dublin, Hotel Proprietor. Controller: David Telford, Trinity Chambers, 40 and 41, Dame Street, Dublin. 13th August, 1917.

RELAXATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON THE ISSUE OF TRADES-MEN'S CATALOGUES, PRICE LISTS, ETC.

Issue of General Licence.

The Royal Commission on Paper, on behalf of the Board of Trade, has issued, under date 20th August, a general licence respecting the issue of tradesmen's catalogues and price-lists. The text of the licence is as follows-

(1) Licence is hereby granted to all persons to issue and dispatch tradesmen's catalogues and price-lists and all classes of advertising circulars, other than those mentioned in paragraph 4 hereof, between the date of this licence and 31st January, 1918, to the extent of one-third of the weight of paper used for the tradesmen's catalogues and price-lists and advertising circulars issued by them between 1st August, 1916, and 31st January, 1917.

(2) Tradesmen's catalogues or price-lists, or advertising circulars dispatched by any person in response to a request in writing, as permitted by paragraph 3 of the Paper Restriction Order, 1917, must be reckoned as part of the total weight of paper that is allowed to be issued and dispatched under

this licence.

(3) For the purpose of this licence the expression "advertising circulars" includes any advertising sheet or periodical in the form of a newspaper or magazine, whether registered as a newspaper or not, which is distributed gratuitously, and of which advertising is the main and not merely ancillary purpose; diaries, almanacs, and calendars issued gratuitously and containing advertising matter; but does not include circulars requesting the verification of information for books of reference. The expression "paper" includes cardboard or other similar material or any substitute for paper.

(4) This licence does not extend to circulars issued by registered moneylenders, bookmakers, or commission agents for the making and placing of bets or wagers, persons offering to buy, sell, or deal in stock or shares (other than those issued by members of any recognised Stock Exchange to their own clients), or by promoters of, or persons interested in, any competition involving guessing or a test of skill.

(5) It is a condition of this licence that any person availing himself of the permission hereby granted, shall allow any person authorised in that behalf by the Board of Trade, or by the Royal Commission on Paper, to inspect all books, invoices, accounts, or other documents in his possession relating to the printing, issuing, or dispatch by or for him of tradesmen's catalogues and price lists, or advertising circulars, during the period 1st August, 1916, to 31st January, 1917, and the period covered by this licence, and if any person refuses to grant such inspection, or wilfully conceals any book or document, he shall be deemed to have issued or dispatched such matter as aforesaid without a licence.

(6) The general licence issued on 10th March, 1917, by the Royal Commis-

sion on Paper is hereby revoked.

[Note.—The text of the General Licence issued on 10th March appeared on p. 767 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd March.

CONTROL OF TIMBER SUPPLIES.

Appointment of Assistant Controller for Scotland.

The Controller of Timber Supplies announces that he has secured the active co-operation of Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., as Assistant Controller of Timber Supplies for Scotland. He is Hon. Secretary of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, Chairman of the Landowners' Cooperative Forestry Society, and a member of the Forestry Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee. He will have the assistance of Mr. S. P. Sinclair, who retains the position of Executive Officer, and to whom communications should continue to be addressed at 1, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

MAXIMUM PRICES FIXED FOR SUPERPHOSPHATES.

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order as follows, under date 20th August:—

1. As on and from the day following the date of this Order the maximum

prices for superphosphate shall be as follows:-

(a) In the case of sales or purchases for delivery in railway trucks at purchaser's or consumer's siding or nearest railway station or ex barge or ship at purchaser's or consumer's wharf or in the case of sales or purchases for shipment to the Channel Islands, f.o.b. at port of shipment, the prices specified in the Schedule hereto, but less a discount or deduction of 2s. 6d. per ton on sales of two tons and upwards by makers or producers to manure mixers, agricultural merchants and dealers, and co-operative societies registered under the Friendly Societies Acts.

(b) In the case of sales or purchases for delivery at maker's or producer's works free into purchaser's or consumer's carts or wagons for conveyance direct by road to consumer's premises, the prices

specified in the Schedule hereto, less 10s. per ton.

(c) In the case of sales or purchases for delivery ex vendor's store or shop or ex warehouse, railway goods yard or public wharf, the prices specified in the Schedule hereto with the addition of the following amounts according to the quantity of superphosphate included in the sale or purchase, namely:—

Quantity sold or purchased.

4 tons and over 5s. per ton.

1 ton and over but less than 4 tons
2 cwt. and over but less than 1 ton
Less than 2 cwt. 2s. ,,

Provided that such additional prices shall not be charged or paid in the case of sales or purchases of more than one ton for delivery ex

railway goods yard or public wharf.

(d) In the case of sales or purchases for delivery by road at consumer's premises from vendor's store or shop or from warehouse, railway goods yard or public wharf, the maximum prices authorised under paragraph (e) above plus cost of or local rates for cartage or haulage.

2. The maximum prices fixed by paragraphs (a) and (b) of clause 1 of this Order shall not apply to any sale or purchase by or from a maker or producer for delivery as mentioned in those paragraphs where the quantity of superphosphate included in the sale or purchase is less than two tons; and none of the provisions of clause 1 hereof shall apply to any sale of superphosphate for export from the United Kingdom. But save as aforesaid no person shall as on and from the day following the date of this Order until further notice effect or offer to effect any sale or purchase of superphosphate except for delivery in accordance with the terms specified in one or other of sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of clause 1 of this Order and at a price not exceeding that prescribed by the said clause and the Schedule hereto as the maximum price (having regard to quantity, quality and date for and terms of delivery) for such sale or purchase.

of delivery) for such sale or purchase.

3. The maximum prices fixed by clause 1 of this Order are net prompt prices for superphosphate in maker's or vendor's bags. Where credit is given to the purchaser a reasonable extra charge may be made provided that a price for net prompt cash is quoted on the invoice and does not exceed the maximum price authorised. If purchaser's bags are used, a reasonable

allowance shall be made.

4. All persons engaged in producing, manufacturing, selling, distributing or storing superphosphate, or in any manufacture in which the same is used, shall make such returns with regard to their businesses as shall from time to time be required by or under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

MAXIMUM PRICES FIXED FOR SUPERPHOSPHATES—continued.

5. All provisions of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906, and the regulations made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in pursuance of the provisions of that Act, shall apply mutatis mutandis to this Order.

For the purposes of this Order, superphosphate shall mean superphosphate of lime manufactured from mineral phosphate, but shall not include basic superphosphate, bone superphosphate, dissolved bones, bone meal or bone compound, guanos or compound manures.

Note.—All applications in reference to this Order should be addressed to the Director of Acid Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, Department of Explosives Supply, Storey's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, and marked "Fertilisers."

THE SCHEDULE.

Maximum prices for superphosphate referred to in clause 1 of the above Order:—

	Percent		Basic Phosph: bluble in wat		Lime		Pı	ice pe	er ton.
								£ s.	d.
15	per cent.	or over bu	t less than	16 p	er cem	t		4 12	6
16	,,	,,	,,	17	: 9			4 15	0
17	,,	,,	,,	18	,,			4 17	6
18		,,	,,	19	,,,			5 0	0
19		,,	,,	20	,,			5 2	6
20	,,	,,	,,	21	,,			5 5	0
21	,,	,,	,,	22	,,			5 7	6
22		,,	,,,	23	,,			5 10	0
23		,,	,,	24	2.5			5 12	6
24		,,	,,	25	2.2			5 15	0
25	,,	,,	,,	26	,,			5 17	6
26	,,	,,	,,	27	,,			6 0	0
27	,,	,,	,,	28	,,,			6 2	6
28		,,	,,	29	,,			6 5	0
29	,,	,,	,,	30	2.2			6 7	6
30	"	,,	,,	31	,,			6 10	0
31	,,	,,,	19	32	22			6 14	0
32	,,	11	,,	33	22			6 18	0
33	,,	,,	,,	34	,,			7 2	0
34		,,	*,	35	21			7 6	0
35		,,	**	36	11			7 10	0
36	12	27	"	37	,,,			7 14	0
37	,,	,,	,,	38	2.7			7 18	0
38	:,	,,	"	39	,,,			8 2	0
39	,,	,,	,,	40	,,			8 6	0
40	,,	,,	,,	41	,,,			8 10	0
41	,,	,,	22	42	,,			8 14	0
42	"	,,	,,	43	,,			8 18	0
43	,,	,,	"	44	,,,			9 2	0
44	21	,,	,,	45	,,		**:	9 6	0

The above prices for all qualities are for orders placed for delivery during December, 1917. In the case of orders placed for delivery during other months, the above prices are in each case to be reduced or increased 1s. per ton per month according as the month for delivery precedes or is subsequent to December, 1917, but with a maximum increase of 5s. per ton, e.g., the prices for October, 1917, deliveries will be 2s. less per ton, while the prices for May and June, 1918, deliveries will be 5s. more per ton than the prices set out above.

RETURNS OF CHRONOMETERS REQUIRED.

Attention is called to an Order under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which was issued on 11th May by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (see notice on p. 347 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th May), requiring all persons possessing chronometers to furnish particulars thereof to the Hydrographer of the Navy, Admiralty, London, S.W. 1.

Any persons who have inadvertently failed to comply with the Order are

directed to do so forthwith. The

particulars required are:	
Maker's name	
Description	
No. and date of manufacture	
Present purpose for which used	
resembly purpose for which asca	

TRADING IN WAR MATERIAL.

Marine Box Chronometers.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have made an Order, dated 4th August, to the effect that the war material to which Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations applies, shall include marine box chronometers.

All applications for a permit to buy, sell or deal in such chronometers should be addressed to the Hydrographer of the Navy, Admiralty, London, S.W. 1.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

Inspection of Documents, etc.

In accordance with the Order of the Board of Trade made under Section 16 of the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916 (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th February, 1917), the Office of the Registrar of Business Names, 39, Russell Square, London, W.C. 1, will be open to the public for inspection of documents filed, and for the issue of certified copies of or extracts from such documents, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., from 1st September.

REGISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SHIPS IN THE SERVICE OF THE SHIPPING CONTROLLER.

An Order-in-Council, dated 18th August, sets out Regulations, which are to come into operation forthwith, as Provisional Rules made under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, for the registry of Government ships in the service of the Shipping Controller.

The text of the Order appears in the "London Gazette" of 21st August.

LOSS OF MAILS TO AND FROM WEST AFRICA.

The Postmaster-General announces that letter mails for Dahomey and the Ivory Coast, and letter and parcel mails for the Cameroons, Gold Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Togoland and Sierra Leone, containing letters, etc., which reached the port of departure from 1st to 11th August inclusive, and parcels which reached the same port from 31st July to 10th August, inclusive, have been lost through enemy action.

Mails for the United Kingdom from Nigeria, the Gold Coast Colony and Sierra Leone, which left Lagos on 11th July, Accra on 13th July, Seccondee

on 14th July, and Sierra Leone on 18th July have also been lost.

ORDERS MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD.

The Ministry of Food has issued the undermentioned Orders:-

The Barley (Restriction) Order, 1917.

Under the Barley (Restriction) Order, 1917, which is dated 15th August, it is laid down that after 1st September no barley other than damaged barley, tailings, or screenings shall be used except for the purpose of seed. No barley flour must be used on and after the same date, except in the manufacture of articles suitable for and to be used as human food; and no barley or barley flour or any article containing either, must be so damaged or treated as to be rendered less fit for the purpose for which it is reserved under the Order. The question whether any barley is unfit for milling, or any barley is unfit for human food, shall be determined by the Food Controller; or in England and Wales and Scotland by the Local Authority empowered to enforce this Order.

The Winter Oats and Rye (Restriction) Order, 1917.

By the Winter Oats and Rye (Restriction) Order, 1917, it is made illegal to use before 1st November next any winter oats grown in the United Kingdom in 1917, or before 1st January next any rye so grown, for any purpose other than seed. While these restrictions are in force dealings in winter oats and rye are limited to persons ordinarily dealing in them for the purpose of seed or to persons requiring them for that purpose. The Order does not apply to Scotland or Ireland. This Order is dated 14th August.

The Grain (Prices) Order, 1917.

By the Grain (Prices) Order, 1917, dated 14th August, the Food Controller fixes the following maximum prices for wheat, rye, oats and barley:—

For delivery	Wheat and Rye per quarter of 504 lb.	Oats per quarter of 336 lb.	Barley per quarter of 448 lb.
Before 1st December, 1917 In December, 1917, or January.	s. d. 73 6	s. d.	s. d 62 9
1918	$\begin{array}{ccc} 74 & 6 \\ 75 & 6 \end{array}$	45 3	62 9
In February or March, 1918 In April or May, 1918	76 9	46 3 47 3	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 62 & 9 \\ 62 & 9 \end{array} $
On or after 1st June, 1918	77 9	48 6	62 9

Where oats are bought by a miller specifically for the manufacture of oatmeal, rolled oats or flaked oats for human consumption, or by a recognised dealer for re-sale for such manufacture, 3s. per quarter may be added to the maximum rate.

Where barley is bought by a licensed manufacturer for the purpose of his business, or by a recognised dealer for re-sale for such manufacture, 5s. 3d. per quarter may be added to the standard rate.

In the case of damaged wheat or rye, or tailings and dressings, 7s. per quarter shall be deducted from the standard rate; in the case of barley, 7s. 9d. per quarter; and in the case of improperly cleaned oats, or tailings and dressings, 5s. per quarter.

Certain additions are permitted in the case of purchases from recognised dealers other than the producers. Where the purchase is made by a flour miller for the purpose of his mill, Is. per quarter may be added to the price otherwise applicable. Where it is made otherwise than by a flour miller, 2s. a quarter may be added. In cases where the purchase does not exceed 15 sacks of a particular grain in seven consecutive days the added price may be 4s. per quarter, and where it does not amount to one sack in the same period the added price may be 8s. per quarter.

ORDERS MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD-continued.

Payments for purchases made under this Order are to be net cash within seven days, with interest at 5 per cent. or at bank rate, whichever is higher, on amounts outstanding after that period.

Certain other conditions are laid down which may be found in the Order

itself.

This Order revokes the 1917 Crop (Restriction) Order (which fixed prices for grain and potatoes), except as regards potatoes.

The Tea (Returns) Order, 1917.

By the Tea (Returns) Order, 1917, dated 20th August, persons engaged in the purchase, sale or distribution of tea are required, on or before 10th September, to make a return of tea in their possession or under their control on 3rd September, whether in bond or not. The Order does not apply to persons who on 10th September own or have power to dispose of less than 500 lb. of tea, or to those who merely hold tea for others.

The Jam (Prices) Order, 1917.

By the Jam (Prices) Order, dated 15th August, maximum wholesale and retail prices are fixed for various kinds of jam or jelly. The wholesale prices take effect at once, and the retail prices on 1st September. The retail price of the 7 lb. jar will range from 6s. 5d. for apricot, cherry, black currant, pine-apple, and strawberry jams, down to 4s. 8d. for plum and apple jams. It is provided that the wholesale price shall be for goods delivered to the buyer's railway station, and shall include charges for jars or other containers, but not for the outside package, the charge for which may be recovered by the buyer on its return. The retail price covers all charges for jars, and for packing and packages, and the buyer may recover 6d. on every 7 lb. jar returned. The price of jellies, other than black or red currant, is fixed at ½d. per lb. more than that of jams. The Order requires that not more than 10 per cent. of any jam shall be added fruit juice, that where more than one fruit is used the amount of neither shall be less than 25 per cent. of the total, and that the weight of the ingredients when dried shall be not less than 65 per cent. of the whole. Existing contracts providing for a price above those fixed are to be void for any goods not delivered by 15th August.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE'S RESOLUTION ON IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Ministerial Committee to consider Methods and Machinery.

With reference to the notice on p. 294 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th May, relative to the Resolutions of the Imperial War Conference bearing on trade, attention may be directed to a statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies (the Right Hon. W. Long, M.P.) in the House of Commons on 14th August to the effect that the Prime Minister has appointed a Committee, to be presided over by the Colonial Secretary, consisting of Ministers representing all the Departments concerned, to enquire into and report upon the best methods and machinery by which to give effect to the following Resolution of the Conference:-"The time has arrived when all possible encouragement should be given to the development of Imperial resources, and especially to making the Empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies, raw materials and essential industries. With these objects in view, this Conference expresses itself in favour of the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our Allies, shall give specially favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufacture of other parts of the Empire."

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

NEW ZEALAND (Dunedin).—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports that commercial conditions in the Dunedin district have not improved, and traders are becoming reconciled to a serious curtailment of their operations consequent upon the diversion to other routes of shipping which formerly carried merchandise between the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The decrease in shipping facilities has become so pronounced as to make the position of both producers and importers very difficult. The large spending power of the community during the past three years has owed its existence to the considerable exports of local produce at remunerative prices. The present lack of tonnage has, however, caused a large accumulation of stocks and checked the flow of money, and the general public is realising the necessity for adjusting its expenditure in accordance with the altered business conditions. Unless means are devised for moving the present stocks of produce, there will be no storage accommodation for the new season's supplies, and the operations of dairy factories and refrigerating works will, consequently, be much curtailed. In order to overcome this difficulty the construction of additional stores is being advocated, but an objection to such a course is that as increased facilities for storing frozen meat and dairy produce have been provided during the past two years, the proposed additional accommodation would be superfluous when normal conditions return.

In addition to the trading difficulties mentioned, floods in the Southern and Southland districts of Otago have caused somewhat serious losses to farmers, and extensive damage to roads and bridges. (D.C.I. 39,112.)

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The 21st July issue of the official "Commerce Reports" (Washington) contains the following information respecting the usance of drafts drawn by American exporters on firms in the Puerto Plata district, furnished by the United States Consul at that port:—

The customary usance of drafts drawn by American exporters on firms in the Puerto Plata Consular district is 30 and 60 days' sight, although they are occasionally drawn at sight, 3 and 15 days' sight, and 120 days' date.

European exporters, who have almost been eliminated from this market since the war, except in a few special lines, are now drawing at 90 and 120 days' sight, but in normal times they drew at six months' date on their Dominican clients.

It is the practice of local importers not to accept drafts until the arrival of

the goods

A draft drawn on a firm in the Puerto Plata market with all documents attached and sent through a bank for collection, is not a protection to the shipper as in most other countries. A consignee may obtain possession of a shipment without proof of ownership, merely by having an extra copy of the Consular invoice made out at the Custom House, at the cost of 1 dol. If the shipper does not wish the consignee to secure the shipment until the draft has been paid or accepted, he should arrange to have it consigned to a local commission house, with instructions not to make delivery until the bank has advised that the draft has been honoured.

In order to legalise a draft it is necessary to protest it the day it matures; the cost of such protest is 8 dols.

Dollar = 4s. $1\frac{1}{3}$ d. (at par).

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NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES (Curação).—The Acting British Consul at Curação (Mr. I. H. Laing) reports, under date 23rd June, that the total value of imports in 1916 into Curação and its Dependencies amounted to £512,818, an increase of £124,032 when compared with 1915. This increase was due to higher costs of imported articles, and also to the large imports of materials for the oil refinery now under construction (see p. 423 of this issue). There was a decrease in imports from the United Kingdom, due to shortage of tonnage and high freight rates.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

The principal articles imported through the Custom House at Curação from the United Kingdom are dry goods and preserved foods, and, as Curação is a port of transhipment for Venezuela, Colombia, Hayti, etc., Mr. Laing considers it worth the while of British firms interested in the dry goods business to instruct their representatives to include that port in their itinerary, as, although the business done might not be large, it would certainly repay the trouble taken.

The bulk of the imports into Curação in 1916 came from the United States, this trade being greatly assisted by the weekly mail service between New York and Curação. The following is a list of some of the principal articles imported during the year, and their values, the respective shares of the principal countries whence imports were received being shown within

brackets:-

Building materials.—£74,520 (United States, £67,811; Netherlands, £5,978). Dry goods.—£41,808 (United States, £26,448; United Kingdom, £12,241). Preserved foods.—£8,380 (United States, £6,026; Netherlands, £1,395). Bags.—£7,553 (United States, £7,489).

Butter.—£5,336 (United States, £3,237; Netherlands, £1,146).

Mining and agricultural implements.—£4,484 (United Kingdom, £1,796; United States, £1,438.

Chemicals and drugs.—£4,169 (United States, £2,419; Netherlands, £1,500). Leather, sole,—£4,037 (Venezuela, £3,323). Motor cars.—£3,925 (all from United States).

Soap.—£3,837 (United States, £2,553; United Kingdom, £1,273).

Boots and shoes.—£3,765 (United States, £3,345).

Perfumery.—£3,115 (United Kingdom, £1,655; France, £781).

Furniture.—£2,215 (United States, £1,865).

Rope.—£2,189 (United States, £2,178).

Copper sheets.—£2,178 (all from United States).

Hats, straw.—£2,109 (United States, £1,150; United Kingdom, £413). Confectionery.—£1,934 (United States, £1,377; United Kingdom, £302).

Paints.—£990 (Netherlands, £665; United States, £283).

The total value of exports from Curação during 1916 amounted to £201,538, an increase of £9,339 as compared with 1915.

(D.C.I. 38,552.)

AGRICULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE.

H.M. Embassy in Paris has forwarded an extract from the French "Journal Officiel" of 4th August, being the text of a Law, promulgated on 3rd August, authorising, inter alia, the Minister of Agriculture to expend a sum not exceeding 300,000,000 frs. (about £12,000,000 at par) on the purchase of material, draught and stock cattle, fertilisers, seeds and plants, and, generally, any raw materials necessary to re-establish agriculture in the invaded districts of France. Plans for the purchase of material, etc., will be drawn up by three Commissioners acting under the direction of an Office of Agricultural Reconstruction, consisting of eight representatives of the Government Departments concerned and eight representatives of agriculture (of whom four are to belong to the invaded districts). The Office is to be established at the Ministry of Agriculture. (D.C.I. 39,345.)

THE LABOUR MARKET IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN JULY.

According to the August issue of the "Labour Gazette," the previous high level of employment was maintained in July, and much overtime was worked in many of the principal trades. There was some time lost on account of holidays, especially in Scotland. In Ireland there was some

unemployment in certain trades.

Employment in coal mining was very good in most districts; there was some slackness in a few, especially in Scotland. It was still very good at iron mines and openworks, lead mines, and shale mines, and good at tin mines. At quarries employment was good on the whole except at slate quarries in North Wales and building sandstone quarries.

Employment in the pig-iron industry was good; at iron and steel works it continued very good. The engineering and shipbuilding trades were extremely busy and much overtime was worked. There were increases in the numbers of tinplate and steel sheet mills at work, and in most of the

other metal trades employment continued good.

In the cotton trade employment was fairly good on the whole in the spinning section, but only moderate in the weaving branch. In the woollen and worsted trades, firms on Government orders were busy, but there was organised short time on private work. In the linen industry employment continued fairly good in Scotland; in Ireland it was fair generally, but short time was still reported in the Belfast district.

In the hosiery trade employment was good, though the civilian trade was hampered by the restrictions on the supplies of yarn. It continued good in the jute, bleaching, calico printing, and dyeing trades, and fairly good in the silk and carpet trades. The plain net branch of the lace trade was well employed; in the curtain branch employment continued

fair, but it was still bad in the fancy lace section.

In the leather trades employment was good on the whole; with fancy and morocco leather finishers, however, it was reported as quiet. In the boot and shoe trades it continued very good. In tailoring employment was good; in the mantle, costume, blouse and corset trades it was fairly good, and with retail dressmaking firms in London and in the shirt and collar trades it continued fair. In the silk hat trade employment showed

some improvement; with felt hatters it was moderate.

Those remaining in the brick and building trades were generally well employed, though private building work (except maintenance and repairs) was still slack. With cement workers employment continued good. coachbuilders, coopers, cabinet makers and upholsterers employment was good on the whole. In millsawing it was fairly good, and the miscellaneous woodworking trades were generally well employed. In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment continued good; in the glass and pottery trades it was also good generally. Employment in the food preparation trades continued good, except in the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery branch, where it was only fair owing to the restricted supply of sugar.

In agriculture the weather was favourable for the greater part of the month, and the shortage of labour was largely met by the employment of

soldiers and women.

Employment with dock labourers was fair in London and slack in Liverpool, Glasgow, ports on the East Coast, and in Ireland; at the other principal ports it was fairly good. Employment with fishermen continued fairly good. The supply of seamen and firemen for mercantile ships was about equal to the demand.

^{*} For list of principal contents see p. 424.

ESTIMATED YIELD OF CERTAIN CROPS.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome:—

The forecasts of the yield of crops this year, together with the increase or decrease as compared with 1916, are as shown below:—

	•			1917.		Per Cent	. above 1916.
	ſ	United States		349,829,000	cwt		2.0
	- }	Spain)				
***1	ļ	France					
Wheat	٠ ۲	Ireland	}	731,724,000	,,		0.7
		United States		,,,,,,,,	"		•
	İ	India					
		Japan United States	ر	28,001,000			18.2
	(Spain		20,001,000	"	• • •	10 2
$Rye \dots$	{	Ireland	{	42,000,000			10.0
	(United States	(12,500,000	"	• . •	10 0
	Č	United States		86,999,000	,,		12.2
Dl	- \	Spain)		,,		
Barley	3	Ireland	}	123,354,000	,,		4.9
	(United States)				
	(United States		416,004,000	,,		16.3
Oats)	Spain)				
Cars	/	Ireland	}	449,570,000	,,	• • •	16.9
3.5 .	(United States	···),	*0* *00 000			20 5
Maize		United States		1,595,503,000	,,		23.5
Rice	• • •	United States		22,521,000	,,,	• • •	37.7
Potatoes	٠٠٠	United States		250,185,000	,,	• • •	63.6
Sugar bee Tobacco		United States United States		139,644,000	"	• • •	17.2
Ginned cot	ton	United States		11,340,000 53,126,000	99	• • •	10·4 2·3
O III neu coi	11001	Office States	• • •	00,120,000	99	Per Cent	. below 1916.
Linseed		United States		6,399,000	,,		17.2
				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	"	•••	

MEASURES FOR PROMOTING CANADIAN TRADE.

Senate Committee Appointed.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada has forwarded extracts from the local press of recent date, from which it appears that the Senate of the Dominion Parliament has appointed a Committee, consisting of seven Senators, to enquire into and report upon the best method of conserving and increasing Canada's domestic and overseas trade, to the end that the present prosperity of the Dominion may not unduly suffer when the stimulus resulting from orders for munitions and other war supplies is removed.

Proposed Formation of "Canadian Trade Corporation."

This Committee has already made to the Senate several recommendations which aim at (1) the securing of orders for overseas trade, to replace munition orders, and (2) the financing of overseas contracts. To assist in achieving these purposes, the Committee recommends the organisation of a trade bank, to be known as the "Canadian Trade Corporation." This, it is intended, would be similar to the British Trade Corporation recently organised in the United Kingdom (see notice on p. 646 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st June and previous notices). The Committee states that the Canadian banks and some of the leading industrial and commercial companies of Canada are willing to undertake the work of organising and operating such a trade bank.

Suggested Exhibition Train in France.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has forwarded a copy of the official report of the proceedings of the Canadian Senate on 10th July, from which it appears that the following motion was agreed to by the Senate:—"That this House urge upon the Government

Measures for Promoting Canadian Trade.

the desirability of forthwith preparing and carrying out at the first propitious moment the project of advertising Canadian products in France by means of an exhibition train of sample goods, for the purpose of obtaining for the producer, manufacturer, and wage-earner of this country a larger share of the French market, more especially at the cessation of hostilities, when Canadian trade and industry will be in greater need of stimulation and will be more likely to obtain it through the enormous and pressing needs created in France by the war." In support of this motion the mover is reported to have said, inter alia. that two trains of sample goods might be equipped, one with ('anadian goods to circulate in France, and the other with French goods to circulate in Canada.

[A reference to the foregoing suggestion was contained in a Report of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, noticed on p. 210 of the "Board of (D.C.I. 38,662; 37,980; 37,976.)

Trade Journal" of 26th July.

TRADE OF CANADA WITH UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, AND ITALY.

Report of Special Trade Commission.

The Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada has also forwarded, under date 9th July, a copy of the Report of the Canadian Government Special Trade Commission which visited the United Kingdom, France and Italy, in May-September, 1916, with instructions to make enquiries and report upon the possibilities of developing trade exchanges between the Dominion and those countries. Canadian exports to and imports from each of the three countries mentioned are dealt with, and recommendations made as to promoting trade in specific commodities. The Report contains no general recommendations other than those connected with (1) ocean transport, and (2) advertising the Dominion.

With regard to (1) the Commissioners remark that Canada's ocean transportation will have to be completely reorganised if the Dominion is to derive the fullest benefit from her natural resources and manufactures. question is one of such serious importance to the Dominion that the Commissioners feel that it calls for prompt and scientific treatment by the Dominion Government, the matter being too momentous to be left to the

decision of private corporations.

The Commissioners suggest that Imperial control, centralised, say, in London, might so adjust the employment of ships that the various needs of the Empire might be met. The Commissioners are strongly of opinion that no subsidies, bounties or other concessions should be granted to any steamship companies or to individual vessels until the whole question of transportation has been thoroughly studied. Further, the question of shipbuilding in Canada should, in the opinion of the Commissioners, receive the most careful attention of the Dominion Government. It is also suggested that the Imperial Government's scheme of control of marine insurance rates be seriously considered by the Canadian Government, with a view to improved rates being brought about, especially on vessels using the St. Lawrence route.

In regard to (2) the Commissioners, as the result of their investigations, are of opinion that a more systematic method of advertising Canada would be of distinct advantage to the Dominion. To this end the Commissioners suggest that permanent exhibitions, not only of the raw, but of the manufactured, products of the Dominion, should be shown in the most suitable centres of the United Kingdom, France and Italy. It is further recommended that a special trade representative should be appointed in France to look after the purely commercial interests of the Dominion.

The above-mentioned copy of the Report may be consulted by British firms interested, at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 37,228.)

IMPORT TRADE OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN 1915-16.

The following table, showing the value of the imports of the principal articles of competitive manufactured merchandise* into Newfoundland during the year ended 30th June, 1916, has been compiled in the Department of Commercial Intelligence from the Newfoundland Customs Returns:—

	Imports from—				
	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States of America.	All	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Food and drink.	14.700	80.847	00.000	0= 40	
Confectionery		39,347	33,296	87,43	
Groceries Oatmeal and rolled oats		77,449	90,008	247,01	
~ *.	4 70 =	21,634 $22,814$	20,871	44,94	
Spirits, potable	40 104	743	11,580	225,51 75,18	
Hardware.					
Adzes, axes, hatchets, etc Cutlery, skates, safes, cash registers	4,186	14,873	29,476	48,61	
guns	04 400	41,696	131,297	197,8	
Anchors, chains, fish hooks;	7 1	10,029	29,199	72,4	
Tinware, hollow-ware, etc	0 700	17,540	11,253	31,3	
Other metals and manufactures.		0.001		27.1	
Iron in sheets and bars Material for manufacture of wire	3,011	9,301	25,308	37,6	
nails		41,420	17,477	58,8	
Railway material	4,365	7,873	53,979	65,2	
Cachinery.	0.000	101.007	00 =01	1000	
Mining machinery	1 '	121,007	30,701	160,6	
Motor engines for fisheries	-	47,162	86,544	134,8	
Motor engines, other Radiators, electrical apparatus, etc	691	3,861 $10,377$	34,146 3 6,2 35	38,2 47,3	
Typewriters, sewing and knitting		10,577	30,230	41,5	
machines	96945	24,916	118,324	180,2	
extiles, apparel, etc.					
Cotton fabrics	206,794	6,534	270,003	483,3	
Boots and shoes, etc. of leather		9,800	207,333	228,3	
Boots and shoes, etc. of rubber		50,394	137,470	191,5	
Dress goods, women's		3,259	1,369	83,8	
Dry goods		52,858	184,939	465,5	
Flannels and serges	1 00 11 7	77.050	536	26,8	
Hats and caps	1 074	17,050	20,966	98,1	
Oiled clothes		5,762	33,214	40,6	
Ready-made clothing Smallwares:		13,656	126,901	333,0	
Feathers, ribbons, velvet, lace, etc Sewing cotton, thread, buttons,		28,029	35,700	224,8	
etc		2,779	18,018	81,2	
Tweeds, cloths, etc		1,935	36,106	160,7	
Wool, unmanufactured		2,961	12,434	49,8	
Yarn of hemp, coir, etc		3,480	86,562	256,48	
Yarn of cotton		210	6,372	10.23	
Yarn, other	41,354	2,745	174	44,27	

Dollar = 4s. $1\frac{1}{3}$ d. (par rate).

^{*} By "competitive manufactured merchandise" is meant manufactured merchandise for the supply of which the United Kingdom should be in a position to compete, in normal times.

Import Trade of Newfoundland in 1915-16.

	Imports from—				
	United Kingdom.	Canada.	United States of America.	All countries.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Other manufactures—	Donais,	Domes B.	Donais.	Donais,	
Books, printed	26,885	4,336	10,855	42,096	
Cabinet ware	1,360	37,023	18,630	57,129	
Canvas	2,649	7,160	34,480	44,295	
Casks, herring barrels	18,730	13,880	6,438	39,063	
China and earthenware	25,691	305	2,526	28,853	
Cordage	13,542	5,897	24,757	44,232	
Fancy wares	12,450	4,428	24,050	41,122	
Glass and glassware	5,780	7,070	32,437	45,287	
Leather—	,,,,,,,	,,,,,	,	,	
Sole	498	11,737	210,758	222,993	
Rough, undressed	1,800	16,368	23,736	41,904	
Upper, japanned, etc	10,414	4,014	71,337	85,795	
Lines and twines	12,272	3,865	115,547	131,765	
Medicines	42,377	59,530	33,432	135,339	
Motor cars, motor cycles, etc	2,298	9,122	32,309	43,729	
Nets, netting, etc. for fishing	5,448	9,236	38,208	53,140	
Oils, linseed, spirits of turpentine,			· ·		
etc	13,150	10,225	66,895	90,270	
Paints and varnish	51,845	42,262	90,754	184,868	
Ships for trade and fisheries		174,600	58,250	232,850	
Soap and soap powders	79,234	6,013	22,025	107.314	
Stationery	23,440	63,313	68,753	155,506	
Tobacco, manufactured, cigars and					
cigarettes	6,490	1,280	53,973	73,070	
Total imports of all articles	2,579,614	5,870,456	7,097,779	16,427,336	

TAXES ON ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC., IN MEXICO.

According to a Report by the United States Embassy in Mexico City, published in "Commerce Reports" (Washington) of 18th July, a Mexican Presidential Decree has been issued, providing for the payment of stamp taxes on public notices and advertisements. The provisions of the Decree take effect as from 1st July last. The notices, advertisements, etc. to be taxed, and the amount of the taxes, are specified in the Decree as follows:—

On notices of auction sales, I peso on the original and 50 centavos on the

copy posted at the place where the auction is held.

On notices published in periodicals, 10 per cent of the value of the notice each time it is published.

On the original of any other notice published by itself, I peso.

On notices or advertisements fixed in stores, cafés, street cars, restaurants, theatres, hotels, or any other commercial establishment, a monthly tax of 10 centaves for each copy of such notice.

Painted notices or advertisements on walls and in theatres and commercial establishments, as well as luminous signs, are to be taxed as follows:—
(a) For each notice of 1 square metre or less, 30 centavos monthly; (b) for each notice of more than 1 square metre and less than 5 square metres, 60 centavos monthly; and (c) for each notice of more than 5 square metres, 1 peso monthly.

On notices painted on the interior of vehicles of all classes, 25 centavos monthly if not more than 1 square metre in size, and 50 centavos if larger

than 1 square metre.

On notices and advertisements in almanacs, catalogues, etc., a single tax of 50 centavos.

TRADE OF GOLD COAST COLONY IN 1916.

The following particulars respecting the trade of the Gold Coast Colony in 1916 are taken from a Report by the Comptroller of Customs at Acera, published in the Gold Coast "Government Gazette," Supplementary (No. 1 of 1917):—

Exports.

The value of exports of products of the Colony in 1916 amounted to £5,576,134, as compared with £5,814,810 in 1915 and £4,469.753 in 1914. Of the total, cocoa accounted for £3,651,341 in 1915, and £3,847,720 in 1916; and gold and gold dust for £1,755,552 and £1,200,868 in the same two years.

Imports.

Imports of merchandise (exclusive of Colonial Government imports) into the Gold Coast Colony during the year ended 31st December, 1916, amounted in value to £4,881,946, as compared with £3,116,686 in 1915 and £3,158,171 in 1914. These figures indicate the commercial development of the Colony during the year, the decrease of 4 per cent. in imports of merchandise in 1915, when compared with 1914, having been turned into an increase of 56 per cent in 1916. This increase is partly but not entirely due to the enhanced values of imported goods, as in many cases quantities as well as values increased.

Imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom in 1916 were valued at £4,500,181, as compared with £3,069,109 in 1915, an increase of £1,431,072.

The following table shows the share of the principal countries participating in the import trade of the Gold Coast Colony in 1915 and 1916 (the figures include specie and Government imports):—

	Imports from—						1915.	1916.	
United Kingdom Nigeria Other British Pos France United States Netherlands Other foreign cou	session	•••					£ 3,069,109 417,986 218 490 37,494 349,106 199,614 217,709	£ 4,500.181 1419,996 96,723 77,089 751.225 217,976 215,559	
Total	•••	•••			•••		4,509.538	5,999,749	

In cotton goods, the quantity imported during 1916 was less than in 1915; imports from the Netherlands declined, but there was an increase in British cottons dyed in Nigeria and re-exported to the Gold Coast. There was a large increase in imports of motor cars and light motor lorries, due to the extension of and improvements in the roads of the Colony; practically all the motor cars imported came from the United States, either through the United Hardware, formerly supplied by Germany, is now Kingdom or direct. imported from the United Kingdom and the United States. Perfumery came principally from Germany prior to the war; local stocks were low until 1916, when the United Kingdom became the chief source of supply. Beads were formerly imported chiefly from Austria; British manufacturers were unable to take full advantage of the opportunity offered by the elimination of Austria, but Italy has obtained a considerable share of the trade in these goods. The demand for building materials, due to the development of the Colony, has exceeded the supply; the United States for the first time appears in the list as an important supplier of these goods.

The following statement shows the values of some of the principal articles imported into the Gold Coast Colony during the years 1915 and 1916:—

Trade of Gold Coast Colony in 1916.

Principal Imports.

					1915.	1916.	Share of Cour Competing with Kingdom in 1	United
					£	£		£
Cotton goods,	varn	and twi	st		750,138	1,058,352	Netherlands	46,388
Provisions	J				182,100	335,317	United States	20,959
Carriages and		g includ			,	′ 1		,
cars and lor					95.175	179,130	United States	83,051
Hardware		•••			87,946	174,799	United States	26,385
Wearing appar			•••		84,608	152,936		,-
Machinery					172,323	115,971	United States	14,678
Cigarettes					38,927	111,632		,0
Building mate		•••			84,434	109,783	United States	9,543
Perfumery	116410	•••			35,785	102,916	United States	9,053
Railway plant					47,545	74,107	United States	10,694
Sugar					48,032	73,517	United States	57,355
~	• • •	•••	***	16	67,614	71,748	O HITOUR DELIVERS	01,000
Soap Furniture	* - *	• • •	• • •		50,505	68,471	***	
Cordage	• • •	•••	• • •		27,465	52,212	***	
	•••	•••	• • •		28,822	44,314	United States	40,494
Oils – petroleu Beads		• • •	• • •	• • •	8,505	36,066	63	
	• • •	***	• • •	• • •	13,347	35,875	3.T 3 2	3,557
Earthenware	• • •	•••	•••	***			T3	2,475
Silk goods	•••	• • •	• • •	***	13,094	13,458	France	4,388
Woollen goods			• • •	• • • •	$8,\!256$	8,339	•••	

PROPOSED PORTUGUESE EXPORT BANK.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 26th July publishes the text of a Bill, presented to the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, for the formation of an Export Bank, with a capital of 5,000,000 escudos, and having its head-quarters at Lisbon.

It is proposed that the capital of the Bank should be issued in five instalments of 1,000,000 escudos each, and that the shares should be of

the nominal value of 100 escudos each.

The Bill provides that the Bank is to have three sections, viz.; European Section, American Section, and Eastern Section (Seccao do Oriente). Each of these sections is to confine itself exclusively to granting credit in respect of exports for the countries with which it deals. The Bank is to have branches in the more important commercial centres abroad.

It is proposed that the Bank should assist exporters by discounting documentary and simple bills; granting open credits in current account or for a fixed period; accepting bills of exchange up to 90 days, on deposit of original bill for a longer period on foreign markets in respect of export business; the Bank is also to collect credits, effect the transference of funds and send bills for acceptance on behalf of exporters.

The Bill further proposes to authorise the Export Bank to discount warrants on goods deposited in warehouses of the authorities of the Port of Lisbon or other bodies, and to grant loans on merchandise deposited in warehouses or on owner's premises, and to accept bills of foreign exporters.

The branches of the Bank are to be enabled to open credits in favour of local importers against remission of products by Lisbon exporters.

The Bank is to have a department of commercial intelligence to deal with matters affecting export trade.

Escudo = about 2s. 8d. at current rate of exchange.

TRADE MARKS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Desirability of Registration of Marks by British Firms.

The Board of Trade desire to draw the attention of British firms whose goods are sold under the firms' trade marks in the Argentine Republic to the importance of securing registration of those marks in the Republic. Cases have come under the Board's notice from time to time in which marks identical with, or closely resembling, trade marks of British firms have been registered by other persons in the Argentine Republic for similar classes of goods, to the great inconvenience of the British houses concerned. Registration should of course be obtained in the name of the firm itself, and not in that of a local agent.

In this connection the following letter from the British Chamber of Commerce at Buenos Aires to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom (copy of which has been forwarded by H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires) may be of interest. The letter has already been circulated by the Association to Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, and is published in this "Journal" with the permission of the Association:—

Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires,
To R. B. Dunwoody, Esq., Secretary, March 23rd, 1917.
Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom,
Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Dear Sir,

We are sure you would be rendering a useful service if, through the medium of the various Chambers affiliated to the Association, you would call the attention of British firms to the necessity of registering and

protecting their trade marks in the Argentine Republic.

This is especially important in the case of firms who have no local representation, or who intend to enter this market after the war. It is quite clear from recent instances (1) that German firms are registering English words and phrases as trade marks here, apparently with the object of deceiving buyers as to the country of manufacture of the articles offered for sale under such marks, and (2) that German firms are not above registering for local use well-known British marks which have not been registered here by the owners.

It is extremely difficult, without a power of attorney from the owner of the mark, for a body such as the Chamber of Commerce to protest against the registration of marks in which a direct interest cannot be proved. On the other hand, a protest from a reputable British Trade Mark Agent, furnished with proper authority (the power of attorney should be drawn in Spanish and legalised by the Argentine Consul) to register a mark or marks, to renew the same on expiry, and to protest against infringements or imitations, is generally successful, especially

when supported on general grounds by this Chamber.

To facilitate action on the part of British firms, I have supplied our London representative, Mr. John Ballantyne, River Plate House, E.C. 2, with a number of copies in blank of the form in which the power of attorney should be drawn. We shall continue to scrutinise the applications for registrations which are published officially here, and to call the attention of local representatives of British firms to any cases which seem to us to require attention, but the period which the Law allows between publication of the application for registration and the grant of the mark does not allow time for communication, except by telegraph, with firms who are not represented here or who have not given an agent their power of attorney to act for them in this connection.

In the case of firms already trading in this market, either through travellers or direct with importers, it would obviously be to their advantage to nominate a local representative who would attend to their general business interests as well as to the Trade-mark question. I need hardly say that this Chamber can be of assistance in this direction and can indicate on request a selection of suitable British firms for the purpose. It may be as well to add that it is by no means uncommon for people here to register well-known British marks on speculation, risking the amount of the small legal fee for registration against the chances of being able to sell the rights of his own mark to the rightful owner when he desires to sell his goods in the Argentine.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) H. Powell Jones, Secretary.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

The official "Indian Trade Journal" of the 6th July, 1917, contains copy of Notification No. 1469 F, dated 29th June, 1917, Importation prohibited stating that the importation of all gold coin or of Gold Coin or Bullion. gold bullion is prohibited. It is provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to any gold coin or bullion imported by or for the use of Government, or under a licence granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of import. (C. 13,068.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of Memorandum No. 2098B, dated Hides from Asia and 20th July, 1917, which has been issued by the Canadian Department of Customs. The Memorandum Africa: states that owing to the danger of infection being introduced into Canada by means of hides imported Import Regulations. from Asia or from Africa, Collectors of Customs in Canada must notify by telegraph the Veterinary Director General, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, of the arrival at their ports of all consignments of such hides, giving the country of origin, name of importer, and destination.

Importers will not be allowed to take delivery of such hides until permit or certificate for their delivery has been obtained from the Veterinary (C. 12,935.)

Director General.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of Circular L.O. 9, dated 13th August, 1917, and issued from the London office of the Prohibited High Commissioner for the Commonwealth, in which Importation of it is stated that the importation into Australia of the certain Articles. undermentioned goods has been prohibited, except with the consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs:

> Beer. Cider. Perry. Bay rum. Jewellery. Imitation jewellery. Imitation precious stones.

Perfumed spirits. Biscuits. Eggs. Confectionery. Fur apparel.

Bodies for motor vehicles, separate or forming part of the vehicle.

The importation of potable spirits for the year 1917-18 is restricted to 70 per cent. of the importation during 1916-17.

With the exception of potable spirits, goods in transit to Australia are not affected by the foregoing prohibition.

Amended Rates of Import Duty.

The Circular referred to also provides for the following amended rates of duty to operate from 10th August, 1917:-Spirits and spirituous liquors, n.e.i. d. (a) When not exceeding the strength of proof per gall. 20 0 (b) When exceeding the strength of proof 20 0 per proof gall. Spirituous preparations, viz.-

Essences, fruit ethers, aromas and flavours, fluid extracts, sarsaparilla, tinctures, medicines, infusions, toilet preparations, lime juice and other fruit juices and fruit syrups, containing-

(a) Not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit per gall. 0 (b) More than 25 per cent., but not more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit per gall. 10 0 (c) More than 50 per cent., but not more than 75 per

cent. of proof spirit ... per gall. 15

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continue	d.						
Spirituous preparations—continued.							
(d) More than 75 per cent. of proof spirit, but not	over	s.	d.				
proof per (e) Over proof to be charged as spirituous liquors.	S		·				
Wheat		Fre					
Wheeten flour		Fre					
Wheaten flour	•••						
Description of the piece goods		Fre	е				
Bags, sacks, packs and bales for bran, chaff, compre	essea						
fodder, potato, onion, ore, coal and wool; also sugar							
and sugar, corn, and flour sacks		Fre	e				
Kinematograph films, exposed—per lineal foot—							
United Kingdom		0	1				
Foreign			14				
Amended Rates of Excise Duty.							
Excise on beer brewed from malt and hops per	gall.	0	6				
Other beer			7				
The Excise rates of duty on spirits have been increased in	propor	tion	to				
the increase in the import rates.	(C. 13,						

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Dominion of New Zealand, copy of Minister's Order Customs Decisions. (D 27), dated 13th June, 1917, which has been issued by the New Zealand Customs Department, giving decisions as to the classification of various articles under the Customs Duties Act on their importation into the Dominion.

			s therein	

		Rate of In	aport Duty.
Articles.	Tariff Item.	On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Articles and materials suited only for, and to be used solely in, the fabrication of goods within the Dominion— Advertising buttons or brooches, spring pins for the manufacture of Motor vehicles, fittings for, viz.—Bonnethinges, and brass angle-plate, in continuous lengths, not bored Myrabolam, solid extract of, for use in tanning Twine (claimed as sewing-thread) of quality approved by the Minister, for use with boot-lacing machines Boot-cleaning preparations, viz.—	} 482	Free	Free
"Pacific Nubuck Suede Cleaner," white " black " black " plack " reveting speedometers, dentists' burrs, riveting-ma-	70 483	30 % ad val. Free	20 % ad val. Free
chines, etc.) imported separately Lamp-burner cleaners (bundles of fine steel wires, fixed together in the form of a brush, for cleaning burners of Aetna and similar	183	30 % ad val.	20 % ad val.
lamps) Legging-blocks, wooden, including those for	182	30 % "	20 % "
use with legging blocking-machines	310	Free	Free

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND—continued.

DOMINION OF INDIVIDUAL CONTINUES.						
		Rates of In	aport Duty.			
Articles.	Tariff Item.	On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.			
Machinery, rope and twine making, viz.—						
"New Era" rope machines	165	15 % ad val.	5 % ad val.			
Machinery, woollen mill, viz.— Hosiery drying ("Proctor") machines Scientific apparatus, viz.— *Lamps, of patterns approved by the Minister, including "Incandescent Mazda" and "New Miniature" electric	165	15 % ,,	5% ,,			
lamps, specially fitted and peculiarly adapted for microscope work	280	Free	Free			

[Note.—A "primage duty" of 1 per cent. ad valorem is levied on all the above goods in accordance with the "Finance Act, 1915." This duty is payable on importation, and is levied irrespective of whether the goods are otherwise liable to duty or not.] (C. 13,069.)

* Revised decision.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Adverting to the notice which appeared on p. 114 of the "Board of Trade Certain Regulations as to Sale and Marking of Manures operative till 30th June 1918.

phosphate or Thomas' slag, the "Union of South Africa Government Gazette" of the 8th June contains copy of Proclamation No. 106 of 1917, dated 18th May 1917, notifying that the Regulations referred to in the above-mentioned notice will remain in operation until the 30th June, 1918.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of the 26th July, 1917, contains a Notice giving the revised Tariff Valuations (No. 12) for use in assessing duties on certain hessian and jute or hemp sacks on importation into Egypt. The 24th September, 1917, or until denunciation, are as follows:—

D. J. C.	Valuation per kilogramme (2·2046 lb.).		
Description.	Indian sacks.	European sacks.	
Hessian jute or hemp sacks, made of plain cloth, common quality— For cotton	Millièmes.* 60 65 42	ad volorem	

NOTE.—The actual tare is deducted from the gross weight of the bales. Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent. ad valorem.

* 1,000 millièmes = ££.1 = £1 0s. 6d. (C. 13 113.)

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and Duty-free Admission of Bananas, and Paper for Printing Newspapers.

of the Swedish Customs Tariff, as shown in the subjoined statement. The Decree took effect on the 22nd July:—

Tariff	4.41	Rate of Import Duty.			
No.	Articles.	Former.	From 22nd July.		
	Fruits (of trees) and berries— Fresh or boiled only, even if crushed or otherwise broken up—	Kr. öre. Per kilog.			
1061	Bananas Dried—	0 10	Free		
112 308	Bananas	0 25 0 04	Free Free		

(C. 13,273.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information Prohibition of Exportation of Lichens.

from H.M. Minister at Stockholm to the effect that the exportation of lichens from Sweden has been prohibited as from the 15th August. (C. 13,244.)

FRANCE.

Provisions concerning Export Prohibitions.

Decree, dated the 31st July, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from France of human hair, raw or worked, and transmission belts of any materials. In virtue of a Ministerial Decree, dated the 6th August, the above-mentioned articles may be exported and re-exported from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, Belgium (univaded territory), Japan, Russia, and American countries.

A Presidential Decree, dated the 7th August, and published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 9th August, prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from France of magnesia and carbonate of magnesia. In virtue of a Ministerial Decree, dated the 9th August, these articles may be exported and re-exported to the above-mentioned countries without special

authorisation.

A French Ministerial Decree, dated the 1st August, abrogates the provisions of various earlier Ministerial Decrees in virtue of which the undermentioned articles were allowed to be exported and re-exported from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, Belgium (uninvaded terri-

tory), Japan, Russia, and American countries:-

Woollen hosiery (gloves, tissues in the piece, embroidered or ornamented articles, and articles other than for men's use); caseine; horns and other similar materials, in a crude state; porkbutchers' wares (charcuterie), manufactured; fruits for distilling and medicinal fruits; honey; cotton tissues (except cotton armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 22 kilogs. per 100 square metres); and woollen tissues (except woollen tissues for clothing, weighing 400 grammes or more per square metre, of uniform colour).

With reference to the last two items in the foregoing list, Article 2 of the Decree provides that (1) cotton tissues (except cotton armure tissues,

FRANCE—continued.

unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 15 kilogs. per 100 square metres), and (2) woollen tissues (except those for clothing, weighing 300 grammes or more per square metre, of uniform colour) may be exported and re-exported from France, without special authorisation, when consigned to the above-mentioned countries.

FRENCH COLONIES.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 11th August contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 7th August, which prohibits the Restrictions on exportation and re-exportation from French Colonies Exportation of Silk and Protectorates, to countries other than France and

and Silk Wares. the French Colonies and Protectorates, of silk and silk wares of all kinds, made-up or not. Exceptions from this prohibition may, however, be allowed under conditions to be laid down by the Minister for

A Ministerial Decree of the 11th August provides that, by way of exception to the above-noted general prohibition, worked or thrown silk, not dyed, and made-up articles of silk tissues may be exported and re-exported, without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates, Belgium (uninvaded territory), Japan, Russia, and American countries.

[Note.—These are restrictions similar to those imposed on the exportation of silks from France—see the notice at page 149 of the "Board of Trade

Journal" for the 19th July.

FRANCE (Madagascar).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Decree, dated 2nd June and promulgated in the Duty-free Admission of "Journal Officiel de Madagascar" of the 9th certain Articles for Use

in the Construction of Vessels.

June, which temporarily suspends (under conditions to prevent abuse, which are laid down in of Vessels.

the Decree) the Customs duties and the Consumption taxes on copper sheathing and nails, sailcloth, hawsers, anchors, and

chains employed in the construction and equipment of sailing vessels built in the shipyards of the Colony of Madagascar and its Dependencies.

(C. 13,193.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" for the 31st July contains a Decree (No. 3,275), of

Export Surtax on Oleaginous Seeds— **Prohibition** of Exportation of Paper Pulp.

the same date, which increases the special export surtax on oleaginous seeds which are exported or re-exported from Portugal under licence from 2 per cent. ad valorem (the rate fixed by the Decree of the 6th March) to 12 per cent. ad valorem.

In virtue of the same Decree, pulp of all kinds for the manufacture of paper is added to the list of goods covered by the second paragraph of Article 6 of the Decree (No. 2,862) of the 30th November, 1916 (i.e., exportation may only be effected under authority issued by the Ministry of Finance, based upon special reasons of an international character resulting from the state of war).

TUNIS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Beylical Decree, dated the 10th July, and published in the "Journal Officiel Tunisien" for the 28th July, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from Tunis of silk and silk wares of all kinds, whether Prohibition of the Exportation of all kinds of Silks.

made-up or not.

(C. 13,033.)

BELGIAN CONGO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of an Prohibition of the Exportation of Rice.

Ordinance of the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, dated the 7th June, which prohibits the exportation from the Belgian Congo of rice grown in the Colony. Limited quantities of rice may, however, be exported under licences issued by the Governor-General.

(C. 13,034.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Circular of the United States Treasury Department (T.D. 37202) contains

Trade Samples.—
Mail Importations.

the following regulations relative to the importation into the United States of trade samples by ordinary mail in unsealed parcels:—

In view of the Department's decision as published in T.D. 36896, dated 21st December, 1916,* that duty must be assessed upon all samples on the value returned by the appraiser, or on the entered value if higher than the appraised value, unless the same are articles of a character entitled to admission free of duty under some paragraph of the free list, the provisions of Article 325 of the Customs Regulations of 1915 relative to parcels containing merchandise of no commercial value are revoked.

From and after 1st June, 1917, unsealed parcels, registered and unregistered, containing trade samples intended solely for use in soliciting orders for merchandise, may be imported in the ordinary mails from foreign countries, subject to all Customs duties and Customs regulations, in the same manner as though imported by parcel post, express, or freight.

Such packages containing trade samples must be plainly marked abroad with the words "trade samples of _____" (merchandise) and

"subject to examination by United States Customs officers."

The importation in the ordinary mails of packages containing articles claimed to be samples, but which are in fact small shipments sent on approval, larger shipments to follow if such articles meet the requirements of the addressees, of articles purchased abroad or sent in pursuance of an order therefor, and of articles sent as presents, will not be permitted.

Packages in the ordinary mail, containing such trade samples, which do not conform to the above requirements will be treated in the manner

prescribed in Chapter VI. of the Customs Regulations of 1915.

(C. 13,054.)

An Order of the United States Department of Agriculture dated the 23rd Regulations Governing the Importation of Cottonseed Products.

Districts from all foreign countries shall be subject to all the provisions of

Districts, from all foreign countries, shall be subject to all the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20th, 1912.

The regulations governing the importation of the above-mentioned products into the United States (which are appended to the Order) provide, inter alia, that entry will not be allowed unless the invoice is accompanied by a certificate issued by the exporter stating that the articles covered by the permit have, in the process of, and subsequent to, manufacture been safeguarded from contamination with raw cottonseed and as shipped are entirely free from contamination with raw cottonseed, and until a written notice is given to the Collector of Customs by an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture that they are released for entry without further restrictions so far as the jurisdiction of

^{*} See the notice at pp. 259-260 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd May, 1917.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.

the Department of Agriculture extends thereto, which notice shall not be given until the articles have been inspected and found free from cottonseed, and, in the case of entry at ports on the Mexican border, disinfected. (C. 13,054.)

Amendment No. 2 to Notice of Quarantine No. 7, issued by the United States

Prohibition of the Importation of Currant and Gooseberry Plants.

Department of Agriculture, prohibits the importation into the United States, as from 1st June, from all countries of Europe and Asia, of all species and varieties of currant and gooseberry plants (Ribes and Grossularia), except for experimental and scientific (C. 13,054.)

A Circular of the United States Treasury Department (T.D. 37243) notifies

Date of Application to Sheepskins,
etc., of the Regulations governing
the Certification and Disinfection
of Hides and Skins.

that the regulations of 21st October,
1916, governing the certification and
disinfection of hides and skins offered
for entry into the United States,
will not become applicable to sheep-

skins, goatskins, and deerskins until the 1st November, 1917.

[For the regulations in question, see the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st December, 1916 (pp. 884–887), and the 3rd May, 1917 (pp. 261–262).]

(C. 13,054.)

A further Circular of the Treasury Department (T.D. 37262) notifies that the Surgical Instruments are to be Marked with the Name of the Country of Origin.

30029 of 1909 which exempts such instruments from the "marking" provision of the Tariff Act is revoked. Collectors, however, will release surgical instruments, not marked, which were afloat or in the process of the present Circular (July 13th, 1917), upon the production of satisfactory evidence that they were ordered prior to that date.

(C. 13,054.)

Abrogation of Countervailing Duty on Combed Wool and Tops the Product of Australia.

assessed on combed wool or tops the product assessed on combed wool or tops the product of Australia.

Australia, and that portion of T. D. 33726 of 8th September, 1913, authorising the assessment of such duties on the commodity mentioned, is revoked.

(C. 13,054.)

A further Circular (T. D. 37204) instructs United States Collectors of Customs to levy on all printing paper valued above 5 cents per pound, when imported, either directly or indirectly, from Italy, an additional duty equal to the export charge ("tax on permission to export") imposed by the Italian Government on printing paper at the rate of 1.74 lire per 100 kilogs. (C. 13,054.)

Customs Decisions. Customs Decisions. of the United States Tariff Act of 1913, which have recently been received at the Board of Trade:—

(1) RULINGS OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Zerapes, or so-called Mexican blankets are dutiable, regardless of size, if wholly or in chief value of wool, at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wool, not specially provided for, under paragraph 288 of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.

Tariff, or if of cotton or in chief value thereof, at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of cotton or of which cotton is the component material of chief value under paragraph 266 of the Tariff [T.D. 37240].

So-called drilled bort or wire dies ready for use as wire-drawing dies, except mounting, are dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as articles composed of earthly or mineral substances not specially provided for, under paragraph 81 of the Tariff [T.D. 37241].

(2) DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Sheepskins devoted to Fur Uses.—Sheepskins, entire or pieced by sewing in the shapes of rectangles and crosses, with the natural growth thereon and the flesh side dressed, used as ordinary fur skins are used, and not bearing so great an amount of wool as to make it commercially practicable to remove the wool and use it for wool purposes, are not classifiable as wools on the skin (par. 650 of the Tariff) or as wool advanced (par 286), and are not within the definition of wool in paragraph 304. They are dutiable as "furs dressed on the skin" (par. 348). [T.D. 37201.]

Angora Rabbit Hair Yarn.—Yarn made of the hair of the Angora rabbit, commercially known as Angora wool yarn, is not dutiable as a manufacture of fur (par. 348 of the Tariff). It is more specifically described by paragraph 307 ("yarns made of the hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals") than by the definition of "wool" in paragraph 304 ("wool or hair of the sheep, camel, or other like animals"), and is dutiable accordingly under paragraph 307, at 25 per cent. ad valorem. [T.D. 37221.]

[Note.—The foregoing decision reverses a decision of the Board of General Appraisers (T.D. 36698) reported at p. 534 of the "Board of Trade Journal"

for the 16th November, 1916.

Lap Robes—Steamer Rugs.—Woven woollen spreads of mixed colours, some with fringed ends and some with bound edges, used to cover the legs and bodies in automobiles, on couches, in carriages, at seacoast resorts, and in hospitals and sanatoriums, are not dutiable under paragraph 289 of the Tariff as blankets. Their classification as woollen manufactures, paragraph 288, at 35 per cent. ad valorem, is affirmed. [T.D. 37225.]

Quinine glycerophosphate is not dutiable under paragraph 18 of the Tariff as a salt or compound of glycerophosphoric acid, but is free of duty under the provision for "salts of cinchona bark" in paragraph 584 of the Tariff [T.D. 37269].

Down-filled silk quilts, silk being the component material of chief value, are dutiable as manufactures in chief value of silk (paragraph 318 of the Tariff) and not as "quilts of down" (paragraph 347) [T.D. 37272].

[Note.—The foregoing decision reverses a decision of the Board of General Appraisers (T.D. 36883) reported at page 449 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 8th February, 1917]. (C. 13,054.)

URUGUAY.

Prohibition of Exportation of Wheat and Flour.

January, 1917); and just a prohibit the Republic.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 16th June contains a Law, dated 15th June, which cancels all permits for the exportation of wheat and flour from Uruguay issued under the Law of the 13th November, 1916 (see the notice at page 207 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th prohibits the re-export of wheat and flour imported into the Republic.

The same issue of the "Diario" contains a Presidential Decree which prohibits the shipment of wheat flour as ships' stores in excess of 10 kilogrammes for each member of the crew and each passenger. Wheat flour may not be shipped as stores except on vessels proceeding to oversea ports and on national coasting trade vessels.

(D.C.I. 39,419.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is prepared, on application, to furnish available information regarding British cargo steamship services trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world. Applicants for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

BRITISH FORWARDING AGENCIES.

Information regarding British forwarding agencies from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world may also be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence. Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which goods are to be carried.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A statement by the Board of Trade as to compensation for death or injury

Compensation for Death or Injury caused by War Risks; and other Arrangements for Benefit of Officers and Seamen. caused by war risks, and as to other arrangements made for the benefit of officers and seamen of British merchant ships during the war has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper.*

The Paper deals with (1) compensation for death or injury caused by war risks; (2) allowances to dependents of officers and men interned in Germany; (3) insurance of effects; (4) payment of wages to officers and crews of ships sunk by war perils; (5) special railway facilities for officers and seamen; (6) prisoners of war; (7) silver war badges; (8) roll of honour; and (9) history of the Mercantile Marine.

The Board of Trade have issued a list of merchant seamen and fishermen

List of Interned Merchant Seamen and Fishermen. detained as prisoners of war in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey. The list contains an alphabetical index of prisoners, and an index of interned crews of vessels arranged alphabetically according

to the names of the vessels, and showing rating, address, and last reported place of internment.

The list may be consulted by persons interested at any of the Mercantile

Registry of Government Ships

Marine Offices of the Board of Trade.

in the Service of the Shipping Controller.

See notice on p. 394.

Suggested Control of Shipping and Marine Insurance.

See notice on p. 401.

SWEDEN.

CANADA.

H.M. Minister at Stockholm has forwarded, under date 10th July, a Restrictions on Railway Transport of certain Goods.

The Restrictions of a Royal Decree (No. 187) of 4th May, 1917, relating to restrictions of the transport on State Railways of certain goods in truckloads.

Regulations under which came into force on 21st May, is not to prohibit entirely the transport on the State Railways of certain goods specified in the Decree, but to make the transport of them subject to licences to be granted at the discretion of a specially appointed Traffic Advisory Board. As the object of the Regulations is to economise the fuel of the State Railways (particularly in the north of Sweden), licences are not to be granted when the goods can be transported by sea without serious inconvenience. The Regulations affect transit traffic as well as internal traffic.

^{*} See notice on p. 424.

Shipping and Transport.

SWEDEN—continued.

H.M. Minister adds that, by a Royal Letter of 12th June, the Regulations with regard to the transport of goods on the State Railways were made applicable, as from 25th June, 1917, to the transport of the same goods on private railways in Sweden, the prohibition being made subject to licences issued by the traffic superintendent of the private railway concerned.

The goods specified in the Decree are as follows:—Tar; wood—asp wood (unmanufactured), round wood, masts and yards, pit props, piles and posts, beams, spars and sleepers (syllar), planks and boards, as well as pulp wood; wood pulp, dry and wet; matches; pasteboard and paper; asphalt, concrete and cement; chemicals and chemical preparations; common salt and sulphur; coal, lignite and coke; charcoal; ores—iron ore (in so far as the Railway Administration is not under obligation to effect such transport on the ground of a contract in force regarding the transport of iron ore), as well as other kinds of ore; stone, unmanufactured, hewn (kilad) or dressed, as well as manufactured; bricks, all kinds (except flooring bricks), as well as drain tiles (tegelrör); iron and steel—pig iron, scrap, castings, ingots, also iron and steel, forged or rolled, as well as manufactured. (D.C.I. 39,144.)

GERMANY.

With reference to the notice on p. 511 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of

Projected Development of German Waterways: Imperial Contribution to Cost of Plans. 15th February last. and to previous notices, relative to the projected development of German waterways, it appears from the issue of "Handel und Gewerbe" of 28th July that the Imperial authorities intend to make a contribution to the

cost of the plans for such development.

According to this publication, there appears in a third supplement to the Imperial Budget for 1917, which has been passed by the Bundesrat and laid before the Reichstag by the Imperial Chancellor, the non-recurring item of 1,200,000 marks as a contribution to the working out of plans for the development of the German system of waterways.

After a preliminary statement as to the importance of the German waterways, and especially the economic advantage to be derived from their connection with the Danube, the following indication of the attitude of the

Imperial authorities towards the whole question is given:—

The Imperial authorities will contribute to the cost of the working out of plans whose execution would be to the economic advantage of Germany as a whole. Such plans comprise, in the first place, the connection of the Rhine with the Danube by the Main, the Neckar, or Lake Constance; and, further, the provision of waterway connections in the watershed of the Weser, the Elbe, and the Oder.

The preliminary allocation of the 1,200,000 marks is as follows:—

For plans for—

(a) A waterway for large vessels from Aschaffenburg to the frontier of

the Empire below Passau, 700,000 marks.

(b) A waterway for large vessels from the Rhine to the Danube, by way of the Neckar, including rendering the Danube navigable from Ratisbon to Ulm, and connection of the Upper Rhine with the Danube viâ Lake Constance, 100,000 marks.

(c) Other schemes, 400,000 marks.

The detailed allocation of these amounts, which in no case are to constitute more than two-fifths of the outlay necessitated, is to be arranged by the Imperial authorities with the authorities of the particular States in question. The Imperial participation in the outlay on plans is solely to ensure the testing of the feasibility and value of the separate schemes from the point of view of Imperial interests; it in no way prejudices any future decision on the part of the Imperial authorities as to whether, and to what extent, they should undertake part of the costs of execution of one or other of the schemes.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

CANADA.

Development of Shipbuilding in British Columbia. One shipbuilding company is preparing for the construction of five vessels at Victoria, and a Montreal firm, which has taken over a part of some yards at North Vancouver, has several contracts on hand. About forty vessels will be built in the near future. This shipbuilding activity, it is stated, has a direct and favourable bearing on the lumber industry of British Columbia, which a short time ago was unable to ship lumber overseas for lack of tonnage. Seven lumber carriers have now been completed, each with a carrying capacity of 1,500,000 ft. of lumber, and some of the vessels have already sailed.

(D.C.I. 38,662.)

Cold Storage Warehouses.

Cold Storage Storage Cold Storage Cold Storage Conditions in the Dominion, and the following information is taken from Part II., which is devoted to a classification of the cold storage establishments, including abattoirs, and a consideration of their character:—

There are, it is stated, about one hundred and ten cold storage warehouses in Canada, operated by seventy-six different companies, two being Americanowned. These warehouses have a total refrigerated space of over 24,000,000 cubic feet. Of the companies referred to above, five are large export houses exporting chiefly dairy products; twelve companies deal chiefly in fish; and thirty-nine deal in general cold storage commodities, including meats, dairy products, eggs and fish, the proportion of each commodity handled depending

upon the location of the warehouse.

The large centres of cold storage operations and the approximate number of cubic feet of cold storage space available at each are: Montreal (3,350,000), Toronto (3,600,000), Winnipeg (2,500,000), Calgary (1,350,000), Moosejaw (600,000), Edmonton (800,000), and Vancouver (1,500,000). In Vancouver the greater part of the cold storage space is used for fish; in the prairie districts eastwards as far as Fort William, meat takes the greater part of the cold storage space; in Toronto, meat and dairy products; in Ontario, exclusive of Toronto, dairy products; in Montreal, butter, cheese and eggs; and in the Maritime Provinces, fish. Each of the large meat firms doing an export trade has also an export house in Montreal.

The extent of the refrigerated space held by abattoir companies, whose dealings are the most extensive of any cold storage operators in Canada, is 12,200,000 cubic feet; 2,650,000 cubic feet are held by export houses dealing in dairy products and eggs; 2,250,000 cubic feet by fish companies; and

7,200,000 cubic feet by general cold storage warehouse companies.

The writer of the Report calls attention to the fact that in Canada public warehousing, properly so-called, that is, the storing of goods in refrigerating space supplied by a company not owning the goods stored, bears a small proportion to the total quantity of produce passing through cold storage. In this, it is said, Canada is unique, and, in spite of the efforts of successive Governments to encourage the public storage business by subsidies, the trend towards concentration in the handling of food to a limited number of private companies has not been checked.

The above-mentioned copy of the Report, which contains a list of the names and addresses of every known cold storage warehouse in Canada, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 38,654.)

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) writes, under date

Developments in connection with the Steel Industry at Newcastle, N.S.W.

13th June, that he had an opportunity during a recent visit to Newcastle of going over the steel works which are operated there by the Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd., and he expresses the opinion that Newcastle, N.S.W. the manufacturing developments at that town, not only at the steel works themselves, but also as regards industries

dependent on these works, merit the attention of British manufacturers. Since the inception of the works the object of the Company has been to roll rails, and large quantities of these have been turned out, principally for the Commonwealth Government railway between Port Augusta and Kalgoorlie. The demand for rails has been so great that the Company has not found it possible to carry out the intention it formed, prior to the war, of rolling plate

Channel sections are at present being rolled to the order of the New South Wales Government, and Mr. Milne was informed that sections of even the smallest size can be produced. Prior to the war practically all channel sections of the smallest size, such as are used in the construction of agricultural machinery, etc., were imported into Australia from Europe.

Mr. Milne also states that he has been informed that while the Company can roll 4 ft. plate for its own use, it is not in a position to roll 5 ft. plate, which is stated to be the most suitable size for shipbuilding. It is thought, however, that it may be possible to utilise 4 ft. plate for shipbuilding, and in view of the investigations now being carried out by the Federal Government with regard to the shipbuilding industry in Australia, this suggestion is of considerable interest, as, if a local supply of plate were made available, one of the obstacles to the development of the shipbuilding industry in the Commonwealth would be overcome. If, and when, the Broken Hill Company is in a position to roll plate and sheet, an immense market for its products will be opened up in Australia, and it will then be possible to establish galvanising and tin plate industries there. Mr. Milne regards it as only a question of time when this important development will take place; a firm has already purchased land near Newcastle steel works with a view to the erection of a galvanising plant.

Other prospective developments in connection with the steel works include

wire drawing and the manufacture of wire nails.

The present installation of coke-making plant at the steel works consists of 66 ovens, and a considerable increase in their number is proposed. They are of the semi-Solvay (Belgian) type. The output of sulphate of ammonia is sold very largely to purchasers in Java for use as a fertiliser, while the tar produced is sold to a Sydney firm of oil distillers, which has a plant installed near the site of the coke ovens.

ar the site of the coke ovens.

[A notice appeared on p. 308 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th August, relative to the formation of a company for the manufacture at Newcastle of railway wheels and axles, roll spring steel, steel castings, etc.,

from steel obtained from the above-mentioned steel works.

SWEDEN.

According to the German newspaper the "Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung"

Utilisation of Hydro-Electric Power in Smelting Works: New Smelting Works at Porjus Falls.

of 3rd August, a new iron smelting works has been built and has commenced operations at the Porjus Falls, near the largest electric power station in Sweden, from which power is obtained. The first furnace in operation

produces 8 tons daily; this will be raised to 20 tons with the opening of a second furnace for iron pyrites. A third furnace will produce chrome-iron and other alloys. This, remarks the "Zeitung," is the first step in the treatment of North Swedish ore on the spot; it is added that the Swedish Government has lately been making efforts to encourage the utilisation of hydro-electric power in ironworks.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

VENEZUELA.

Contracts for Working Petroleum Deposits.

28th June, and p. 63 of the issue of 12th July, relative to contracts for working petroleum deposits in Venezuela, it is notified that the issues of the "Gaceta Oficial" (Carácas) of 25th, 26th, and 27th June publish Laws approving the contracts entered into between the Venezuelan Government and (1) Francisco Ortín, of Maracaibo, (2) Doctor Rafael Cabrera Malo, of Carácas, and (3) Benjamin Gonzalez Maldonado, of Maracaibo, for the working of petroleum deposits in various districts of the Republic.

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 16th August, 1917, was 27,422 (including 953 bales British West African), and the number imported during the thirty-three weeks ended 16th August, 1917, was 1,746,543 (including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 9,996 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African). There were 156 bales of cotton exported during the week ended 16th August, 1917; the number of bales exported during the thirty-three weeks ended 16th August was 167,516.

For further details see p. 428.

AUSTRALIA.

Cotton Growing
Industry in
Queensland.

Cotton Growing
Industry in
Queensland.

Cording to the cotton growing industry in Queensland.

Coording to this publication, the cultivation of cotton is being taken up with increased vigour by Queensland Department of Agriculture for ginning. In the year ended 30th June, 1916, the quantity of cotton ginned was 20,485 lb., including 6,800 lb. from New Guinea. Up to 21st June, 1917, however, the Department had received 34,805 lb. from Queensland growers alone, and supplies were still coming in. In order to foster the cotton growing industry, the Department of Agri-

In order to foster the cotton growing industry, the Department of Agriculture purchases all raw cotton grown in the State, gins it, and then sells it on behalf of the growers. Growers are guaranteed $1\frac{3}{4}$ d, per lb., and, in addition, they receive any profit remaining after ginning expenses have been paid. Last year, it is said, the growers received a fraction under $2\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. (D.C.I. 39,149.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Corn Prices.

Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 18th August, 1917, were as follows:—

Wheat	 •••	 •••		78s.	7d.
Barley	 • • •	 •••		68s.	11d.
Oats	 •••	 	•••	55s.	6d.

For further particulars see p. 428.

FRANCE.

Measures for the
Re-Establishment of Agriculture See notices on p. 398.
in Invaded Districts.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Report on the Beet Sugar Industry:
on the Beet Sugar Industry in the United States, which has just been issued by the Federal Trade Commission of that country. The investigation, the results of which are presented in this Report, was undertaken at the direction of the United States Secretary of Commerce owing to complaints on the part of producers that they were not receiving a fair price for beets. The Report deals chiefly with the costs and profits of growing sugar beets, the cost of manufacturing and marketing beet sugar, the profits in the manufacture and sale of beet sugar, and the relations between sugar-beet growers and beet-sugar manufacturers.

In 1914, it is stated, the harvested area under sugar beets in the United States was 483,400 acres, and the average yield per acre was 10.90 tons (of 2,000 lb.). The average percentage of sugar in beets in that year was 16.38, and the average extraction of sugar based on the weight of beets was 13.65 per cent.

In the same year, over 700,000 tons of beet sugar were produced in the United States in 78 factories. The four principal centres of production were Michigan and Northern Ohio; Colorado; Northern Utah and Southern Idaho; and California, but twelve other States contributed to the total output. Michigan and Colorado each had 16 factories in 1914, and California had 13. California and Colorado produced more than 50 per cent. of the total output of beet sugar in the United States in the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, inclusive. The annual consumption of sugar in the United States is approximately 4,300,060 tons, and about 16 per cent. of this amount was produced in the country in 1913-14.

Dealing with the complaint of the growers that prices for sugar beets are too low, and with the relations between American sugar manufacturers and beet growers, the Report states that the sugar manufacturers guarantee prices for beets before the seed is planted, thus assuring growers of a market at a fixed price. Beet growers contend, however, that prices for beets should depend upon prices for sugar; in other words, that they should receive prices as high as the profits of the beet sugar manufacturers will enable them to pay. The Report concludes that the principle of basing the general price of beets upon the price of sugar appears to be an equitable one, but that only experience could determine whether the principle could be made practicable in its application.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Porto Rico).

The Acting British Consul at San Juan (Mr. C. D. Elphick) reports that during 1916 encouraging experiments were made with Successful regard to the cultivation of rice in Porto Rico. The Experiments in experiments have demonstrated the practicability of ground for the hope that the island may become self-supporting with respect to its requirements for this staple article of food. The importance of Rice Cultivation. developing the native cultivation of the cereal may be inferred from the fact that the value of imports of rice into Porto Rico amounts to over £1,000,000 (D.C.I. 39,146.) per annum.

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul at Rio Grande (Mr. E. J. Wigg) has forwarded, under date 5th June, samples of various kinds of black, white, and Export of Beans: brown beans grown in Brazil. The production of black Samples of Beans beans, which is a staple food of the country, is much on View. greater than that of the other two varieties.

United Kingdom firms interested may obtain the names and addresses of firms at Rio Grande, Porto Alegre, and Rio de Janeiro, engaged in the export trade in Brazilian beans, on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, where also the samples referred to above may be inspected, and other information respecting the trade obtained. (D.C.I. 37,595.)

BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.

Exports of Rubber from the Amazon Basin, viâ Pará.

The Acting British Consul at Pará (Mr. J. Rowsell) reports, under date 19th June, that the quantity of rubber exported from Pará, Manaos, Iquitos, and Itacoatiara, viâ Pará, during the months of April and May, 1916 and 1917, was as follows :-

		Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
April, 1916— To United States	•••	Kilogs. 991,076	Kilogs. 135,000	Kilogs. 750,465	Kilogs, 940,493	Kilogs. 2,817,034
To Europe	•••	880,562	158,687	102,889	745,979	1,888,117
Total	•••	1,871,638	293,687	853,354	1,686,472	4,705,151
May, 1916— To United States To Europe	•••	1,161,434 155,268	138,998 45,008	682,287 41,091	686,325 407,549	2,669,044 648,916
Total		1,316,702	184,006	723,378	1,093,874	3,317,960
April, 1917— To United States To Europe	•••	612,478 771,634	94,772 64,421	692,127 38,747	799,559 234,771	2,198,936 1,109,573
Total		1,384,112	159,193	730,874	1,034,330	3,308,509
May, 1917—	1	1 000 007	147 714	710 701	1 500 100	2 2 2 4 2 4
To United States To Europe	•••	1,099,887 399,597	145,514 73,920	712,731 18,235	1,596,182 201,706	3,554,314 693,458
Total		1,499,484	219,434	730,966	1,797,888	4,247,772

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the

Fishery Statistics for July, 1917.

English and Welsh, Scottish and Irish coasts during the month and seven months ended July, 1917, as compared with the corresponding periods of the

year 1916:-

	Month of July,				Seven Months ended July,			
_	19:	16.	1917.		1916.		1917.	
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
England and Wales— Fish, excluding shell	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
fish Shell fish	516,829	620,269 22,196	482,076	764,738 23,233	2,520,476 —	3,937,791 171,621	2,031,336	4,493,029 189,185
Total value		642,465		787,971		4,109,412	_	4,682,214
Scotland— Fish, excluding shell fish Shell fish	616,511	352,649 5,958	409,271	338,599 6,019	2,083,483 —	1,705,746 35,282	2,135,067	2,314,125 35,816
Total value		358,607	_	344,618		1,741,028		2,349,941
Fish, excluding shell fish Shell fish Total value	56,856 —	39,336 2,739 42,075	39,167	35,581 2,890 38,471	302,391	225.204 6,856 232,060	300,230	289,355 8,066

Note.-The above figures are subject to correction in the annual returns.

AUSTRALIA.

Trade in and Manufacture of Manufact

Manufacture of Explosives, etc. in New South Wales in 1916.

the New South Wales Explosives Department, which contains particulars of the manufacture, storage, etc., of explosives and inflammable liquids in that State.

Owing to congestion of stocks of explosives in the

end of 1915, to advise importers that storage space could not be provided for further shipments during the first three months of 1916, and also that, at the end of that period, it would be necessary to restrict the aggregate importation to approximately 2,000 packages per week. In spite of this warning, however, large quantities of explosives came to hand, and it became necessary to erect temporary stores to deal with these imports.

Imports of explosives into New South Wales in 1916 showed only a slight falling-off when compared with 1915, despite the demand for all kinds of explosives in Europe. The total imports of blasting and sporting explosives in 1916 amounted to 5,960,858 lb., as compared with 6,718,105 lb. in 1915, and 4,918,000 detonators and E.D. fuses were imported in 1916, as against 4,869,475 in the previous year.

During 1916 three factories were licensed for the manufacture and preparation of explosives for the market, and two new explosives were authorised for manufacture in, or importation into, New South Wales.

The operations of factories in which chlorate of potash is prepared for use as an ingredient of explosives were considerably restricted during 1916, due to inability to obtain regular supplies of raw material on account of the war. An examination was made during the year of a steel container for the

Miscellaneous.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

packing of blasting powder, but the type submitted failed to meet the requirements of the "Explosives Act, 1905." The Department is, however, prepared to give further consideration to the use of steel drums with head and closing device of soft metal, and in other respects galvanised sufficiently heavy to be effective under ordinary conditions of transport and storage. The production of a sample package has been invited.

The importation of nitro-glycerine explosives containing, or stated to contain, over 50 per cent. of nitro-glycerine is not permitted unless the outer and inner packages are clearly marked to show the actual nitro-

glycerine contents of explosives.

As regards the inner packages for loose sodium nitrate powder the Department expresses the opinion that a waterproof paper bag, reinforced with linen, or other strengthening material, might be found suitable for the

New South Wales market.

The "Inflammable Liquid Act, 1915," which came into force on 1st July, 1916, is reproduced in an appendix to the Report, which may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 39,069.)

SWEDEN.

H.M. Minister at Stockholm has forwarded a translation of a Royal Decree (No. 481), dated 13th July, 1917, relating to an embargo Embargo on and on methylated spirit in Sweden. Under the provisions Census of Stocks of this Decree an embargo is imposed as from 23rd July, of Methylated 1917, on all stocks of at least 25 litres ($5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons) of Spirit. methylated spirit then existing in the country. Necessary ships' stores allowed by the Customs authorities are excepted from the embargo. In connection with the embargo, the Decree provides for a census of all stocks of methylated spirit in Sweden of at least 25 litres. Exemption from the embargo will be granted to dealers who sell methylated spirit in accordance with the permission, and subject to the regulations, of the Industrial Committee (no permission, however, being required for the sale of not more than 25 litres of spirit a day to persons intending to use it for household purposes). (D.C.I. 38,891.)

NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES (Curação).

With reference to the notice on p. 51 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of

Erection of
Oil Refinery in
Curaçao.

Continued throughout 1916, but that, owing to the war, deliveries of materials had been slow, with the result that the work was much retarded. It is hoped, however, that the refinery will be practically completed before the end of the present year.

(D.C.I. 38,552.)

VENEZUELA.

With reference to the notice on p. 633 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of Proposed New Telephone Systems.

21st June regarding proposed new telephone installations in Venezuela, it is notified that the issues of the "Gaceta Oficial" (Carácas) of 7th and 10th July publish laws approving the contracts entered into between the Venezuelan Government and (1) Antonio José Calcano Herrera, of El Callao (State of Bolivar), and (2) Caracciol R. Paredes, of Nirgua (State of Yaracuy), for the construction and working of telephone systems.

[Note.—Telephones, and instruments and materials for telephones, are at present on the list of goods prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom.] (D.C.I. 39,907.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of July, 1917, have been published, and may be

purchased* at a cost of 9d. per copy (post free 11d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1915 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 10d. (post free 6s. 5d.) for the first volume, and 4s. 3d. (post free, 4s. 9d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1911–1915, and detailed statements of imports and exports of principal articles consigned from and to specified countries; and in the second volume particulars of the imports from the various countries returned for consumption, details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.*

The "Labour Gazette" (price 1d., post free 3d.) is published by the Ministry Labour about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the August issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in July; Industrial Unrest: Reports of Commission of Enquiry; Extension of the Employment of Women; Employment in Germany, Holland, Sweden, and Canada; Course of the Retail Prices of Food in the United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, Sweden, and Vienna; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

A Supplement included in this issue contains a number of Rules and Orders made under the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and the Munitions of

War (Amendment) Acts, 1915 and 1916.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Defence of the Realm Manual, revised to 31st May, 1917, edited by Alexander Pulling, C.B., of Trinity College Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Price 5s. (post free 5s. 5d.).

This Manual contains the text of the Defence of the Realm Acts, the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and Orders of a general character made under the Regulations (with notes) An analytical index to the Acts, Regulations, Orders, and notes is included.

Mercantile Marine. Statement by the Board of Trade as to Compensation for Death or Injury caused by War Risks, and as to other arrangements made for the Benefit of Officers and Seamen of British Merchant Ships during the War. [Cd. 8,706.] Price 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}d$.)

One Hundredth and Twelfth Report of the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal. H.C. 121. Price 3d. (post free 4d.).

Report of the Board of Trade upon the Accidents that have occurred on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1916. [Cd. 8,700.] Price 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{9}d$.).

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917.

Price of each 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}d$.).

No. 775. Order of Council further varying the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3.

^{*} Copies of Government publications may be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2., and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street. Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries, of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS-TREATY SERIES.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since 1st January, 1917, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on cover).

No.		Price.
1	United Kingdom—France. Agreement between the United Kingdom and France concerning the Exchange of Post Office Money Orders between Mauritius	
2	and Madagascar	1d.
3	Straits Settlements. Accession of the States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Tregganu to the Extradition Treaty between the United Kingdom and Siam of 4th March, 1911	1d.
4	General Index to Treaty Series, 1912–16	3d.
õ	United Kingdom—Italy. Agreement between the United Kingdom and Italy respecting the Exchange of Parcels between Italy and the Straits Settle-	
6	ments	1d.
7	United Kingdom—United States. Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States of America for the Protection of Migratory Birds in Canada and the United States	1d.
8	United Kingdom - Nicaragua. Treaty between the United Kingdom and Nicaragua for the regulation of the Turtle Fishing Industry in the Territorial waters of Nicaragua as regards Fishing Vessels belonging to the Common Laborators.	1.7
9	United Kingdom—Liberia. Agreement between the United Kingdom and Liberia respecting the Boundary between Sierra Leone and Liberia from the River Makona or Moa in the North to the River Magowi in	1d.
	the South (with map)	9d.

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 363, Beaver Hall, Montreal, Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."				
Commonwealth of Australia.	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney. Telegraphic Address, "Combritto."				
New Zealand	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."				
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address "Austere."				

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and which are available for inspection at the Offices of the Department, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2:-

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- (1) Agricultural Produce in Spain: Market Prices in June.
- (2) Crop Reports from the various Spanish Provinces.
 - "Boletin de Agricultura, Técni y Económica" (Madrid), June. Técnica
- Crop Conditions in Western Canada. "The Gazette" (Montreal), 17th July-
- Maximum Prices fixed for Hay in Italy.
- "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome), 30th July.
- Livestock Industry of Brazil.
 - "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 19th July.
- Wheat Trade of Sind in 1916-17.
 - "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 20th July.
- Sugar Industry of Cuba.
 - "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 24th July.
- German Influence in the Grain-Forwarding Trade of Rotterdam.
 - " Economische-Statistische Berichten" (Rotterdam), 27th June.
- Conservation of Natural Resources of Canada: Work of the Canadian Conservation Commission.
 - "The Citizen" (Ottawa), July.
- Tea Trade of China.
 - "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 25th July.

Mining, Metals and Machinery.

- Iron Industry in Germany: Research Institute Formed.
 - "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 21st June.
- Ilmenite, Zircon, Rutile, and Monazite Sand Deposits near Jacksonville, Florida.
 - 'Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 28th July.
- Potash Salt Deposit in Abyssinia. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 20th July.
- Maximum Prices fixed for Coke in Italy. "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome), 30th
- Manganese and Chromium Supplies for American Steel Industries: Report of Discussion at a Meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.
 - "Iron Age" (New York), 26th July.

Mining, Metals and Machinery-continued.

Tin Smelting in Bolivia.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 28th July.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Jute Crop in 1916-17 in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.
 - "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 20th July.
- Cotton Piece Goods Trade of Changsha. "Commerce Reports" (Washington),
- 5th July. Silk Worm Culture in Serbia.
- " Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 29th May.
- Silk Industry in Bulgaria.
 - "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 19th July.
- Cotton Cultivation in Asia Minor.
 - "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 30th July.

Shipping and Transport.

- Transportation Problems of the Mississippi Valley.
 - "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 16th July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Japan: Probable Effect on Japanese Trade of United States Export Prohibitions.
 - " Japan Times" (Tokio), 12th July. (D.C.I. 39,770.)
- China: Trade Conditions at Canton. Swatow, Chungking, Tientsin, Hangchow.
 - "Journal" for July of the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai.
- Assam: Frontier Trade in 1916-17.
 - "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 13th July.
- British India: Report on the Development of Commercial Relations between Southern India and Russia.
 - "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 20th July.
- China: Opening of New Chinese Bank at Hong Kong.
 - "Hong Kong Weekly Press" (Hong Kong), 30th June.
- British Guiana: Agricultural and Mineral Resources.
 - "The Daily Argosy" (Georgetown, Demerara), 27th June.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS-continued.

Miscellaneous.

Salt Revenue Administration in Burma in

"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 13th July.

Leather Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 19th June.

Miscellaneous-continued.

Sanitary Work in Burma. "Weekly Budget of the Gazette" 9th July.

Wood-Oil Varnish Manufacture in China. "Commerce Reports" (Washington), 16th July.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India-Department of Statistics: Inland Trade (Rail and River-borne) of India in 1915-16.

Australia - Commonwealth Acts, Volume XIV. The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, passed during 1916.

Canada—Quebec Sessional Papers. Volume 3. Departmental Reports (Public Instruction, Municipal Statistics, Asylum and Reformatories, Health, Prisons).

Dominion Legislature Sessional Paper No. 190: Report on Anthracite Coal Business in Canada.

Singapore-Blue Book for 1916.

South Australia.—Department of Chemistry: Bulletin No. 8; Alcohol as a Source of Power.

France. - Annual Report for 1916 of the British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and the Principality of Monaco.

Switzerland.—Federal Department of Customs: Trade Statistics for the first Quarter of 1917.

United States of America.—Technical Papers issued by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior :-

The Primary Volatile Products of the Carbonisation of Coal. The Ores of Copper, Lead, Gold, and Silver. No. 140.

No. 153. Occurrence and Mitigation of Injurious Dust in Steel Works.

Department of Agriculture Bulletins:—
No. 493. A Study of American Beers and Ales.
No. 523. Utilisation of Ash Wood.

Federal Trade Commission Report on the Beet Sugar Industry in the United States.

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOYERNING DOMINIONS.

These Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz.:-

19, Victoria Street, S.W. 1; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2 (Office of Dominion of Canada ... the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner). Commonwealth of Australia ... Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2. New South Wales... Sydney House, 26-7, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. . . . Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2. Victoria 409, West Strand, W.C. 2. Queensland South Australia 112, Strand, W.C. 2. Western Australia Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C. 2. 56, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Tasmania

Dominion of New Zealand 413, Strand, W.C. 2. ...

Union of South Africa... Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C. 4. ...

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Yarious Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 33 weeks ended 16th August, 1917:—

_				Week ended 16th Aug., 1917.	33 Weeks ended 16th Aug., 1917.	Week ended 16th Aug., 1917.	33 Weeks ended 16th Aug., 1917.	
				Імро	RTS.	Exports.		
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	•••	•••	•••	Bales. 22,326 — — 5,096*	Bales. 1,306,609 16,595 68,428 269,978 84,933†	Bales. 100	Bales. 38,373 6,680 119,742 2,721	
Total	•••	•••		27,422	1,746,543	156	167,516	

^{*} Including 953 bales British West African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 18th August, 1917, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

								Average Price.					
							Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		
Week ended	18th	August	, 1917	•••	•••		s. 78	d. 7	8. 68	d. 11	s. d. 55 6		
Correspondi	ng We	ek in-	-				0.0		20		** : 0		
1910	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	32	7	20	10	17 -2		
1911	•••	•••	***		•••	•••	31	8	28	10	18 50		
1912	• • •	•••	***	• • •			35	6	28	1	20 10		
1913	•••	•••					33	7	26	5	18 18		
1914		•••			•••		38	9	29	10	24 -3		
1915	•••	•••	***	•••	***		54	3	39	4	31 4		
1916	•••	***	•••	•••			58	1	48	0	30 8		

^{*} Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial Bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

[†] Including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 9,996 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British trade:-

... British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires. (Agent in London-Mr. J. Ballantyne, River Plate House,

13, South Place, E.C. 2.)

Belgium British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). During the war the address will be: c/o London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. 4. British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil, Rua da Quitanda, No.

Brazil...

143, Rio de Janeiro. British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo, 26 Rua 15 de Novembro.

São Paulo.

British Chamber of Commerce, 1, The Bund, Shanghai. China ...

British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings,

British Chamber of Commerce, Canton. Changsha Chamber of Commerce, Changsha. Chefoo Chamber of Commerce, Chefoo. Foochow Chamber of Commerce, Foochow.

Mukden British Chamber of Commerce, c/o British Consulate-General, Mukden.

Newchwang British Chamber of Commerce, c/o British Consulate, Newchwang.

Swatow Chamber of Commerce, Swatow. Tientsin British Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.

Peking British Chamber of Commerce, Culty Chambers, Peking.

British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Egypt Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

(Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C. 2.)

British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 6, Rue Halévy, Paris, France IXème.

(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.) British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Princi-

pality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 7, Via Carlo Felice,
Genoa (with Sample Show Rooms for British goods). Italy ...

Branches—75, Via Delle Terme, Rome. 12, Via Silvio Pellico, Milan.

Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn. 24, Guglielmo Sanfelice, Naples. British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Tangier.

Morocco Persia... British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire.

British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah. Basrah British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Eastern Bank, Basrah. Persian Gulf... British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Portugal ***

Branches—39, Rua do Choupelo, Vila Nova de Gaia, Oporto. 81, Rua dos Netos, Funchal, Madeira.

Roumania Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States—See under Russia.

Russia Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaïa, Petrograd. Branch-Kondratenko St., No. 17-19, Odessa.

Agency in Kiev.

Roumanian Branch of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, c/o the Anglo-Russian Commission, 15, Fontanka, Petrograd.

Spain ... British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona.

> Branch—Avenida Conde Peñalver (Gran Via), 20, Madrid. (Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)

Tunis ... British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis. Uruguay British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Rincon, 506, ••• Montevideo.

N.B.—Some of these Chambers issue periodically a Journal or annual report, which may be inspected at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Department supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender, and other openings for British Trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, etc., of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport, etc., etc.

Samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products which are received from abroad from time to time are exhibited at the Offices of the Department.

Samples of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets are on exhibition in the Sample Rooms of the Department—see notice on p. 383.

The British Industries Fair, 1917, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, London, from 26th February until 9th March. Concurrently with the London Fair, a Fair was held at Glasgow. It is the intention of the Board of Trade to hold a Fair every year.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly, and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. The price is 3d. per copy, exclusive of postage, or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d.

All applications regarding advertisement rates in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be sent direct to the sole Contractors for Advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Particulars regarding the supply of Confidential Information to firms in the United Kingdom appear on p. 375.

All communications intended for the Department of Commercial Intelligence should be addressed to: The Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

BUYERS' GUIDE.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS Charges for entries under this heading, 3s. each per week.

bsorbent Blottings Tullis, Russell & Co., Markinch, Fife.

Aug. 23, 1917

Vandervell, C. A., & Co., Ltd., Warple Way, Acton Vale, W.

toetylene Lighting and Welding Plant. Flares and Handlamps—

The Acetylene Corporation, Ltd., 49, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

letylene Lighting and Welding Plants— Imperial Light Ltd., 123, Victoria Street, London,

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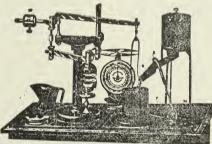
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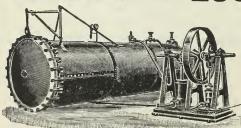
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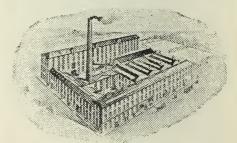
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AUGUST 30, 1917.

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Census of Production (1907).—Final Report, with Tables. [Cd. 6320/12.] Price 7s. 6d. (post free 8s. 1d.).
Commercial Intelligence Committee.—Report for period March, 1910, to March, 1913. [Cd. 6779/13.] Price 71d. (post

Commercial Intelligence Committee.—Report 10, particle of the 9\frac{3}{4}.).

Commercial Travellers: Memorandum as to Regulations in force Abroad. [Cd. 7031/14.] Price 9d. (post free 11d.).

Co-operative Societies in United Kingdom. Report and Statistical Tables. [Cd. 6045/12.] Price 1s. 9d. (post free 2s. 1d.).

Cost of Living Enquiry: United Kingdom Towns. [Cd. 6955/13.] Price 4s 11d. (post free 5s. 6d.); German Towns. [Cd. 4032/08.] Price 4s. 11d. (post free 5s. 5d.); French Towns. [Cd. 40312/09.] Price 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.).

Belgian Towns. [Cd. 5065/10.] Price 2s. 2d. (post free 2s. 7d.); American Towns. [5609/11.] Price 5s. 1d. (post free 5s. 8d.) Belgian Towns. [Od. 5065/10.] Price 2s. 2d. (post free 2s. 7d.); American Fowns. [2009/11.] Price 3s. 1d. (post free 5s. 8d.).

Exports (Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Articles). [H.C. 536/13.] Price \(\frac{1}{3}\)d. (post free 1d.).

Financial Facilities for Trade. [Od. 8346/16.] Price 1d. (post free 1\frac{1}{2}\)d.

Food Supplies (Imported), 1904-12. [H.L. 83/13.] Price 2d (post free 2\frac{1}{2}\)d.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom with Certain Countries. [H.C. 225/14.] Price \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (post free 1d.).

Imports (Australia and New Zealand). [H.C. 249/13.] Price \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (post free 1d.).

Imports and Exports (United Kingdom and Certain Foreign Countries). [417/13.] Price \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (post free 1d.).

Inter-Imperial Trade. [H.C. 226/14. Price \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. post free 1d.).

Merchant Shipping. List of Principal Acts, Regulations, etc., relating thereto in force November, 1916. Price 3d. (post free 3ad.).

Merchant Shipping. List of Frincipal Acts, Regulations, etc., 1822.

Shipping Subsidies: Report on Bounties and Subsidies in respect of Shipbuilding, Shipping and Navigation in Foreign Countries. [Cd. 6899/18.] Price 5d. (post free 6d.).

Standard Time Rates of Wages. [Cd. 1794/18.] Price 6dd. (post free 8dd.).

State Railways (British Possessions and Foreign Countries). [H.C. 287/18.] Price 7dd. (post free 9d.).

Strikes and Lock-outs. Memoranda relating to Laws in British Dominions and Certain Foreign Countries. [Cd. 6081/12.]

Price 1s 5d (post free 1s. 9d.).

Sugar. Return showing production, imports and exports, consumption, &c., of various countries. [H.C. 281/11.] Price 3d. (post free 4d.).

Sugar. Return showing production, imports and exports, consumption, &c., of various countries. [H.C. 281/11.] Price 3d. (post tree 4d.).

Tarific (New) Brazil (Proposed). [Od. 7094/13.] Price 1s. 3d. (post free 1s. 7d.; Burgaria [Od. 2862/06.] Price 6d. (post free 7d.); Colombia. [Od. 7353 l4.] Price 6d. post free 7d. Demmark. [Cd. 4267 08.] Frince 6d. (post free 1d.) France. [Od. 5127/10. Price .14d (post free 1s. 2d.); Netherlands (Proposed). [Od. 6435/12.] Price 4d. (post free 0a.) Philippine islands. [Cd. 4903/09.] Price 6d. (post free 9d.); Russia Temporary). [Od. 7554.] Price 6d. (post free 9d.); Servia. [Od. 3749/08.] Price 8d. (post free 9d.); Russia Temporary). [Od. 7554.] Price 7d. (post free 9d.); Sweden. [Od. 464/11.] Price 9d. (post free 10d.); Switzerland. [Od. 2765/06.] Price 7d. (post free 6d.); States. Od. 123/13.] Price 1s. 1d. (post free 1s. 5d.).

*United Kingdom (Trade, Commerce, and Condition of People). [H.C. 320/15.] Price \$d. (post free 1d.).

Wheat Prices, International: Return showing -verage prices for 840-1912. H.C. 45/13.] Price \$d. (post free 1d.).

CONTRACTS.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM.

To Contractors and others.

Supply of Horse Hire and Removal of House Refuse.

The Council are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of Horse Hire and Removal of House Refuse from the Railway Stations in the Borough, for the period of Six Months from 30th September.

The Contracts are to be carried out in accordance with the General Conditions. Particulars of Contract and Specification, copies of which can be obtained (free of charge) on application at the Town Hall (Surveyor's Department), or will be forwarded by post on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

Tenders are to be enclosed in an envelope sealed and endorsed "Tender for—," and delivered at the Town Hall, Catford, and placed in the box there provided for that purpose on or before Four o'clock on Tuesday, 4th September, 1917.

The Contractor will be bound to pay to all workmen wages at rates not less and to observe hours of labour not greater than those set out in the Council's list, and such rate of wages and hours of labour will be inserted in and form part of the Contract.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
EDWARD H. OXENHAM,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Catford, S.E. 6, 17th August, 1917.

AGENCIES.

J. H. HUDSON Y CIA, Calle Sarmiento, 471, Buenos Aires, Argentine. Representations and Agencies: — Reference — British Bank of South America, London; London Agents: Messrs. D. G. Begg & Co., Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.

SHAVING STICKS

For large buyers.
Also TOOTH POWDERS,
DENTAL CREAMS, BAY RUMS,
BRILLIANTINES, POMADES,
LIME CREAMS and
ALL TOILET PREPARATIONS.

STOKES & CO., Ltd., "Eclipsol" Works, Bristol.

CONTRACTS.

Dublin Metropolitan Police.

Tenders for Clothing, Helmets, Equipment, &c.

Tenders are invited to supply the Dublin Metropolitan Police with Tunics, Greatcoats, Trousers, Capes, Leather Gaiters, Leather Waistbelts, Helmets, Forage Caps, &c., and various Articles of Equipment for One Year from 1st January, 1918.

Sealed Patterns of the several Articles can be seen at the Police Store, Lower Castle Yard.

Tenders are to made on printed forms, which can be obtained at the Accountant's Office. Each Tender must be enclosed in a scaled envelope, marked "Tender for Clothing," &c., and addressed to the "Accountant of M-tropolitan Police," and to be delivered at his office, Lower Castle Yard, on or before the 14th day of September, 1917.

The Accountant reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders, or to accept such portion of any Tender as he may think fit.

Metropolitan Police Office, Dublin Castle, 25th July, 1917.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL.

To Portland Cement Manufacturers.

Tenders are invited for the supply and delivery of 2,000 tons of Portland Cement in accordance with a Specification, copy of which can be obtained from the undersigned.

JOHN S. BRODIE,
Borough Engineer.
Town Hall, Blackpool.
10th August, 1917.

PARKIN, NESS & Co.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

DARLINGTON,

Solicit inquiries for Disinfectants, Germicides, Insecticides, Carbolic Powders and Fluids, Soluble Cresols, Liquor Cres. Sap., English Lysol, High Coefficient Fluids, Disinfectant Soaps (hard, soft and liquid), SHEEP DIPS (liquid, paste and powder), FORMALDEHYDE, NAPHTHALINE.

Cables and Telegrams— Ness, Darlington," A.B.C. Code, 4th-5th Edition. Telephone 2413.

JAMES JOHNSON,

2a, China Lane, Piccadilly,

MANCHESTER.

MANUFACTURER OF Moleskins, Corduroys, Thicksetts, Beavers, Bedford Gords, Whip Cords, Cantoons, Twills, Swandowns, Fast Khaki Drills (Government Dye), Zephyrs Moleskins for Bookbinders

and Brickmakers.
Telegrams—" Fustian."

grams—" Fustian."

Telephone No. 3488 Central.

CONTRACTS.

Portland Urban District Council.

To Coal Merchants and others.

The Waterworks Committee of the above-named Council are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of about 200 tons of large Welsh Steam Coal delivered at Upwey and Portland Railway Stations, and about 300 tons of Anthracite Nuts or Beans delivered at the Upwey Railway Station during the twelve months commencing October 1st, 1917.

Copies of specification and form of tender can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed tenders, which must be made on the form supplied, endorsed "Tender for Coal," must be delivered to me not later than 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 4th September, 1917.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. A. WAITE, A.M.I.C.E., Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Offices, Portland, August 13th, 1917.

County Borough of Blackpool.

To Quarry Owners.

Tenders are invited for the supply and delivery of about 13,000 tons of Stone for the New Sea Defence Works in accordance with a Specification, copies of which can be obtained from the undersigned.

JOHN S. BRODIE, Borough Engineer.

Town Hall, Blackpool, August 10th, 1917.

Zinc Dust, "Perborin" (Perborate of Soda), Dye and Tan Extracts, Hematine (Crystals and Paste), Ultramarines, Guignets Green and Green Chromium Oxide, Aniline Colours (for Cotton, Silk, and Wool, Paper, Leather, etc.), Starches, White and Brown Sugar of Lead, Tartar Emetic.)

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(A. Prescott, Proprietor),

Rutland Mills, 1, Oswald Street, Hulme, Manchester.

Telegrams: "Corncrake." Telephone: 5470 City.

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HARRISON PATENT KNITTING MACHINE CO., LTD.,

Works-10, UPPER BROOK ST., MANCHESTER.

Branch—54, COODGE STREET, LONDON, W. 1.



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE 44.

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TRADE MARK.

STEEL CO., LD.

PARKGATE IRON WORKS, ROTHERHAM, YORKS.

Manufacturers of



TRADE MARK.

PIG IRON, and of all kinds of BOILER, LOCOMOTIVE FRAME, BRIDGE, CHEQUERED and other PLATES, SHEETS, ANGLE, TEE, RIVET and BAR IRON of every description, HOOPS, Plain or Splayed and Nosed, COLLIERY RAILS, GAS and LOCOMOTIVE TUBE STRIPS, in both

IRON & STEEL (SIEMENS PROCESS).

STEEL PLATES of the LARGEST SIZES, including 11 feet 9 inches diameter.

SPRING STEEL AND SPECIAL BILLETS FOR WIRE OF GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

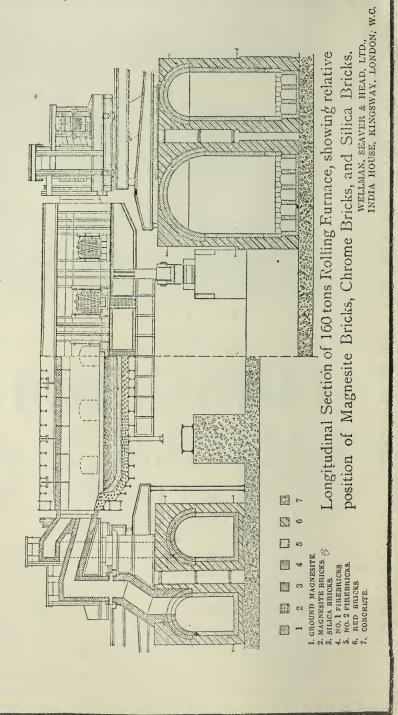
STEEL SLABS from 36 inches wide & 10 inches thick to 5 inches wide & 1 inch thick.

STEEL BILLETS & BLOOMS, FROM 10 IN. TO 1 IN. SQUARE.

STEEL of the HIGHEST QUALITY to the ADMIRALTY, BOARD of TRADE, LLOYDS, and other TESTS.

HE BGLINTON SILICA BRICK CO., LID.,

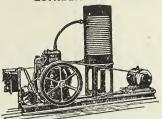
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Ceal Tar Pitch, Refined Coal Tar, Benzoles, Solvent Naphtha, Benzine for cleaning, Burning Naphtha, Carbolic Acid, Cresylic Acid, Creosote Oil, Sulphate of Ammonia, Naphthaline, Anthracene, Pyridine, Paraffin Was for Candle Making, Match-making, etc., Mineral Lubricating, and Special Gas-making Oils.

GENERAL DRYSALTERIES .- Albumens (Blood and Egg), Dried Blood, Horn Meal. Farinas, Starches, Dextrines, Glues for Paper-makers.

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AND AT

PARIS: 48. Rue de la Victoire. GENOA: 2, Via Ponte Reale. Telegraphic Address, CARDIFF and LONDON "CORY."
Telephones:-CARDIFF 3114 (6 lines) &c. LONDON 1285 Avenue.

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Aden, Algiers, Amsterdam, Bahia, Barbadoes (W.I.), Barcelona, Bari, Bermuda, Bilbao, Bombay, Bordeaux, Bahia Blanca, Buenos Ayres, Gadiz, Calcutta, Cape Town, Cette, Colombo, Copenhagen, Corcubion, Coruna, Dunkirk, Fayal, Genoa, Gibraltar, Havre, Havana, Hankow, Hong Kong, La Plata, La Rochelle, Las Palmas, Madeira, Malta, Marseilles, Mauritius, Messina, Monte Video, Naples, Nantes, Odessa, Oran, Pernambuco, Petrograd, Piræus, Point de Galle, Port Said, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Rosario, Rotterdam, Rochefort, Saigon, San Francisco, San Juan (Porto Rico), Shanghai, St. Lucia (W.I.), St. Michael's (Azores), St. Thomas (W.I.), St. Vincent (C.Y.), Santos, Seychelles, Singapore, Suez, Syra, Teneriffe, Vigo, Zanzibar.

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CORY BROTHERS & CO., Limited, CARDIFF.

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Board of Trade Journal.

AUGUST 30, 1917.

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Board of Trade Journal.

(Edited at the Department of Commercial Intelligence.)

Vol. XCVIII.]

August 30, 1917.

No. 1,083

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

TELEPHONE | London Wall 4713 { "Advantage, Stock, London." } Code:—A.B.C., 5th Edition. TELEGRAMS

32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2. (British Industries Fair Office.)

Telegrams { "Shoforsamp, London." CODE:—A.B.C., 5th Edition. TELEPHONE: City 2323.

The objects and work of the Department are described on p. 485.

PROHIBITIONS OF EXPORT IN FORCE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN CERTAIN ALLIED AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal."

Attention is directed to the Supplement (Part I.) to the present issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," containing complete lists of articles which, according to the latest information received by the Board of Trade, according to the latest information received by the Board of Trade, are prohibited to be exported from Denmark, France (including Algeria), Italy, Japan, and the Netherlands. The Supplement also contains the list of articles (complete to date) which are prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom. The "prohibited export" lists for Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America will be printed as Part II. of the Supplement to be published next Thursday (6th September); and this second Part will also contain a reprint of the United Kingdom Contraband List in its present form.

Parts I. and II. of the present Supplement form the ninth of the series which has been issued by the Board of Trade at quarterly intervals since the 29th July, 1915, and supersede the Supplement (Parts I. and II.) issued on

the 31st May and the 7th June last.

Copies may be obtained at a cost of 3d. each part $(3\frac{1}{2}d$, post free), either through any bookseller, or direct from His Majesty's Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

NEW INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Since the outbreak of war many new industries have been established in the United Kingdom, and goods which formerly had to be obtained from abroad are now being manufactured at home. The Department of Commercial Intelligence desires to make its record of such new industries as complete as possible, in order to satisfy enquiries for new sources of supplies, which are frequently received. Manufacturers are invited, therefore, to inform the Department of new industries, or new developments of existing industries, established in this country.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

New Sources of Supplies Required.

Since the outbreak of the war, applications have been received at the Department of Commercial Intelligence from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, who wish to get into communication with British manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Applications have been recorded during the past week for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following (amongst other) articles; British manufacturers or producers of these articles now in a position to supply are

invited to make application for the names of the enquirers :-

Advertising novelties.

Combs, amber, for export.

Cryolite.

Eucalyptus red gum.

Heavy steel spoons, electro-tinned.

Machinery, etc.—

Machine for making firelighters.

Machinery for making textile name tabs.

Machines for waterproofing paper by coating with pitch and canvas. Needles, suitable for the Moroccan market.

Olive oil foots (30 tons).

Red sulphide of arsenic. Synthetic essential oil of mustard.

Thimbles, nickel, for Italy.

CEYLON.

Glassware; Stationery; Oilmen's Stores.

Collector of Customs at Colombo (the Board of Trade Correspondent for Ceylon) reports that a firm of exporters, importers, and general agents in that town desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of glassware, stationery, and cilmen's stores.

The firm states that it has a thorough knowledge of these lines, and has many clients who give regular orders. This firm is willing to take up

agencies for the above-mentioned goods.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, desirous of being represented in Ceylon, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (313) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 40,206.)

CANADA.

The following enquiry has been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, whence further information may be obtained:—

A Canadian company manufacturing carbon steel bars, and also a speciality of concrete re-inforcing steel bars (plain, round, square and square twisted), desires to submit quotations to United Kingdom buyers.

(D.C.I. 37,667.)

AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 221-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal"

Pumping Station
Plant and
Equipment.

Station
Plant and
Equipment.

For the Commonwealth Department of the Navy for the supply and delivery of pumping station plant and equipment for the Commonwealth Naval Dockyard, Cockatoo

Island, Sydney, N.S.W., it is notified that H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded a copy of the specification, plans and tender form in connection therewith.

Onenings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

Plans and specification may be seen at the office of the Director of Navy Contracts, Navy Office, Melbourne; at the Commonwealth Naval Dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney; and at the offices of the District Naval Officers, at Brisbane, Birkenhead (South Australia), Fremantle, and Hobart; at which addresses also sealed tenders, made out in the prescribed manner, will be received up to noon on 10th October.* Copies of the specification, etc. can be obtained at the same addresses on payment of a deposit of £15, which will be refunded on receipt of a bonâ-fide tender and the return of the documents. See Note † following. (D.C.I. 40,065.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded a copy of the specification and tender form in connection with a call for tenders by the

Commonwealth Department of the Navy for the supply Pumps. and delivery of auxiliary machinery, consisting of

electrically and steam-driven air pumps, and circulating, centrifugal and feed pumps for the Flinders Naval Base, Victoria.

Copies of the specification and tender forms may be obtained from the Director of Navy Contracts, Navy Office, Melbourne, by whom also sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received up to noon on 24th October.* See Note + following. (D.C.I. 40,066.)

Note †.—The above-mentioned copies of the specification, etc., may be consulted by British manufacturers of the goods mentioned and by exporters of U.K. goods at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

NEW ZEALAND.

Corsets; Fabric Gloves; Hardware; Oil Lamps.

See article on pp. 455-9.

SOUTH AFRICA.

In his Report for 1916 on the Railways and Harbours of South Africa, the - General Manager comments upon the increase in the number of vessels bunkering at Cape Town, and states Appliances. that if that port continues to attract vessels in large numbers for bunkering purposes, consideration will have to be given to the provision of mechanical coaling appliances there. Existing arrangements are primitive and expensive, and with proper equipment the cost of bunkering at Cape Town could be cheapened and brought within a more reasonable margin of the charges at Durban.

RUSSIA.

Hosiery and Knitted Goods; Gloves and Glovemakers' Supplies; Hats and Hatters' Materials.

A British merchant firm established at Petrograd, Moscow, Kharkov, and Samara, and represented at other important trading centres in Russia, desires to make arrangements for the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and suppliers of the following goods, with a view to business as soon as conditions permit. The goods referred to are: Hosiery and

knitted goods, gloves and glovemakers' materials, and hats and hatters' materials. This firm states that it deals in high-class goods only, and requires samples, catalogues and printed matter immediately for the purpose of negotiating business. Its terms are exclusively cash against documents in London.

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of being represented in Russia, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (514) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 39,978.)

^{*} It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited and. owing to forms having to be obtained from Australia, this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY.

The Acting British Consul at Turin (Mr. T. D. Dunlop) reports that a firm Machinery: Fleatrical of manufacturers' agents in that city desires to Machinery; Electrical obtain agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers Apparatus. of machinery and electrical apparatus.

The same firm also wishes to arrange for the representation in Turin of a British marine insurance company. Marine Insurance.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, and marine insurance companies, desirous of being represented in Turin, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (315) should be quoted.

(D.C.I. 40,802.)

MOROCCO.

German and Austrian Goods to be Replaced.

See notice on p. 451.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A New York firm, claiming to have a large selling organisation, with resident agents in a number of the largest business centres in Goods for Sale to Hotels and Licensed the United States, wishes to obtain sole agencies for British goods suitable for sale to high-class hotels Victuallers. and licensed victuallers, such as mineral waters

(beverage and dietetic), ginger ale, cyder, perry, sauces, flavouring essences,

appetising liquors, bitters, salad dressings, etc.

United Kingdom manufacturers, and exporters of U.K. goods, desirous of being represented in the United States, may obtain the name and address of the firm referred to on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. In making application the reference number (316) should be quoted. (D.C.I. 40,274.)

BRAZIL.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. E. Hambloch) writes that the following goods find a good market in Ilheos and Goods in Demand district:-Ironware, galvanised sheets, barbed wire, in Ilheos and implements for cutting cacao, knives, paints, and medicines—see Notice to Exporters on p. 435. District.

The dry goods sold are mostly of national manufacture. British boots used to be popular, but appear to be no longer imported; this is, to some extent, due to the fact that boots are now manufactured locally.

Goods for Ilbeos and district are at present imported through Bahia and

Rio de Janeiro. (D.C.I. 38,728.)

CONTRACTS RECENTLY AWARDED.

AUSTRALIA.

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of 14th June publishes the names of successful tenderers, together with the accepted Contracts Awarded for contract prices, for the supply of certain military stores required by the Commonwealth Department of Defence during 1916-17. The stores referred to include the following goods:—Panni-Supply of Military Stores to Commonwealth Government.

kins, tents, canvas, boots, lint, cotton wool, sheepskin basils, and uniform clothing. The issue of the "Gazette" referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers, and exporters of U.K. goods, at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

(D.C.I. 41,624.)

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Mr. R. W. Dalton) calls attention

Contracts Awarded for Supply of Stores to the Dominion Government.

to the official "New Zealand Gazette" of 28th June, which publishes the names of successful tenderers, together with the accepted contract prices, for the supply of certain stores required by the Dominion Government during the period ending 30th June,

1918. The stores referred to include the following classes of goods: -Bricks, drain pipes, etc.; cement, lime, plaster, etc.; disinfectants; leather goods, belting

and hose; and oils and spirits.

The issue of the "Gazette" referred to may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers, and exporters of U.K. goods, at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

In reading the foregoing notices of possible openings for British goods abroad, regard should be had to the necessity for taking strict precautions against trading with the enemy—see the Notes on pp. 717-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th March—also to the restrictions on trading in certain goods and the special regulations in regard to trading with certain countries, which have been notified from time to time in the "Board of Trade Journal." In any case of doubt or difficulty concerning the various regulations, information may be obtained, either by letter or on personal application, to the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

OPENINGS FOR TRADE IN ALL COUNTRIES ABROAD.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the

Department of Commercial Intelligence.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, the Board of Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Department of Commercial Intelligence.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1916, 575 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 128,662 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches

of trade to which the circulars related.

A small charge is made for the service, which includes the regular supply of the "Board of Trade Journal." Firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

The "Journal" itself contains information as to openings for British

trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Comptroller-General of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London,

E.C. 2, for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GOODS.

An Exhibition of samples of goods of enemy manufacture, including many recent additions, is now being held in the new Sample Rooms of the Department of Commercial Intelligence (5th Floor), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Exhibition is open to British manufacturers and exporters of British goods every week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The samples, which number approximately 3,000, are of considerable variety, and are labelled with prices (where available), and the name of the country in which the goods are sold. *Certain of the samples* represent quite recent designs from enemy sources, and should be of interest to British manufacturers desirous of obtaining information respecting the new styles of goods at present being manufactured in enemy countries.

The markets represented by the samples are as follows:—United Kingdom, British India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa (South, East and North), Russia, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, France, Portugal, Italy, United States of America, Central and South America, Siam, China, and

other Far Eastern markets.

A general list of the samples on exhibition appeared on p. 325 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th August.

EXHIBITION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CATALOGUES.

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with German and Austrian methods of advertising, the Board of Trade have collected over 8,000 specimen catalogues of German and Austrian origin, and these may be inspected at the British

Industries Fair Office, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

A new index has been prepared, in which the catalogues are classified both as regards articles of manufacture and names of manufacturers, thus rendering identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter. Copies of this index may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, British Industries Fair Office, as above.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT SYDNEY.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is in receipt of a copy of the catalogue of the Show held at Sydney last April by the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales. In addition to the sections devoted to the usual exhibits of live stock and agricultural produce at shows of this character, there were sections for the exhibition of the products of the coachbuilders' and wheelwrights' crafts, and also of machinery and various manufactures.

British firms interested may consult the above-mentioned copy of the catalogue at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall

Street, London, E.C. 2.

LEIPZIG AUTUMN FAIR. Special Concessions Granted to Traders.

According to the issues of two Berlin newspapers, the "Tageblatt" and the "Lokal-Anzeiger," of 4th and 5th August, this year's Autumn Fair at Leipzig, which was to begin on 26th August, promises to be successful. Visitors are to be allowed a reduction of 50 per cent. on their return railway fares, and goods sent for exhibition will be transported back to their place of origin free of charge. Special import permits for goods coming to the Fair from abroad will not be required. In cases where German subjects place orders with foreign exhibitors at the Fair the German authorities have undertaken to issue import permits for the goods, excluding luxury commodities, provided that the vendor undertakes to allow a postponement of payment by the purchaser until one year after the state of war is ended in Germany. German traders, on the other hand, have been promised that their applications for export licences will be dealt with quickly.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

Amendments in and Additions to List.

An Order-of-Council, dated 28th August, 1917, orders that the Schedule to the Proclamation, dated 10th May, 1917 (see pp. 360-75 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th May, 1917), as amended by the Orders-of-Council of 22nd June, 13th July, and 14th August (see pp. 689-92 of the "Journal" of 28th June, pp. 121-2 of the "Journal" of 19th July, and pp. 326-8 of the "Journal" of 16th August), prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations,* should be amended, as follows :-

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

(B) Beeswax:

Chemicals, etc., the following-

(A) Saccharin;

(c) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and cordage, twine, and yarns made therefrom, except coir yarn; Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the

following-(A) Malt extract, and preparations containing malt extract;

(A) Malt sugar;

(1) Quercitron bark extract;

- (A) Tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning, including
- (A) Telegraphs (including wireless) and telephones, and instruments and material for;
- (c) Vanillin;
- (A) Wire, iron;
- (A) Wire, steel;

(2) That the following headings should be added:—

(A) Beeswax;

Chemicals, etc., the following—

- (c) Dyes, vegetable, and dyestuffs and their extracts used in the preparation of vegetable dyes, and articles containing such dyes, dyestuffs and extracts, not otherwise prohibited;
- (A) Saccharin, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing saccharin;

(A) Cutch and extracts thereof;

(c) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise prohibited, and tissues and manufactures of such fibres, not otherwise prohibited;

(A) Gall nuts and extracts thereof;

(A) Gambier and extracts thereof: Linen manufactures, the following—

(c) Goods manufactured wholly or partly of flax, not otherwise prohibited;

* The prohibition of exports is as follows:-

Goods marked (A), to all destinations; Goods marked (B), to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates;

Goods marked (c), to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any such foreign countries, and to all Russian Baltic ports.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS—continued.

Headings to be Added—continued.

(c) Marjoram leaves;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following-

(A) Invert sugar, and articles, mixtures and preparations containing invert sugar;

(A) Malt sugar (maltose), and articles and preparations containing malt sugar;

(c) Pyrites cinders;

(A) Quercitron bark and extracts thereof;

(A) Tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning;
(A) Telegraphs (including wireless) and telephones, and instruments and material for, including valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus;

(c) Thyme leaves; (B) Vanadium ore;

(c) Vanillin, vanilla and vanilla pods;

(A) Wire, iron, and articles wholly manufactured thereof; (A) Wire, steel, and articles wholly manufactured thereof.

[Note.—The Supplement to the present issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" (see notice on p. 431) contains the list of articles (complete to date) which are prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations.]

EXPORTS TO GREECE.

The Director of the War Trade Department calls attention to the notice on p. 10 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th July last, intimating that all "recommendations" issued by the British Minister at Athens dated prior to 2nd December, 1916, have been cancelled. A number of these time-expired "recommendations" have now been renewed by the British Minister at Athens, and exporters who hold "recommendations" dated prior to 2nd December, 1916, who have been informed by their consignees that the "recommendations" have been renewed, should again present them to the War Trade Department. It would be convenient if a separate letter were sent in respect of each separate "recommendation," and care should be taken in each case to quote the War Trade Department reference number of the relative application. (D.C.I. 41,780.)

EXPORTS OF WOOL, TOPS, ETC. TO FRANCE. Procedure respecting French Import Licences.

Exporters of wool, and tops, noils, yarns and wastes thereof are advised that French import licences may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, in respect of consignments for which recommendations have been issued by the French Ministry of Commerce, and for which export sanction or licences have been issued.

In order to obtain such French import licence, exporters must forward to the French Customs at the above address the licences which they hold from the War Trade Department or the sanctions from the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, stating the exact quantities for which import licence is required.

The above procedure is only applicable to consignments which have not yet been forwarded from the United Kingdom. (D.C.I. 41,780.)

EXPORT LICENCES FOR COTTON MANUFACTURES TO HOLLAND.

The Director of the War Trade Department notifies that the Cotton Export Committee have received applications for licences to export to Holland cotton yarn and thread and cotton piece goods and manufactures in respect of far larger quantities than they will be able to grant for some months. It has therefore been decided that no new applications can be accepted for the present. Exception will, however, be made in the case of very small consignments for the personal use of the consignees.

Notice will be given in the "Board of Trade Journal" when further appli-(D.C.I. 41,780.)

cations can be received.

STATUTORY LIST OF FIRMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH WHOM TRADING IS PROHIBITED.

Correction.

With reference to the notice on pp. 384-9 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," containing the names of firms in foreign countries with whom trading is prohibited, it is notified by the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office that in the list of names and addresses under "Hayti & Santo Domingo" the name "Kempen" should read "Kampen," and that the name and address "Jurgenson & Company, Les Cayes, Hayti," should be added.

APPROVED CONSIGNEES IN CHINA AND SIAM

The "London Gazette" of 28th August publishes additions to and ... nendments in the list of approved consignees in China and Siam, published as the Fourth Supplement, dated 20th August, to the "London Gazette" of 17th

August.

The revised list of approved consignees in China and Siam may be consulted by British firms at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. Applications for further information in regard to firms on this list should be addressed to the Controller, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James', S.W. 1.

[N.B.—The white list of approved consignees in China applies also to firms in Harbin (even though goods are entered as consigned to Harbin, Russia), but does not apply to firms in the British Colony of Hong Kong, or to firms in Wei-hai-wei, Macao, Tsingtau, Dalny (Dairen), or the Japanese Leased Territory in Kwantung.]

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS.

"Prohibition of Import (No. 18) Proclamation, 1917."

A Proclamation, dated 22nd August, prohibits as from that date the importation into the United Kingdom of the undermentioned goods, exception being made in respect of such goods as are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions

All machinery driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, working or operating on wood, including-

Sawing machines of all descriptions;

General joiners;

Mortise, tenon and boring machines;

Lathes and rounding machines;

Box and cask making machines and all machines accessory thereto;

Scraping and sandpapering machines;

Wheelwright machinery;

Firewood-making and bundling machinery;

Wood-wool fibre and pulp machinery;

Saw-sharpening and setting machines;

Saw stretchers and brazing apparatus;

All machines for grinding, planing or moulding irons.

Electrical motors up to one-half horse power.

PASSPORTS FOR SWEDEN.

The Foreign Office announce that from 1st September all persons entering Sweden must be in possession of passports bearing the visa of the Swedish Legation or a Swedish Salaried Consul in the country of departure. On arrival in Sweden all persons must immediately report to the police authorities. These regulations apply to crews of vessels arriving in Swedish ports. Passengers from Sweden must obtain the visa of the Swedish Foreign Office before leaving.

NEW DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.

An Order-in-Council, dated 22nd August, further amends the Regulations (called the "Defence of the Realm Regulations") under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm. The Order referred to orders the following, amongst other, amendments to be made:--

New Powers of the Board of Trade.

Powers respecting Trees and Timber.

Regulation 2c is amended to give the Board of Trade the same powers as are possessed by the Army Council as regards entering on land for the purpose of inspecting and marking trees, whether standing or felled, and taking possession of such trees.

After paragraph 2c (e) the following new paragraph is inserted:—
"Where any trees, whether standing, felled or converted, possession of which has been so taken, are acquired by the Army Council or the Board of Trade, or any person duly authorised by them, the price to be paid in respect thereof shall, in default of agreement, be determined in the manner and in accordance with the principles prescribed by Regulation 2B.

After sub-section (2) of Regulation 2jj the following new paragraph is

"(3) The Board of Trade, and any person authorised by them, shall, as respects trees and timber, whether standing, felled or converted, and articles manufactured therefrom, have the like powers as are given to the Army Council under Regulations 2E and 15c, and those regulations

shall apply accordingly.

"(4) Any Order made by the Army Council under Regulations 2B, 2E, or 15c, before the 22nd day of August, 1917, and in force on that date, affecting any such trees or timber as aforesaid, or articles manufactured therefrom, shall continue in force and have effect as if it had been made by the Board of Trade or a person authorised by them under this regu-lation, and as if the Board of Trade was substituted therein for the Army Council, without prejudice, however, to any action taken thereunder by the Army Council before that date.

Transport by Sea of Merchandise between Great Britain and Ireland.

After Regulation 7B the following regulation is inserted:-

7BB. Where it appears to the Board of Trade that it is necessary, for the purpose of maintaining an efficient service and promoting the efficient transport of goods with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, that any charges for carrying merchandise by sea between Great Britain and Ireland by a carrier whose power of charge is limited by law should be increased, the Board may by order, notwithstanding anything in any Act prohibiting such increase, authorise an increase not exceeding such amount as the Board from time to time think necessary in the circumstances, and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order."

NEW DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS—continued.

Road Materials: Army Council's Powers.

At the end of sub-section (5) of Regulation 966 the following words are inserted:—

"and the Army Council shall, as respects road materials, have the like powers as are exercisable under Regulation 2_{JJ} by the Board of Trade as respects articles of commerce."

Supplemental Provision as to Power of Food Controller.

At the end of sub-section (1) of Regulation $2\jmath$ the following words are inserted:—

"and the Food Controller may by order provide for the exercise and performance by local bodies, constituted by or under any such order, of such powers and duties as may be conferred or imposed on them by the order."

Prohibition of Importation of Arms, etc.

For Regulation 31 the following regulation is substituted:—

"No person shall bring into the United Kingdom or remove from or to Great Britain to or from Ireland any firearms, parts of firearms, military arms, parts of military arms, or ammunition or any explosive substance without a permit from the competent naval or military authority, and if any person does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any person who has in his possession or custody or under his control any article so brought or removed in contravention of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, that the article was so brought or removed in contravention of this regulation.

"For the purpose of the enforcement of this provision the powers of search and seizure conferred by Regulation 51 shall be exercisable by officers of Customs and Ezcise as well as by the authorities, officers and

persons mentioned in that regulation."

REQUISITION OF STOCKS OF MAHOGANY AND AMERICAN WALNUT.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Regulations 2 B and 2 JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Board of Trade have taken possession of all stocks exceeding in the aggregate 5,000 super feet of mahogany in logs, flitches, planks and boards, and all stocks exceeding in the aggregate 5,000 super feet of American walnut in logs, planks, and boards, in the United Kingdom at the date of the Order, namely, 24th August.

In connection with the foregoing notice of requisition, return forms, and instructions as to the filling in of same, have been sent to all the firms known

to handle mahogany and/or American walnut.

Any firms holding stocks (amounting to more than 5,000 super. feet) of either wood, who have not received the necessary return forms must obtain same by applying to the Controller of Timber Supplies, Room 216, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

STOCKS OF TIMBER FOR SHIPBUILDING. Admiralty Stocks.

The Admiralty notify that they have appointed Messrs. Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., of 14, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3, as their Agents for the reception and distribution of Admiralty stocks of timber for shipbuilding and ship repairing purposes. Shipbuilders and ship repairers are requested to apply to the Director of Materials and Priority, Admiralty, Great George Street, London, S.W. 1, for any timber they may be requiring which they cannot obtain in the open market.

DEALINGS IN STEEL SCRAP. Steel Scrap classed as "War Material."

The Minister of Munitions has issued an Order, dated 28th August, cancelling the Orders made by him on 31st October, 1916 (see p. 418 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th November), and 1st January last (see pp. 29-31 of the "Journal" of 4th January), respectively, in so far only as the same relate to steel scrap, and has ordered that the war material to which that Regulation applies shall include war material of the following class, that is to say: Steel scrap of all classes and descriptions.

General Permit as regards dealings in certain Steel Scrap: Notice of Amendment.

With reference to the above Order of 28th August, the Minister of Munitions gives notice that the General Permit of 1st November, 1916 (see pp. 418-9 of the "Journal" of 9th November), shall henceforth take effect as if the war material referred to in the above Order were included in the Order of the 7th July, 1916 (see pp. 89-90 of the "Journal" of 13th July), and the undermentioned material and prices were specified in the Schedule to the said General Permit, the prices, where the material is already specified in such Schedule, to be in substitution for the prices contained in such Schedule; provided always that Condition 2 of the said General Permit shall not apply to any sale or purchase of the war material referred to in the above Order of 28th August under a contract in writing entered into prior to such date at a price not contravening that permitted up to such date, and that the proviso contained in the said Condition that such Condition shall not apply to any sale by a manufacturer of finished steel rolled from steel purchased by him, shall not apply to any sale or purchase of the war material referred to in the Order of 28th August.

The Minister of Munitions has further given notice that, as from 28th August, he has withdrawn the two Notices of 1st January last (see above reference), adding to and modifying the said General Permit in so far as they relate to steel scrap, and that he has cancelled the price fixed in the Schedule to the said General Permit for special handy heavy steel melting scrap suitable for crucible use and special short extra heavy steel turnings.

Maximum Prices above referred to for Steel Scrap.

1.	(a) Heavy steel melting scrap		£5	5	0 per ton	ì.
	(b) Steel turnings and borings		3	10	0 ,,	
	(c) Steel turnings and borings r wrought iron or other materia	nixed wit	th 2	10	0 ,,	
	(d) All other classes of steel scraplight, whether or not mixed with iron or other material	p, heavy th wroug	or)			

2. All these prices are free on rail or free in barge at the nearest convenient siding or wharf to the place where the scrap lies at the time of sale; the carriage at actual cost or at a fair average rate agreed between the seller and buyer may be charged to the buyer up to the maximum of 10s. per ton.

3. To these prices a sum not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on such prices may be

added in the case of sales by recognised scrap merchants.

Special permits to purchase steel scrap sold with guaranteed analysis may be granted on application, but in no case will permits be granted for any such purchase at prices exceeding the following:—

Heavy steel melting scrap containing not over

04 per cent. phosphorus and sulphur... ... £6 5 0 per ton.

Heavy steel melting scrap containing not over '05 per cent. phosphorus and sulphur... ... 6 0 0 ,,

All communications with reference to the above Order should be addressed to the Director of Steel Production, Room 381, Ministry of Munitions of War, Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1.

DEALINGS IN WROUGHT IRON SCRAP. Notice of Modification of General Permit.

With reference to the Order made by the Minister of Munitions on 22nd March last (see p. 803 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th March), applying Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations to war material consisting of wrought iron scrap, and to the General Permit issued on 1st November, 1916 (see notice on pp. 418-19 of the "Journal" of 9th November), and to the notice issued on 22nd March (see reference above), extending the said General Permit to certain classes of wrought iron scrap, the Minister of Munitions has given notice that, as from 28th August, he withdraws the said Notice of 22nd March, and that the said General Permit shall henceforth take effect as if the war material referred to in the abovementioned Order of 22nd March, namely, wrought iron scrap, were included in the Order of 7th July, 1916 (see pp. 89-90 of the "Journal" of 13th July), and the following material and prices were specified in the Schedule to the said General Permit, provided always that Condition 2 of the said General Permit shall not apply to any sale or purchase of the war material last mentioned under a contract in writing entered into prior to the date of this notice

at a price not contravening that permitted up to such date:-Maximum Prices above referred to for Wrought Iron Scrap. Per ton. 1. Wrought iron scrap of the classes defined or mentioned in £ s. d. (a), (b) and (c) below ... (a) Wrought iron plates, boiler p'ates and sectional material not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in thick, each piece separate, reasonably clear of rivets, without any flanged end plates or circular angles and plates, all suitable for shearing, cable scrap and chain scrap not less than \{\frac{1}{2}\) in. diameter. (b) Heavy wrought iron scrap not less than \frac{1}{4} in. thick, including horseshoes, rivet and bolt scrap, scrap from the manufacture of rivets and bolts and chain scrap not less than 1 in. diameter. (c) Wrought iron scrap under \(\frac{1}{4}\) in. thick, including country wrought iron scrap and all wrought iron scrap not included in any of the classes defined

- in 1, 2 or 3 hereof. 1. 2. Wrought iron scrap mixed with steel or other material ...
- 3. Wrought iron turnings and borings mixed with steel or other material ...
- The prices of wrought iron scrap and mixed scrap may be arranged between buyer and seller, but may not exceed, in the cases of 1 (a), (b) and (c), £6 5s. 0d. per ton; in the case of 2, £5 5s. 0d. per ton; and in the case of 3, £2 10s. per ton.
- 5. The above prices do not apply to heavy forging scrap nor to scrap from from the following brands of Yorkshire iron:-

Lowmoor, Farnley, Monkbridge, Taylor Brothers, Bowling, and Cooper

- - 6. The above prices are free on rail, or free in barge, at the nearest convenient siding or wharf to the place where the scrap lies at the time of sale.
- 7. The above maximum prices of wrought iron scrap if selected, loaded in and delivered from yards used as scrap yards at the date hereof by recog-Per ton. nised scrap merchants, may be increased-
 - (a) Where carriage to buyer's works does not exceed d. by 10 0 3s. per ton ...
 - (b) Where carriage to buyer's works exceeds 3s. per ton ... by 7 6 (c) If sheared and cut up ready for piling by 15 0
 - 8. To the above-mentioned prices for wrought iron scrap a sum not

DEALINGS IN WROUGHT IRON SCRAP—continued.

exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on such prices may be added in the case of sales by recognised scrap merchants.

All communications with reference to the above Order should be addressed to the Director of Steel Production, Room 381, Ministry of Munitions of War, Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1.

DEALINGS IN TINPLATES AND TERNEPLATES. Tinplates and Terneplates classed as "War Material."

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order, under date 24th August, to the effect that, as from 19th July, 1917, the war material to which Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations * applies shall include tinplates and terneplates.

Notice of Addition to General Permit as regards Dealings in Tinplates and Terneplates.

With reference to the above Order, the Minister of Munitions has given notice, under the same date, that the General Permit of 1st November, 1916,† shall, as from 19th July, take effect as if the war material referred to in the Order of 24th August were included in the Order of the 31st October, 1916,† and the following materials and prices were specified in the Schedule to the said General Permit: Provided that Condition 2 of the said General Permit shall not apply to any sale or purchase of the war material referred to in the Order of 24th August under a contract in writing entered into prior to 19th July, and that the proviso contained in the said Condition that such Condition shall not apply to any sale by a manufacturer of finished steel rolled from steel purchased by him, or to a sale or purchase of material the export of which has been duly sanctioned, shall not apply to any sale or purchase of the war material referred to in the Order of 24th August: provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect or prejudice the provisions of the Order of the Minister of Munitions, dated 20th November, 1916,‡ as to the control of steel supplies.

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR TINPLATES AND TERNEPLATES.

With the exception of Staffordshire Timplates.

Per Basis Box net f.o.b. Makers' Works Nearest Station.

									OI Mealest	K) La
Coke	tinpla	tes-							S.	d.
	I. C.	20	by	14, 112	sheets	108	lb.	 	30	0
	D. C.	25	by	17, 50	11	94	lb.	 	29	0
S.	D. C.	22	by	15, 100	**	163	lb.	 	45	6

28 by 20, 30 by 21, $19\frac{1}{4}$ by 14, $18\frac{3}{4}$ by 14 at basis price for 20 by 14.

These prices are based upon tin at £240 per ton; for each rise or fall of £5 per ton above or below this figure, $1\frac{1}{2}d$ basis to be added to or deducted from the basis price of the tinplates. No alterations of tinplate prices are to be made for lesser fluctuations than £5 per ton in the price of tin.

In all cases in which the maximum prices hereunder are expressed to be based upon the price of tin, the price of tin shall be the official cash settlement price of the London Metal Exchange for standard tin (as published on the day that the quotation is made by the seller).

List of extras and allowances are all net; and for 112 sheet boxes,

excepting in the cases of doubles and small doubles.

^{*}See p. 21 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th October, 1:15. †See pp. 418-9 of the "Journal" of 9th November, 1916. ‡See pp. 574-6 of the "Journal" of 23rd November, 1916.

					PLATES							
Ext	ras	for	Basi		(wher				ated)	over t	he	
				_							s.	d.
Small l	ots-	-Ar	ny size	e ordei	ed in o	quantit	cies of	less the	an—			
			2 tons	S							0	6
					arcoal						1	0
Charcoa	l tir	iplo	ites, th	rough	flux.							
*		I	,	6		er basi	s box.					
	3	lb.									3	9
	31	lb	•••	•••		•••					5	0
N	4	Ib.		•••	• • • •	•••		•••		•••	6	0 3
	11	1b.	• • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • • •		7	6
	12	II.									0	0
						• • •	• • •	• • •		***		-
The	ese e	exti	as ar	e on t	the bas	is of a	£240 p	er ton	for ti	n; adj	ustm	ent
of pri	ces	for	fluctu	ations	theref	rom to	o be n	iade by	y addii	ng or d	educ	eting
the va	alue	of	the ti	in acc	ording	to the	e coati	ng of	the pla	ate. T	he a	bove
prices	are	e no	t to b	e varie	ed for le	esser f	luctuat	tions th	an £2	10s. 0d	. per	ton
Crosses	(in a	all o	qualiti	ies) ea	ch cros	s					7s	
					to be c 6d. ba							
Ordinar						515 011	14 010	2.00. 0			3d	
Special							•••	•••		•••	96	

Basis Extras-Odd Sizes.

Over 24 in. long.

	Length.							
Width.	Over to 32	2 in.	to 3	32 in. 4 in. usive.	Over 34 in. to 40 in. inclusive.			
10 in. to 12 in Over 12 in. up to 17 in. inclusive , 17 in. ,, 18 in. ,, , 18 in. ,, 22 in. ,, , 22 in. ,, 23 in. ,, , 23 in. ,, 24 in. ,, ,, 24 in. ,, 26 in. ,,	•••	•••	s. 0 1 0 0 0 1 1	d. 9 0 9 6 9 0 6	s. 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	d. 0 3 0 9 0 3 9	s. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	d. 3 6 3 0 3 6 0

	Length.									
Width.		24 lor	in. ng.	Undo 24 in. 23 in	to		ı. to	Under 17 in. to 12 in.	Under 12 in. to 10 in.	
0 3 7 7 7 1 0 0 1 1 1 1		8. 0 1 0 1	d. 9 0 9	0 9	6 9		6 6 9	s. d. 0 9 1 0	s. d. 0 9	
Extra for boxes of 56 sheets— Extra for boxing small sizes			2 sh	 eets b	ooxe		his]	s. d.	

being applicable only to small sizes that are customarily packed in boxes of 225 sheets or thereabouts—basis ... Extra for boxing doubles, 34 by 25, 25 sheets per box... Special boxing not coveréd in list to be based on actual cost.

Dealings in Tinplates and Terneplates—continued.

Tissue papering at cost.

Iron hooping 20 by 14 and under, 3d. per box; over 20 by 14, 3d., basis.

Clipping, 2d. per box, all sizes.

Tinlining, 20 by 14, 112 sheets and smaller sizes, 1s. 3d. per box, Tinlining, 20 by 14, and smaller sizes packed 225 sheets, 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per box.

Tinlining over 20 by 14, 1s. 3d. basis extra.

Special plates for milk required to be tinned with list on long side, such as $25\frac{7}{8}$ in. by $9\frac{7}{16}$ in., to carry a special extra of 1s. basis.

Taggers.—Sizes larger in area than 20 by 14 of 40 g. = 300 sheets 20 by 14 by 112 lb. and thinner substances, 1s. basis 20 by 14 by 112 sheets. This extra will apply to 28 by 20.

ALLOWANCES TO BE MADE PER BASIS BOX BELOW THE PRICE OF COKE TINPLATES.

Lights.—Reduction of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. basis for each pound down from 108 to 80 lb. substance, and ½d. per pound basis reduction for each one pound down thereafter, including taggers.

Unassorted-

O IL COSSO	1 601%										
	X substance and th	inner		• • •		•••	13	d.			
,	Thicker than 1 X		* * *				30	t.			
Wasters	s—						s.	d.			
	2 X substance and th	inner						0			
r	Phicker than 2 X						1	6			
Charcoe	Charcoal wasters—Per basis box below the price of charcoal										
	tinplates.						S.	d.			
1	l X substance and th	inner					2	0			
ŗ	Thicker than 1 X						3	0			
Pack	ing in bundles instea	ed of bo	xes				0	6			

MAXIMUM PRICE FOR TERNEPLATES.

28s. per basis box, i.e., 2s. below the basis price of coke tinplates.

This price is based upon tin at £240 per ton; for each rise or fall of £20 per ton above or below this figure, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. basis to be added to or deducted from the basis price of the terneplates.

All other extras and allowances as for coke tinplates.

WASTE, WASTE TINPLATES, AND WASTE, WASTE TERNEPLATES.

At not less than 2s. basis below the prices for waster timplates and terneplates respectively.

To the maximum prices and extras for tinplates and terneplates, a sum not exceeding 2 per cent. on such prices may be added in the case of sales made by persons other than the makers or their agents, plus the actual cost of delivery from works to destination.

In the case of dealings between merchant firms it is not permissible for each of them to add such 2 per cent., as in no case must the cost to the ultimate consumer be beyond 2 per cent. over the said maximum prices plus

carriage charges.

Merchant stock holders delivering from their own warehouses (not public warehouses) are permitted to sell from their stock at the maximum prices plus the maximum addition of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on such prices exclusive of inwards and outwards carriage. This $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will include the merchants' commission of 2 per cent. and is not in addition thereto.

All communications with reference to the above should be made to the Director

DEALINGS IN TIMPLATES AND TERMEPLATES—continued.

of Steel Production, Ministry of Munitions of War, Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1.

Note.—All plates of any sizes bought against stock permits and unsold on 19th July are subject to the conditions as to prices and otherwise imposed by this notice.

All sales and purchases whether for home or export trades on and after

19th July are subject to the said conditions.

EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1875.

Tri-nitro-toluol no longer exempted from certain Provisions.

An Order-in-Council, dated 22nd August, revokes the Order made on 11th June, 1910, whereby tri-nitro-toluol was exempted from certain of the provisions of the Explosives Act, 1875.

REQUISITION OF FLAX GROWN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Minister of Munitions has given notice, under date 25th August, that he has taken possession, as from that date, of—

(a) All flax of the 1917 crop grown in the United Kingdom as and when

harvested.

(b) All flax grown in the United Kingdom at any time and not at the above date in the possession of a flax spinner for the purpose of his business.

(c) All other flax, except Russian flax, now or hereafter situated in the

United Kingdom.

The flax, of which possession is taken under paragraph 1 (a) and (b), will be divided under the directions of the Controller of Aeronautical Supplies into six grades, according to its quality, handling and cleaning, and the Minister will pay the following prices therefor:—

		S.	a.			
Special gra		35	0 per	stone deliv	ered at the a	ppointed centre.
1st grade		32	6	do.	do.	do.
2nd grade		30	0	do.	do.	do.
3rd grade	 	27	6	do.	do.	do.
4th grade	 	26	3	do.	do.	do.
5th grade	 	25	0	do.	do.	do.

Flax which is inferior in quality to that of the 5th grade will be paid for upon terms which will be subsequently communicated to the various owners.

If after this notice and order any person having control of any flax of which the Minister has taken possession sells, removes, or secretes such flax without the consent of the Minister, he will be guilty of an offence against

the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

No person shall as from the above date, until further notice, purchase, sell, offer to purchase or sell, or, except for the purpose of carrying out a contract in writing existing prior to the above date for the purchase of such flax, enter into any transaction or negotiation in relation to the sale or purchase of any flax situated outside the United Kingdom.

Further directions with regard to the delivery of flax of which possession is taken will shortly be issued on behalf of the Minister by the Controller

of Aeronautical Supplies.

All communications upon the subject of this notice and Order should be, for the present, addressed to the Controller of Aeronautical Supplies, and marked Flax Supplies, Department S. (M.A.) 1, Air Board Office, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

ORDER AS TO WET SPUN YARN MADE OF FLAX LINE.

The Minister of Munitions has made an Order, under date 25th August, to

the following effect:-

No person shall on or after 1st September, 1917, until further notice, spin or manufacture any wet spun yarn made of flax line except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

No person shall as from 25th August, until further notice, purchase or take delivery of any wet spun yarn made of flax line except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued under the authority of the Minister of Munitions, or sell, supply or deliver any such wet spun yarn to

any person other than the holder of such a licence.

All applications for a licence in connection with this Order should be addressed to the Controller of Aeronautical Supplies, Department S. (M.A.), Air Board Office, Strand, W.C. 2.

STOCKS OF YARN. Returns Required.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have made an Order, dated 28th August, to the effect that all persons having in their possession or under their control any stock, whether sold or unsold, of yarn spun from West Indian Sea Islands, Carolina Sea Islands and/or Sakelerides cotton, must make a return within fourteen days from the above date, addressed to the Director of Contracts, Admiralty, London, S.W. 1, giving the particulars specified in the Schedule below:-

SCHEDULE.

Name of Firm.	Weight in 1b. of stock.	Counts.	Twist of Weft.	Grade and type of cotton used in spinning the yarn.	Firm's standard mark,

RELEASE FOR CIVILIAN PURPOSES OF SOLE LEATHER MADE FROM IMPORTED HIDES.

The Secretary of the War Office notifies that the Army Council has released for civilian use a quantity of sole leather previously held for military purposes. The release of this leather is made under certain conditions which will eliminate the possibility of its being subject to

profiteering.

Owing to the extent of the demands of the Government for leather it has been possible for the requirements of the War Department to be met at special prices which show a considerable reduction on the ruling market prices for similar grades of leather. The Government has, after negotiation with the tanning trade, arrived at an agreement whereby such leather as is now released by the War Department for sale to the civilian trade will be sold by tanners at prices not more than 2d. per lb. in excess of the prices paid for such leather for War Department contracts.

Arrangements have also been made with factors and merchants to secure a

limitation of their profits on such leather.

These conditions are embodied in an Order of the Army Council of 16th August. This Order contains provisions framed to secure that the price at which this leather reaches the boot manufacturer or repairer bears a definite relation to the price at which it is sold by the tanners, and such dealings as tend to enhance these prices are prohibited.

[This Order modifies the Army Council Order of 30th March, 1917 (see p. 16 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th April.]

PURCHASE OF HOPS BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries notifies that the Board has issued to every hop grower in the country a letter and form calling for a return containing the following particulars:—(1) Acreage of hops on his holding in 1914; (2) acreage of hops which will be cropped this year; and (3) acreage on which hops are growing, but from which hops will

not be picked this year.

Growers were asked to complete and return these forms on or before 25th August. The covering letter called attention to the Hop Order of 19th May (see p. 408 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th May), and stated that the return is required for the purpose of the scheme under which the Hop Control Committee of the Board of Agriculture will be the sole purchasers of hops of the 1917 crop, and that growers failing to make this return or cropping an acreage in excess of that allowed under the Hop Order (i.e., one half of the 1914 acreage) are liable to have their hops refused by the Control Committee, apart from any proceedings that may be taken on account of a breach of the Order.

Hop growers who have not received a copy of the form should write at once to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 3, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, and ask for a copy, which will be sent by return of

post.

Growers who have not grubbed or intercropped according to the Order, and still retain an excess acreage, can only secure a market for the hops grown on the half of their 1914 acreage by immediately taking steps to confine their picking to that reduced acreage.

PASSENGER STEAMER CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF BOMBAY AND BENGAL.

An Order-in-Council, dated 22nd August, made under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, orders that the certificates granted by the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, respectively, for passenger steamers, shall be of the same force as if they had been granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Acts relating to merchant shipping; and that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates granted for passenger steamers under those Acts shall apply to the certificates referred to in this Order without modification.

ORDERS MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD.

The Ministry of Food has issued the undermentioned Notification and Orders:—

Industrial Use of Cereals for Non-Food Purposes.

The Wheat, Rye and Rice, and the Maize, Barley and Oats (Restriction) Orders prohibit the use, except under the authority of the Food Controller, of flour made from any of these cereals for anything but food purposes, and render the offenders liable to prosecution under the Defence of the Realm Act. These regulations are of special interest to the various branches of the textile trade, where the practice of sizing, finishing and printing is followed; also to the box-making, printing and allied trades which are large users of these cereals in many of their manufactures. Traders may at any time be called upon to produce their licences authorising them to use flour, and, further, they may be required to show their stocks and give details as to past and present use of same to the Police or to an Officer appointed by the Food Controller. In addition to the cereals mentioned above, these regulations apply to users of sago and tapicca flours and corn starch, and they cover all the uses to which these materials may be put other than for food purposes.

ORDERS MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD—continued. The Apricot Pulp and Bitter Oranges Order, 1917.

The Apricot Pulp and Bitter Oranges Order, 1917, forbids, after 28th August, dealings in apricot pulp, bitter or sour oranges, or pulp made from such oranges outside the United Kingdom. An exception is made in respect of such pulp or oranges as may be on passage to this country at the date of the Order, viz. 21st August. Dealers were required to make returns before 28th August showing the quantities of pulp or oranges purchased but not shipped at the date of the Order, and how much was sold or unsold.

Dealings in Main Crop Potatoes.

The Food Controller has removed the restrictions at present imposed on dealings in main crop potatoes to the extent that such potatoes may be bought and sold for delivery before 15th September next. The object of this measure is to allow farmers whose potatoes have been attacked by disease or water-logged, or who require for other good reasons to lift them immediately, to dispose of their crop without delay. Growers are asked to take care not to lift immature potatoes unless it is absolutely necessary to do so, and both growers and dealers are reminded that in the interests of the conservation of food it is important that second earlies should be disposed of before any considerable portion of the main crop is put on the market.

The Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917.

The Food Control Committees (Constitution) Order, 1917, dated 22nd August, arranges for the appointment of Food Control Committees by every local authority in Great Britain, the Order not being applicable to Ireland. One or more local authorities may combine together for the purpose if so desired. A person appointed to serve need not necessarily be a member of the appointing authority. At least one member of every Committee must be a woman, and another a representative of labour. Except in such cases as the Food Controller may otherwise determine, a Committee shall not exceed twelve in number, and the appointments are to be made for one year. Provision is made for the procedure to be followed by the Food Control Committees, who have power to appoint Sub-Committees, one member of which, at least, should be a woman, and another a representative of labour. In case of a difficulty arising with respect to the constitution of a Committee, the Food Controller may make any appointment and do anything which appears to him expedient for the establishment of such a Committee. Limitations are imposed as to the expenditure of money, and the expenses are to be payable in the first instance by the appointing authorities, and, so far as not repaid by the Food Controller, are to be borne by such authorities.

TRADE CONDITIONS ABROAD.

CANADA (Ontario).—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports, under date 31st July, that general conditions in Ontario are good, business activity being pronounced for the summer season. This activity is largely due to war orders, some of which have been received

from the United States.

The banks are inclined to restrict credit, the general banking opinion being that the resources of Canadian banks will be severely taxed by the business requirements of the country, as well as by special war financing. The banks are warning merchants and manufacturers against over-stocking. This was referred to by a bank authority recently in these words: "The outlook for trade in Canada after the war is obscured to a greater degree than ever before, and manufacturers and merchants must guard against finding themselves with goods on hand, which have been produced under fictitious conditions as regards cost of labour and material, and for which there may be little demand, even at heavy loss." The same authority has also referred to unreasonable buying and storing of raw material far ahead, and the excessive contracting in advance on borrowed money, practised by some clients of Canadian banks. There has not yet been serious stringency in the matter of money supplies, and it is understood that merchants and manufacturers are limiting their demands for loans. (D.C.I. 40,423.)

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MOROCCO.—The Acting British Vice-Consul at Laraiche (Mr. G. H. Selous), writing under date 16th July, remarks that prior to the war, British trade with Morocco was seriously hampered by the inadequate shipping facilities between the United Kingdom and Morocco. This handicap was taken full advantage of by Germany, the increase of whose trade with Morocco in recent years was in great part due to the very frequent, punctual and regular steamship service between the ports of Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp, and Morocco, which was instituted by the Oldenburg Portugiesische Dampfschiff Gesellschaft of Hamburg. If the United Kingdom is to maintain and increase its trade with Morocco, a frequent and efficient steamer service between the two countries must be established by a company which will make a point of studying and, if possible, satisfying suggestions and requests put forward by the merchants of various Moroccan ports. The methods of the Oldenburg Line might well be studied, imitated, and, if and when necessary, improved upon.

be studied, initated, and, if and when necessary, improved upon.

The staple British articles for the Moroccan market, such as candles, tea, common soap, woollen cloth, cotton goods, brass candlesticks, kettles, samovars and teapots, electro-plated goods, galvanised iron buckets and kettles, etc., have always held their own, but attention should be given to the production of a cheaper and inferior quality woollen cloth to compete with the cheap article introduced in recent years from Austria and Germany. Foreign competition in candles must also be kept in view. An inferior quality of cement was finding its way into Morocco during 1913 and 1914, the chief reason for this being not so much the lower price—for the better quality of British cement was appreciated—as the immensely superior facilities for quick delivery afforded by the above-mentioned steamship service, and the consequent ability of importers to accept and quote for orders at short notice. The trade in lines more particularly Austrian and German, such as glassware, china and earthenware, beads, locks, bolts, padlocks, pocket knives, etc., should be carefully studied on the spot.

(D.C.I. 39,906.)

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VENEZUELA (Ciudad Bolivar).— H.M. Consul at Ciudad Bolivar (Mr. A. C. Hart) reports that there was no improvement in the trade of the port during the year 1916, the total value of the year's trade having decreased from £899,716 in 1915 to £853,386. Imports during the year increased in value to £209,448, as compared with the 1915 total of £184,815. Exports on the other hand decreased about 10 per cent. in value, the totals for 1916 and 1915 being £643,938 and £714,901 respectively.

Trade Conditions Abroad.

Imports.—The value of the contributions of the principal importing countries to the trade of Ciudad Bolivar during 1916 was as follows (with comparative figures for 1915):—

Ι	mport	1915.	1916.				
						£	£
United States						109,788	126,249
United Kingdom						40,186	40,874
rinidad		•••	•••	•••	•••	17,449	18,354
France	***	•••				8,971	10,594
Other countries		•••				8,421	13,377
		•••	•••	•••			10,011
						184.815	209,448

For the purpose of comparison with previous years, the values have been converted at the par rate of 25.25 bolivars to the £, though the rate of exchange throughout the year averaged 24.50 bolivars for sight drafts on London.

Exports.—Gold bullion was the only important article of export which showed an increase; shipments rose from 57,283 oz. in 1915 to 77,138 oz. in 1916, though, owing to the fall in exchange, the increase in the value of the total export was not proportional, being only £295,658 as compared with £236,311 in 1915. The Cuyuni gold district underwent steady development during the year, and several quartz mines in the Callao district also displayed activity.

Exports of rubber increased in value but decreased in quantity, the total for the year being 149,745 kilogs., valued at £33,068, as compared with

172.057 kilogs., valued at £27,860 in 1915.

The production of balata has been declining for some years past and a further decrease took place last year. During the year 653,103 kilogs., valued at £126,273, were exported, as compared with 1,026,692 kilogs., valued at £135,134, in 1915. A sharp rise in price took place in the latter part of the year, but came too late in the season to influence exports. The Government has recently prohibited the felling of the trees, and decreed that they are merely to be tapped. As labourers in the balata industry are not accustomed to the tapping process, the prohibition of felling may have the effect of arresting the decline of production of balata in the country.

The tonka bean crop is an extremely variable one; large crops occur only every three or four years. The export in 1916 was very small, namely, 23,614 kilogs, valued at £2,642; that of 1917 is expected to be exceptionally

large.

Shipments of hides and calfskins during the year amounted to 1,170,497 kilogs., valued at £138,578, as compared with 1,336,822 kilogs., valued at

£140,362, in 1915.

Considerable developments took place in the cattle-raising industry during 1916. An important British house extended its holding of land suitable for cattle-raising in the up-river districts, and is rapidly increasing its stocks of cattle. Cattle for export are sent overland to Puerto Cabello, where there is a refrigerating plant, and whence the frozen carcases are shipped. A French company has acquired a large tract of land on the Orinoco river, about eighty miles from Ciudad Bolivar, and it is expected that cattle-raising will be similarly developed on this estate. H.M. Consul remarks that there is no doubt that the Orinoco basin is a favourable region for the development of the cattle business on modern lines, its chief advantages being proximity to the European markets, a large amount of land available at a low price, and comparative freedom from cattle disease.

Banking facilities.—H.M. Consul also reports that a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada was established at Ciudad Bolivar in April, 1917. In addition, there is the local agency of the Bank of Venezuela, and a private banking house doing a considerable business; therefore, no firm need be deterred, as formerly, from doing business in Ciudad Bolivar on account of the lack of banking facilities, as these are now quite adequate.

(D.C.I. 38,149.)

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE YEAR 1916.

The first volume of the Annual Statement of Trade of the United Kingdom, which has just been issued, contains the final figures of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom during the year 1916, as compared with the previous four years. The total value of this trade (merchandise only) amounted to £1,552,350,000, of which imports accounted for £948,506,000, exports of United Kingdom produce £506,280,000, and exports of foreign and colonial produce (re-exports) £97,566,000.

The following statement shows the value of the trade during the last

five years :-

		Imports.	Bri	itish Expor	ts.	Re-exports.
		Mln. £s.		Mln. £s.		Mln. £s.
1912	 	 744.6		487.2		111.7
1913	 	 768.7		525.2		109.6
1914	 	 696.6		430.7		95.5
1915	 . , .	 851.9		384.9		99.1
1916	 	 948.5		506.3		97.6

The value of the Imports thus reached a record figure of nearly £950,000,000. This represents an increase of 23.5 per cent, over the previous highest total which was recorded in 1913, when goods were imported to the value of nearly £769,000,000. The value of the exports of the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom whilst nearly £20,000,000 less than the record figure, which also occurred in 1913, was yet higher than in any other year, being 4 per cent. higher than in 1912, 18 per cent. higher than in 1914 and no less than 36 per cent. higher than in 1915. The re-export trade of the United Kingdom in 1916 was 11 per cent. less than in 1913, and 13 per cent. less than in the record year, 1912.

It should be noted in connection with the figures relating to the period since the outbreak of war, that the particulars relating to goods imported include all articles of food, but do not include other goods which, at the time of importation, were the property of H.M. Government or of the Governments of the Allies. As regards exports, all goods bought in the United Kingdom by or on behalf of the Allies are included, but goods taken from British Government Stores and Depôts. or goods bought by H.M. Government and shipped on Government vessels, are excluded. No particulars are available

as to the value of the trade thus excluded.

Imports.—Foodstuffs accounted for the largest proportion of the total imports, the value of the goods imported under the category "Food, Drink, and Tobacco," amounting to £419,000,000, or 44 per cent. of the total imports. The value of the corresponding trade in the previous year was £381,000,000, and in the last pre-war year (1913) £290,000,000. Imports of grain and flour were valued at £133,000,000, an increase of about £21,000,000 over 1915, and £48,000,000 over 1913. Meat was imported to the value of more than £94,000,000, as compared with £87,000,000 in 1915, and £57,000,000 in 1913. Other large items were sugar £37,000,000, tea £18,000,000, butter £19,000,000, cheese £13,000,000, fresh fruit £13,000,000, fish £11,000,000 and margarine £9,000,000.

As regards raw materials, the imports were valued at £337,000,000, as compared with £287,000,000 in 1915 and £282,000,000 in the last normal year. Raw cotton accounted for more than 25 per cent. of this total, the imports being valued at £85,000,000, as compared with £65,000,000 in 1915 and £71,000,000 in 1913. Oil seeds and nuts, oils, fats and gums were imported to the value of £63,000,000, as compared with £50,000,000 in 1915 and £41,000,000 in 1913. The imports of wood and timber were valued at £40,000,000, £33,000,000, and £34,000,000 in 1916, 1915 and 1913 respectively. Raw wool was imported to the value of £40,000,000, £44,000,000, and

£38,000,000 in the same three years.

The value of the imports of manufactures in 1916 was £189,000,000, as compared with £181,000,000 in the previous year and £194,000,000 in 1913. The chief items were metals (other than iron and steel) and manufactures thereof, which were imported to the value of £39,000,000, as compared with

Trade of the United Kingdom during the Year 1916.

£42,000,000 in 1915 and £32,000,000 in 1913; chemicals, drugs and dyes, the imports of which were valued at £29,000,000, as compared with £19,000,000 and £13,000,000 in 1915 and 1913 respectively, and leather and leather manufactures, the imports of which in 1916, 1915 and 1913 were £16,000,000, £17,000,000 and £13,500,000. Other large items were silk manufactures £13,000,000, iron and steel and manufactures thereof £11,000,000, cotton manufactures £8,000,000, machinery £8,000,000, and paper and paper wares £8,000,000.

Exports of United Kingdom Produce, and Manufactures.—The exports of foodstuffs (including drink and tobacco) in 1916 were valued at £29,500,000 as compared with £25,000,000 in the previous year and £32,500,000 in normal times. Raw materials were valued at £64,000,000, of which coal, coke, and manufactured fuel accounted for about £51,000,000, or nearly 80 per cent. The value of the raw materials exported in 1915 was about £52,000,000, and in 1913 nearly £70,000,000. Manufactures were exported in 1916 to the value of £393,000,000, or 78 per cent. of the total exports of United Kingdom produce. The corresponding figures in 1915 and 1913 were £293,000,000 and £411,000 000 respectively. Of the principal items cotton manufactures was by far the chief, amounting in value to £118,000,000, as compared with £86,000,000 in 1915 and £127,000,000 in 1913. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof were exported to the value of £57,000,000, a greater amount than in pre-war years, the corresponding figures for 1913 being £54,000,000. The same remark applies to wool manufactures and chemicals, drugs and dyes, the value of the exports of which were £47,000,000 and £27,500,000, respectively, as compared with pre-war figures of £37,500,000 and £22,000,000, respectively. Other large items under this heading were machinery £20,000,000 and apparel £17,000,000.

Re-exports.—Of the total figure, foodstuffs accounted for about £21,000,000, raw materials £49,000,000 and manufactures £27,000,000 in 1916, as compared with £22,500,000, £54,500,000, and £22,000,000 in 1915, and £16,000,000

£64,000,000, and £29,500,000 in 1913, respectively.

In connection with these figures it should be remembered that the average values of most articles have increased considerably since the outbreak of war, and that an increase in the total value of the trade in any particular class of goods does not of necessity mean that the volume of the trade in those goods has increased.

DUPLICATE LETTERS SHOULD CONTAIN THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF SENDERS.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) writes, under date 16th July, calling attention to the practice of some firms in sending out, as duplicates of mail letters, carbon copies with no letter heading or signature. While the source of these duplicate letters may be quite clear when enclosed with the next week's originals to a correspondent with whom letters are exchanged regularly, it can hardly be ascertained when such a duplicate is sent alone to a previously unknown correspondent. Mr. Wickham therefore suggests to United Kingdom firms who correspond with firms in South Africa, that, in order to avoid trouble if the originals are lost, duplicates of letters should bear the sender's style and address. (D.C.I. 40,230.)

IMPORTS OF COMPETITIVE MERCHANDISE INTO NEW ZEALAND IN 1916.

The following information respecting trade in competitive merchandise with New Zealand in 1916 is taken from the recently issued Report* for 1916 on the trade of the Dominion, by Mr. R. W. Dalton (H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand):—

The total imports into New Zealand in the year 1916 were valued at £26,339,283 as compared with £21,728,834 in the previous year, an increase of

£4,610,449, or about 21 per cent.

Competitive and Non-Competitive Imports.—The statistics of the import trade of New Zealand have been analysed in order to arrive at an idea of the amount of trade for which United Kingdom manufacturers can compete, and to eliminate those goods for which they cannot compete owing to natural causes. It should be clearly understood, however, that goods have been included as competitive when, although the trade done in them by the United Kingdom does not compare in size with that done by other countries, the goods themselves are such as could be manufactured in the United Kingdom, even although manufacturing conditions would have to be considerably altered to admit of such manufacture.

The following table shows the value of the various classes of goods imported into New Zealand in 1915 and 1916, distinguishing between com-

petitive and non-competitive merchandise:-

	Comp	etitive.	Non-Cor	mpetitive.	То	tals.
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
Foodstuffs of animal origin Foodstuffs of vegetable origin and common salt.	£ 162,512 449,102	£ 169,768 530,694	£ 23,858 1,930,018	£ 9,806 1,755,256	£ 186,370 2,379,120	£ 179,574 2,285,960
Beverages (non-alcoholic) and sub- stances for.	99,709	106,376	486,145	441,025	585,854	547,401
Spirits and alcoholic liquors	399,498 532,588 17,549 4,594	677,504 715,382 6,619 7,440	143,994 1,288 17,052 51,746	195,964 2,440 17,357 35,246	543,492 533,876 34,601 56,340	873,468 717,822 23,976 42,686
Vegetable substances and non- manufactured fibres.	425,200	383,161	175,775	154,176	600,975	537,337
Apparel Textiles Fibres, manufactured Oils, fats and waxes Paints and varnishes Stones and minerals used indus-	2,197,677 2,491,628 86,082 143,086 165,249 21,175	2,878,312 3,933,557 125,379 231,375 230,700 26,759	46,745 337,077 708,368 — 354,835	11 42,299 337,156 857,281 — 198,995	2,197,683 2,538,373 423,159 851,454 165,249 376,010	2,878,323 3,975,856 462,535 1,088,656 230,700 225,754
trially. Specie	265,362	339,375	1,070,114 26,075	1,253,880 26,723	1,070,114 291,437	1,293,880 366,098
manufactured, and ores. Metal manufactures, other than machinery.	2,403,042	2,589,784	_	_	2,403,042	2,589,784
Machinery	1,050,109 49,591	1,186,899 47,551	=	_	1,050,109 49,591	1,186,899 47,551
Leather and manufactures thereof, including substitutes.	225,544	329,757	19,545	6,704	245,089	336,461
Wood, cane and wicker manufac- tures.	71,429	79,370	305,685 27,035	166,817 25,803	305 ,685 98,464	166,817 106,173
Earthenware, china, glass, stone- ware, cements and cement materials.	306,618	413,055	385	351	307,003	413,406
Paper Stationery Jewellery, timepieces and fancy #9 goods.	436,320 416,410 333,613	603,630 514,397 440,963	238	13 	436.320 416,648 338,613	603,630 514,410 440,963
Optical, surgical and scientific instruments.	170,333	276,192	- 1	_	170,333	276,192
Drugs, chemicals and druggists' wares.	520,022	740,652	160,460	151,245	680,482	891,897
Manures	273,718 1,915,478	210,128 2,688,808	202,866 1,286	131,535 4,603	476,584 1,916,764	341,663 2,693,411
Total	15,638,238	20,483,587	6,090,596	5,855,696	21,728,834	26.339,283

^{*} Obtainable either through any bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover of the "Board of Trade Journal"), the reference number being Cd. 8,686, and the price 6d. (8d. inclusive of postage).

It will be seen that, whereas competitive imports showed an increase in 1916 as compared with 1915 of about 30 per cent., non-competitive imports declined by about 4 per cent. during the same period. Increases in competitive imports were fairly general throughout the various classes, but the most pronounced increase was in the soft goods trade, the increase in the imports of apparel and textiles alone being over £2,000,000; while the increase of motor cars and tyres accounted for a further £500,000. The decrease in the imports of non-competitive goods was due mainly to the falling off in the imports of timber from Australia, and in imports of manures, as well as to the fact that the special imports of wheat in 1915 were not required in the later year.

The following table shows the value of the imports from the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, the United States, Japan, and Germany, divided according to whether they were of a competitive or non-competitive character:—

To.	Compe	titive.	Non-Cor	mpetitive.	Total.		
From— ·	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	
United Kingdom Australia Canada United States Japan Germany Other countries	986,231 592,310 2,064,938 288,298 48,469	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 12,985,568 \\ 1,184,333 \\ 733,086 \\ 3,456,852 \\ 554,170 \\ \Big\} 1,569,578 \end{array}$	797,599	£ 328,020 1,894,846 28.019 901,954 62,616. } 2,640,241	£ 10,623,426 2,786,174 795,617 2,862,537 348,671 88,2*4 4,224,125	3,079,179	
Totals	15,638,238	20,483,587	6,090,596	5,855,696	21,728,834	26,339,283	

Tobacco and Preparations thereof.—The imports of cigarettes increased from 577,669 lb., valued at £189,023, to 979,515 lb., valued at £318,995. Practically the whole of this increase was in imports from the United Kingdom. There was also a large increase in the imports of cut tobacco from the United Kingdom.

The majority of packed tobacco smoked in New Zealand is packed in cut slices in flat tins of $i\frac{\pi}{4}$ or 2 oz., and the price generally charged for all brands is 1s. per tin. The trade is a specialised one and is strongly held. Mixtures of United Kingdom manufacture sell only to a very limited extent, partly because their price is high and partly because taste in the Dominion runs much more to flake tobaccos. The cigarettes which have the widest sale are packed 10 in a carton with paper mouthpieces; the cartons have their own distinctive colours by which they are sold. A tobacco manufactured in New Zealand is now being sold; this is packed in small cotton bags of two ounces similar to those used for Boer tobacco, which the tobacco itself also resembles.

Apparel.—In spite of a decline in the percentage of the total trade in this class held by the United Kingdom, namely, from 81 per cent. in 1915 to 76.9 per cent. in 1916, the position is still very satisfactory, so far as total figures are concerned. There are, however, notable weaknesses; for instance, taking the headings gum boots, corsets, gloves, ribbons, and crape, it will be found that of the total trade in these lines the share of the United Kingdom is only about one-quarter; taking the above headings again and adding to them hosiery, buttons, tapes, hats and grindery, it is found that, while imports of all these goods amounted in value to about one-third of the total value of imports classed as "apparel," the share of the United Kingdom in imports of these particular goods is only about one-third.

The most important item in this class is the composite heading apparel and ready-made clothing not elsewhere enumerated, of which the total imports were valued at £1,221,722; the imports from the United Kingdom increased

by about 25 per cent. to €1.056,290; imports from Japan increased from £16,254 to £60,112; and imports from the United States from £25,923 to £45,694. There has been a considerable trade from Japan recently in silk shirts and blouses, and, generally speaking, the goods are satisfactory, but there is some complaint that deliveries are not to sample. A great many of the ready-made suits bought locally are of New Zealand manufacture.

American firms have materially increased their trade in boots and shoes that the same have materially increased their trade in boots and shoes

since the war, but Mr. Dalton is informed that it is most likely that the trade will automatically revert to the United Kingdom when manufacturers are in a position to supply. The United Kingdom's share of the trade in gum boots,

for which there is a considerable demand, is insignificant.

There is no reason why United Kingdom firms should not get a much increased share of the trade in corsets. Corsets of British manufacture are not sufficiently advertised, however, and there is not the same inducement given to retailers to push their sale. The tendency to purchase American corsets

is, nevertheless, declining.

Imports of hats from Japan increased, largely due to extensive sales of imitation Panamas made of paper. There was a falling off in imports from the United Kingdom and Italy. American trade is almost solely in very

high-priced hats.

Japan has been supplying good lines in hoof and horn buttons since the war, in addition to the pearl buttons in which she did a considerable trade

prior to the war.

Both America and Japan have materially increased their trade in hosiery. The former has done a big business in ladies' silk and lisle hose. Prices of American goods in these lines are reasonable; the increase in the trade is probably due to a great extent to the pro-perous conditions existing in the Dominion. Japan's chief trade is in *underwear*; prices are very low, and, considering the prices, qualities are good; shapes and sizes are satisfactory and although there is complaint in some quarters as to unsatisfactory deliveries, most dealers would appear to be well pleased. There is little doubt that the market has been overstocked. It is anticipated that the trade will live after the war un'ess something unexpected happens. Japan has done little in socks and stockings. Though some deliveries of golf stockings have been made, they are not considered quite satisfactory.

The trade in gloves has increased considerably. There is a large sale of fabric gloves, and there would be an opening for a good British line.

Switzerland has been selling these gloves during the past year.

Textiles.—In this class, as in the preceding class, the United Kingdom's share of the total is very satisfactory, but there are items in which the position of British trade is weak; in silks, satins, velvets and plushes the imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £20,492 out of a total of £293,101; in mattings and rugs, other than woollen the total imports amounted

to £54,418, and the imports from the United Kingdom to £26,494.

to £54,418, and the imports from the United Kingdom to £26,494.

The chief articles in this class are piece goods and drapery. In cotton piece goods, the imports from the United Kingdom increased from £85,342 to £1,395,927, those from Japan from £16,215 to £64,768, and those from the United States from £68,719 to £100,323. The chief article imported from Japan was grey calico, of which large quantities at cheap prices have been sold; but it is stated that the make is not very suitable to the market, as it is too light and open in texture, and probably the trade will revert to the United Kingdom. Japan has also supplied large quantities of towels in the piece, the quality of which is very poor, but prices are correspondingly low. Some firms are of the opinion that the trade will live, but the majority appear to think that after the war it will also revert to the United Kingdom. There is nothing distinctive about this towelling, except its price. Japan has There is nothing distinctive about this towelling, except its price. Japan has also done a certain amount of trade in cheap prints—blues and greys—for overalls, shirtings, etc. The trade with the United States has been chiefly in family in the former includes a wide range of shadow in furnishing fabrics and prints; the former include a wide range of shadow cloths and similar lines. In the latter, some very distinctive designs have been shown for some time in prints for casement curtains, etc., and these have sold well in all parts of the country. Latterly, the mills which have

been offering these prints, have also offered dress prints. So far as the print trade is concerned, it is generally conceded that America cannot compete with the United Kingdom, and that the majority of the trade will revert to British mills.

There was a large increase in the imports of silk piece goods, due partly to the high price of woollen goods and partly to the general prosperity of the country which led to an active demand for silks. Imports from Japan increased from £91,609 to £129,200, while those from China increased from £24,872 to £49,315, and those from France from £37,213 to £48,217; the imports from the United Kingdom increased, and in 1916 amounted to £20,492.

The value of the imports of woollen goods increased from £342,325 to £841,821, while the imports from the United Kingdom increased from £322,461 to £824,688. The local mills are producing increasing quantities of the goods required in the Dominion. It is stated that they now supply the majority of the men's suitings, but that the finer shades and qualities

of ladies' dress goods are chiefly imported.

Japan has materially increased her trade in the Dominion in rugs and mats. The lines offered from that country are chiefly grass and sea grass mats and

squares, and these have been widely bought.

Metal Manufactures, other than Machinery .- As was only to be anticipated, British manufacturers have lost ground in the trades covered by this class. A good deal of this loss is due to dealers having to purchase the products of other countries against their will, but there are a few lines in which the goods which have been supplied are capable of holding their own on their merits, even in normal times. It will, therefore, require a display of energy and adaptability if British manufacturers are not to lose,

permanently, trade in this market which they formerly held.

rade in this market which they formerly field.

In bolts and nuts, the imports from the United Kingdom decreased from 27,391 cwt. to 24,282 cwt., while the imports from the United States increased from 1,761 cwt. to 3,831 cwt. American bolts and nuts are very much cheaper than British, but, allowing for this difference in price, the British article is recognised to be a much superior article which would usually be preferred. Imports of brass plate and sheet from the United Kingdom showed a large increase, while imports from the United States declined. Germany's share of the trade in metallic capsules has passed to the United Kingdom. In fewing stanles American trade increased and the United Kingdom. In fencing staples, American trade increased, and there was also a considerable increase in imports from Canada. In ordinary fencing wire, the United States supplied the greater part of the trade, but the imports from Canada increased. The whole of the fencing trade requirements in New Zealand demand consideration from firms in the United Kingdom.

In hardware, hollowware and ironmongery, not otherwise enumerated, there were considerable increases in the imports from Canada, Australia, Sweden, Japan, and the United States. Probably the most notable line in which developments have taken place is enamelled ware. The difficulty in obtaining supplies from the United Kingdom has enabled other countries to develop this trade. The greater part of the growth in imports from the United States is probably due to increased trade in files, screws, etc. The United States has been supplying good selling lines in pliers, such as formerly came

from Germany, and has also entered the trade in sheep's ear markers.

Mr. Dalton considers that the United Kingdom trade in general hardware lines is not what it ought to be. The manufacturers are too much inclined to satisfy themselves with making a good article and leaving the article to

sell itself.

Imports of galvanised and corrugated sheets, for which the demand is very great, showed a large decrease. Imports from the United States increased from 8,072 cwt. to 10,579 cwt., but it would seem almost certain that when supplies are again available the trade will revert to the United Kingdom.

Owing to the war, Canada has done a very large business in wrought iron tube 6 in. and under in internal diameter. In 1915 very large quantities of this tube were placed on the market at low prices.

The German trade in oil lamps has apparently passed into American hands, the trade from the United Kingdom having gradually declined since the outbreak of war, while that of the United States has shown a considerable increase. There seems to be no reason why United Kingdom firms should not secure more of this trade, which includes both inside lamps and hand lanterns. The United States supplied 1,685 electricity meters as compared with 191 in 1915.

There has been a considerable increase in the imports of small nails and tacks from the United States. In wire nails, Canada is taking the place

formerly held by the United States.

The United States supplies the majority of the spraying pumps which are imported, but there is a locally manufactured article which is selling well. This, of course, refers to pumps which are known as bucket pumps and knapsack pumps for hand work. The large pump, petrol driven, which is used in the big orchards in the commercial fruit-growing districts, is an American article. It is horse drawn, with a motor of $l\frac{1}{2}$ h.p., and costs about £120. British manufacturers do not apparently cater for the trade in the motor-driven pump, though they do supply some of the hand pumps.

The trade in oil stoves is largely in the hands of American and Swedish firms. The American stove is sold by the oil companies as a means of cultivating a demand for their oils. The trade in stoves and ranges other than gas and oil also increased, but the majority of these are now supplied

than gas and oil also increased, but the majority of these are now supplied

by local manufacturers.

In tinsmith's furniture and fittings there has been a large increase in imports from Australia—the majority of these imports probably consisting

of fittings for articles used in dairy factories.

Machinery.—In those trades in this class in which the position of British firms is unsatisfactory, the reason is to be found chiefly in one or more of the following facts:—(1) That British manufacturers have not examined the development of the Dominion; (2) that if they knew of the development they have either not realised its importance or have not attempted to cater for it, but have persisted in offering unsuitable lines; and (3) that their selling campaigns are not adequate. Mr. Dalton says he can quite understand that firms may not find it profitable to manufacture certain lines exclusively for the New Zealand market, if those lines are different from their standard designs. If this is so, however, it would, in his opinion, be better for themselves and for the reputation of British trade in general to refrain from offering lines which are unsuitable, or from offering suitable goods in such a manner as would seem to indicate that it was immaterial to them whether they got the trade or not. As it is, British manufacturers are continually being compared with American manufacturers to the disadvantage of the former. The fact is, of course, that the American manufacturers supply machinery which is similar to that made for their own home conditions, and it is, therefore, not particularly enterprising of them thus to supply New Zealand's needs.

Paper.—There has been a great shortage of printing paper in New Zealand during the past year, though the imports in 1916 were greater in quantity than those of 1914. The imports from the United Kingdom increased from 85,534 cwt. in 1915 to 96,551 cwt. in 1916, while those from Canada declined from 260,739 cwt. to 213,524 cwt. The shortage has been chiefly felt in newsprint. Imports of writing paper were very much larger than in 1915; imports from the United States alone increased from £1,459 to £20,789.

The United States has taken the chief place in the supply of materials for cardboard box making, the imports of which showed an increase. The United States has also taken the chief place in the trade in butter paper. understood, however, that the parchment paper from America has not been at all satisfactory. There would be a great scope for British paper of this class if it could be obtained in sufficient quantities. So far as Mr. Dalton knows, no British parchment for butter packing has yet been offered in New Zealand.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

Report on Direct Trade between Southern India and Russia.

The official "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) of 20th July, quotes from a Report on the promotion of direct commercial relations between Southern India and Russia, which has been drawn up by Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S., and Mr. G. W. Black of the Bank of Madras, who were deputed by the Government of India to visit Russia and report on Indo-Russian trade. The writers of the Report state that, while the total annual value of the present trade from India to Russia does not at the most exceed £5,000,000, and although it is difficult to assess the future value of the Russian market, they think reasons exist why Indian merchants should carefully consider the possibilities of that market.

Possibilities of the Russian Market for Indian Produce.

Apart from tea, few efforts have, they believe, been made to push trade in Indian produce with Russia, yet statistics show that the tendency before the war was for Russia to take more and more of the produce of India.

There is no doubt that Russia is now very short of tropical produce, and the general opinion in that country is that such produce will be consumed more widely and generally throughout the country than it has been in the

past.

In regard to articles of food and drink, it is stated that the taste for rice was spreading in Russia before the war. In the last fifteen years imports of rice into that country had increased two and a-half fold, and had trebled in value. In this trade Persia is a competitor, but the greatest increase has been in imports of cleaned rice (Rang on rice) through German intermediaries. In imports of spices into Russia there has been a very steady increase, especially in pepper, imports of which alone in 1913 were valued at nearly £250,000. Indian chutnies are apparently unknown in Russia. Tea and coffee are expected largely to supply the place previously occupied by alcoholic liquors.

Some of the tropical oil seeds are also in demand in Russia, especially those giving oils suitable for the manufacture of soap, and also for edible purposes. During the last four years the demand for soap in Russia has increased enormously, and most oil manufacturers anticipate further large developments. The quantity of copra imported into Russia has doubled in the last fifteen years, and, according to the trade returns, India already supplies one-third of it. Much copra is used for soap, but an increasing amount is being converted into butter substitutes, for which a high-grade copra, such as the Malabar product, is required. Groundnuts as a source of oil are not known, as their use for such a purpose is prevented by the higher rate of duty which is levied upon them.

Another Russian requirement is beeswax for candles for use in the churches. The value of imports of beeswax has been steadily rising year by year, and amounted to about £650,000 in 1913, practically all from Germany, although that country had first to collect the wax from India

and other tropical countries.

A trade which seems bound to grow in Russia, and which is of direct interest to the East, is that in rubber for use in the manufacture of tyres for motor vehicles, and also in scrap and waste rubber for the manufacture

of goloshes, which are extensively worn.

In regard to hides and skins, the writers found great difficulty in tracing the course of the import trade of Russia. Russia both imports and exports hides in large quantities, and, as far as could be ascertained, her chief requirements are heavy hides, preferably wet-salted. On the other hand, some Russian tanners had been in the habit of using Indian kips (bought in Germany) for the uppers of boots and shoes.

The local tanning industry is one which Russia will certainly try to develop, because at present she exports hides and imports leather. Much of this leather is undoubtedly heavy, for the tanning of which it is believed oak bark and quebracho extract are most suited; but she has also a large internal demand for leather not so stiffly tanned, e.g., for the uppers of long-topped boots, which are extensively worn. For this branch of the tanning industry myrobalans are said to be largely used mixed with other materials, and, if the

Development of Indo-Russian Trade.

tanning industry develops in Russia after the war, it seems exceedingly likely that large quantities of myrobalans, or other substances giving similar effects, will be required.

Another class of goods in which developments may normally be looked for

in the Russian market is plants suitable for medicinal purposes.

All round Moscow there is a large demand for shellac, in the production

of which India has practically a monopoly.

In regard to textiles, statistics show that in recent years the demand for jute in Russia has been increasing; just before the war the demand was approaching one million hundredweight a year, and it seems certain that the market will continue to expand. The possibility of increasing the supply of Indian cotton to the cotton industry around Lodz in Poland where, as a rule, a much shorter stapled cotton is used, is also referred to in the Report.

As regards a return trade, it is stated that, ultimately, India may expect

to receive from Russia, paper, matches, pasteboard, copper, and sugar.

If the views detailed above are correct, the writers of the Report say, the

position may be summarised as follows:-

In the course of her ordinary development Russia was steadily taking more and more Indian produce; she was needing and taking a varied list of products. Few efforts had been made to foster or develop this trade or to open out new lines; Germany had done the bulk of this trade-except in tea. Russia will continue to need these products and possibly others, and her needs will probably develop more rapidly than in the past.

In view of eventual competition it should be to India's advantage to establish direct relationships with what promises to be a large and developing market: India is not badly placed geographically in regard

to Russia and Siberia in view of future possibilities.

The Russians have the reputation of loyalty to a connection but demand personal intercourse.

The old ties with Germany are at present broken, and the expressed desire in Russia is to get into direct relationship with producing countries. The prospects of a return trade to India, though remote, yet exist.

Means of Establishing Direct Trade.

The writers consulted many business men in Russia as to what they would consider the best means of establishing such direct trade, and say that the problem appears to have three main aspects-

The need of men in Russia thoroughly interested in fostering Indian trade and acquainted with the language, knowing and visiting customers, and watching the changes and developments of the market,

was emphasised as essential.

The representation of Indian firms in Odessa and Southern Russia is The Northern and Western markets of Russia are relatively more important than the Southern market. Odessa cannot serve all Russia. Although railway freights in Russia are low, many complaints are made against their management; in fact, some merchants in Petrograd stated that they preferred to send goods from the Black Sea to the Baltic by boat rather than by train across Russia. Thus, this problem of direct trade includes what really amounts to the opening up of an almost entirely new market.

Time is of the utmost importance. If effective action is to result, merchants in Russia would like to see the foundations laid for more

direct intercourse before the war is over.

Transport.

The question of transport was one on which it was difficult for the writers to obtain any definite opinions. They were assured, however, that steamship companies would endeavour to cater for a direct trade, and they set out as follows the impressions which they gathered at interviews with both Russian and British companies-

That in the past most of the Indian produce for the Baltic has probably

been carried in German ships viâ Hamburg.

Development of Indo-Russian Trade.

That freight charges from India to Hamburg differed very little from those on most lines from India to United Kingdom ports.

That probably transhipment charges in Hamburg were to those in

London as about 5 or 6 to 7.

That the service from Hamburg to the Baltic was both cheaper and more frequent than from the United Kingdom to the Baltic; and that, therefore, for these last three reasons the trade would tend to be drawn to Hamburg.

That, as far as British ships are concerned, the Black Sea is mostly

served by tramp steamers.

That Indian produce for the Black Sea has most probably been taken chiefly by Austrian-Lloyd or Hansa boats for transhipment at Port Said or Mediterranean ports.

RECENT LEGISLATION OF UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa reports, under date 4th July, that a fair amount of legislation of importance was enacted in the Session of the Union Parliament which terminated on the preceding day. A "Trades Boards" bill, which did not receive a second reading, was referred to a Select Committee, and, as a result of the evidence the Committee has received, legislation establishing such Boards is practically certain next year. A Medical, Dental and Pharmacy bill was crowded out. Taxation measures passed include an Income Tax Act and an Income Tax Consolidation Act (see p. 119 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th April last); an innovation in this legislation is a 25 per cent. war profits tax, earmarked for war expenses. Measures were also passed sanctioning proposals for important irrigation works in the neighbourhood of Oudtshoorn (see pp. 639-40 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 31st August, 1916), and for the Congella wharf extension at Durban Harbour (see p. 100 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th July). Two other measures passed which are of some importance are the Fertilisers and Farm Foods Amendment Act, and the Agricultural Produce Export Act. A private member's bill of importance was passed into law, namely, that to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act. (D.C.I. 38,093.)

PATENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Rules of Court governing Opposition to Grant.

The "Government Gazette" of the Union of South Africa, dated 15th June, publishes the text of a Government Notice (No. 775) embodying Rules of Court concerning matters relating to practice and procedure on opposition to the grant of a patent, which have been framed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa, under the provisions of Section 34 (4) of the Patents, Designs, Trade Marks, and Copyright Act (No. 9) of 1916.

These Rules provide, inter alia, that as soon as possible after the receipt of the documents relating to the application for a patent and to the opposition thereto, the Registrar of the Court shall, by letter, call upon the applicant or his duly authorised representative to state in writing, within three months of the date of such letter, whether or not it is intended to proceed with the application notwithstanding the notice of opposition. If within the three months' period the applicant does not notify that he intends to proceed with his application he is to be deemed to have abandoned it.

The above-mentioned Rules of Court may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 38,546.)

NEW COPYRIGHT LAW IN CYPRUS.

With reference to the notice on p. 607 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th March, 1915, and to a previous notice, relative to the Copyright Law, 1914 (No. VI. of 1914) of Cyprus, it is notified that a Supplement to the "Cyprus Gazette" of 13th July publishes the text of a new Copyright Law (No. V. of 1917), dated 18th June. This Law, which repeals the abovementioned Law of 1914, may be cited as the Copyright Law, 1917, and provides, inter alia, that the notice to be given under Section 14 of the Imperial Copyright Act, 1911, to the Chief Collector of Customs in Cyprus may, instead of being so given, be given to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise of the United Kingdom, and if so given and communicated by the said Commissioners to the Chief Collector of Customs shall be deemed to have been given to the Chief Collector of Customs.

[Note.—Section 14 of the Imperial Copyright Act, 1911, provides for the prohibition of the importation of "Copies made out of the United Kingdom of any work in which copyright subsists which if made in the United Kingdom would infringe copyright, and as to which the owner of the copyright gives notice in writing by himself or his agent to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, that he is desirous that such copies

should not be imported into the United Kingdom."]

The above-mentioned Supplement to the "Gazette" may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 39,717.)

RECENT FISCAL LEGISLATION IN FRANCE.

New Taxes on Business Profits, etc.

The French "Journal Officiel" of 1st August publishes the text of a Law, promulgated on 31st July, abolishing certain taxes and imposing others. The first section of this Law abolishes as from 1st January, 1918, the taxes known as "contributions personelle-mobilière, des portes et des fenêtres" and the "patentes." This suppression only applies to the portion of such taxes as are collected for the account of the State. That proportion of the taxes which reverted to the Departments and Communes will be dealt with by another Bill to be presented to Parliament. Until then, this portion of the old taxes will be collected as heretofore.

A new annual tax is established on business profits. The rate of the tax is $4\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. But in calculating the tax that portion of the profits not exceeding 1,500 frs. pays on one-quarter of that amount, and that portion of the profits exceeding 1,500 frs. but not exceeding 5,000 frs. pays on one-half of that amount. The portion of profits exceeding 5,000 frs. is taxed in full.

Where total profits do not exceed 1,500 frs. no tax is levied.

In addition to the foregoing a special tax is imposed on the turnover of businesses having as their principal object the *retailing* of goods, when the turnover, after certain deductions, exceeds 1,000,000 frs. The contribution is fixed as follows: 1 per mille on that part of the turnover between 1 and 2 million frs.; 2 per mille on that part of the turnover between 2 and 10 million frs.; 3 per mille on that part of the turnover between 10 and 100 million frs.; 4 per mille on that part of the turnover between 100 and 200 million frs.; and 5 per mille on whatever part of the turnover exceeds 200 million frs.

Other new taxes imposed by the above-mentioned Law include a tax on agricultural profits and taxes on the liberal professions and salaries. The

rate of these taxes is fixed at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in each case. All the above taxes take effect from 1st January, 1918.

The text (in French) of the above-mentioned Law may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 40,183.)

RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE.

H.M. Embassy in Paris has forwarded an extract from the French "Journal Officiel" of 7th August, being the text of a Law, promulgated on 6th August, authorising, inter alia, the Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Posts and Telegraphs to expend a sum not exceeding 250,000,000 frs. (about £10,000,000 at par) on the purchase of raw materials, plant, etc., necessary for the reestablishment of industry in the invaded districts of France. Plans for the purchase of material, etc., will be drawn up by three Commissioners acting under the direction of an Office of Industrial Reconstruction, consisting of eight representatives of the Government Departments concerned and eight representatives of commerce and industry (of whom four are to belong to the invaded districts). The Office is to be established at the Ministry of Commerce.

[A notice relative to a Law having a similar object in regard to agricultural reconstruction in France appeared on p. 398 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."] (D.U.I. 39,345.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSINESSES IN ITALY.

Particulars Required as to Nationality.

H.M. Embassy in Rome reports that a Decree, dated 18th July, appearing in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 21st July, provides that the notification of the establishment of a commercial or industrial business prescribed by Law No. 121 of 20th March, 1910, in accordance with the regulations approved by the Decree of 19th February, 1911 (see notice on p. 304 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th May, 1911), must be given in writing, and must show, in addition to the information already required by these regulamust show, in addition to the information already required by these regulations, the nationality of each of the partners in unlimited liability companies ("in nome collettivo"), of the joint partners in partly limited and partly unlimited liability companies ("in accomandita"), and of each director in limited liability companies ("anonima"). Persons born in countries in which their nationality is not lost by reason of their acquisition of foreign nationality must notify both their original and acquired nationality. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry is charged with the verification of these statements, and has the right to demand substantiating documents.

Commercial and industrial firms and companies existing at the date of the Decree must, before 30th September, 1917, present to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of their respective districts a written notification of their nationality, even if they have already given notice of this according to

their nationality, even if they have already given notice of this according to the above-mentioned Law No. 121. (D.C.I. 39,879.).

ESTABLISHMENT OF A MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS IN GERMANY.

The "Hamburgischer Correspondent" and the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" of 7th and 8th August announce the formation in Germany of an Imperial Ministry of Economics ("Reichswirtschaftsamt") to which are to be transferred the functions of the Ministry of the Interior so far as they relate to trade, economics, and social questions, each of these threedepartments being placed under an Under-Secretary.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

The official "Indian Trade Journal" of 20th July contains copy of Notification No. 1571 F., dated 11th July, which prohibited that nothing in this Notification shall apply to:—

- (a) Any silver coin which has been issued by the Government of India and which is legal tender within the meaning of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.
- (b) Silver coin or bullion imported by or for the use of Government.
- (c) Silver coin or bullion imported under licence granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of import. (C. 13,333.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" of the 14th June, contains copy

Use prohibited of certain Words for Trade purposes.

Trade purposes.

Australia Gazette" of the 14th June, contains copy of a Proclamation dated 13th June, 1917, prohibiting the use of the words "War Chest" or "War Chest Fund" in connection with any trade, business, calling or profession in the Commonwealth. (C. 13,605.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

Adverting to the notice which appeared on p. 595 of the "Board of Trade Importation of Goods partially produced in Belgium.

Council, dated 10th April, prohibiting the importation into the Dominion of "enemy goods," the "New Zealand Gazette" of the 7th June contains copy of a notice dated 6th June, which states that the Minister [of Customs has granted general permission for the importation from Belgium of goods finally manufactured in that country provided that not more than 25 per centum of the fair market value of such goods, as estimated in

accordance with the provisions of the Customs Act, 1913, with respect to goods liable to ad valorem duty, has its source in enemy territory.

(C. 13,430.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

An Extraordinary issue of the "Government Gazette" of the Union of Regulation Regulating the Importation, Sale, etc., of Fertilisers, Farm Foods, Seeds, and Pests Remedies.

Act to regulate the sale of fertilisers, farm foods, seeds and pest remedies. This Act (No. 21 of 1917), which may be cited as the "Fertilisers, Farm Foods, Seeds and Pests Remedies Act, 1917," is to come into operation on a date to be fixed by a Proclamation of the Governor-General; it repeals the similarly named Act

(No. 20 of 1907) of the Cape of Good Hope, and provides, inter alia, that no person may sell as a fertiliser any article which does not contain, in a form or combination available as plant food, nitrogen, or phos-

SOUTH AFRICA-continued.

phoric oxide, or potash or lime. Every person who sells any fertiliser or farm food must, at the time of delivery, furnish the purchaser with an invoice stating the quantity sold, the name and/or brand under which the fertiliser or farm food is registered, and also the chemical constituents thereof. That statement in the invoice is to be deemed to be a guarantee that the article is as described therein. The Act further provides for the labelling of packages of agricultural seeds, so as to show the name of the seeds and the percentage of purity and germinating capacity.

It is also provided in the Act that no person shall import into the Union any bones for the purpose of manufacturing therein any fertiliser, or import, or have or expose for sale therein any fertiliser manufactured from bones outside the Union, unless he produces a certificate signed in the country of origin by a person designated by the Minister of Agriculture that the bones or fertiliser have been completely sterilised. Provision is also made for the inspection of imported fertilisers, farm foods, seeds, and pest remedies, and for their disposal as directed by the Department of Agriculture, if found to be otherwise than required by this Act.

The text of the above-mentioned Act may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall (D.C.I. 41,106.) Street, London, E.C. 2.

EGYPT.

Revised Import Tariff Valuations for Metals.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of the 2nd August, 1917, contains the following revised Tariff valuations (No. 3) for use in assessing duties on metals imported into Egypt, from the 1st August to the 30th September,

1917, as follows:-

	Kind	of Met	tal.				lmport Valuation per kilogramme (2.2046 lb.)
							Millièmes.*
Copper and brass shee	ts, ro	und an	d botto	ms	•••		215
Copper sheets, plain		• • •	•••	•••	•••		212
Copper sheets in rolls,	bars,	round	and fla	at	•••		212
Copper ingots			•••	•••	٠		209
Copper wire		•••	***	•••	•••		ad valorem.
Brass wire		•••		•••	•••		,,
Brass sheets, plain, 24	by 4	8, 8 lb.	to 5 lb	· · · · ·	•••		1,
Tin ingots and bars	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •		255
Lead sheets		• • •	•••	• • •	• • •		45
Lead shot	•••	•••	• • •	•••	• • •		46
Lead pipe	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	•••		45
Lead, pig	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••		45
Zinc sheets	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••		125
Zinc ingots	• • •	•••	•••		•••		125
Phosphor bronze	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	•••		140
Antimony	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		130
Quicksilver		• • •	***	•••	•••	•••	800

(C. 13,435.)

Note .- Duty is leviable on the above import valuations at the rate of 8 per cent.

^{* 1,000} millièmes = £E. 1 = £1 0s. 6d.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Adverting to the notice which appeared on pp. 200-1 of the "Board of Trade Importation of Tyres. Journal" of the 26th July with reference to Notification No. 1448 dated 23rd May prohibiting for Motor Cars not prohibited. the importation into the Federated Malay States of motor cars and their component parts and accessories, except under licence, copy of a further Notification (No. 1735)

dated 22nd June has been received, which states that the expression "component parts and accessories" in the first-named Notification is not to be interpreted as including tyres.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Adverting to the notice which appeared on p. 596 of the "Board of Trade Importation of Horses: Journal" of the 14th June relative to the pro-Importation of Horses: Importation of Horses:
Licences to be granted.

hibition of the importation into the Colony of horses, the "Straits Settlements Government Gazette" of the 10th July contains copy of Notification No. 830, which states that licences will, until further notice, be granted to import from neighbouring countries local-bred ponies which are to be used exclusively in (C. 13,423.) hackney carriages.

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Swedish Royal Decree Importation of Used Wearing Apparel, Rags, and Shoddy— (Prevention of the Introduction (No. 361) dated the 1st June, and operative as from the 1st July, relating to the importation into Sweden of goods which of Infectious Disease.)

diseases. This Decree lays down regulations regarding the admission into Sweden of used bedclothes, wearing apparel or body linen, and rags and artificial wool (so-called shoddy) which arrive in the country from a place where plague, cholera, small-pox, typhoid fever, or other serious infectious disease has broken out. The regulations contained in the Decree are to be made applicable to importations of these goods from the place affected (and, if necessary, to imports from areas adjacent to such place) by a notification to that effect issued by the Swedish Board of Trade as each case arises. With regard to rags, however, the Decree lays down certain special and additional regulations, which are applicable to imports of rags independently of whether the place from which they come has been "notified" by the Swedish Board of Trade. The Decree also contains provisions relating to goods which have arrived in Sweden by sea, unpacked, or inadequately packed, and which, during the voyage, have been in contact with plague-infected rats; and to the transportation through Sweden of goods in transit, of the kinds with which the Decree is concerned.

The text and translation of the Decree may be inspected by British traders interested, on application, at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2. (C. 13,294.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Stockholm Prohibition of Exportation to the effect that the exportation of the followof certain Articles. ing articles from Sweden has been prohibited

as from the 21st August:-

Paper for printing newspapers;

Paper for printing books, not specially mentioned (natural colour, white, or coloured in the pulp), without water-mark;

Silks and mixed silk—all goods coming under the "Silk" category of of the Swedish Customs Tariff (Nos. 353-373).

Note.—The exportation of certain goods coming under this

category was already prohibited.

SWEDEN—continued.

Textile materials in combination with rubber (i.e., Tariff Category VIII. E); textile goods waterproofed, coated or impregnated with material other than rubber, tissues fastered together by means of materials other than rubber, and polishing cloth (Tariff Category VIII. F).—Tariff Nos. 543-551.

Note.—The exportation of certain goods coming under these

Note.—The exportation of certain goods coming under these categories was already prohibited. (C. 13,569.)

FRANCE.

A French Presidential Decree of the 10th August prohibits the exportation Prohibition of Exportation of Rags (Drilles).

| Note.—The exportation and re-exportation of cotton rags (drilles) was already prohibited; as was also the exportation and re-exportation of chiffons of all kinds.]

FRANCE (St. Pierre and Miquelon).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Exportation of Salt to any Destination prohibited, except under Licence.

before salt (sea salt, rock salt and salina salt), crude or refined, may be exported from St. Pierre and Miquelon to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and certain other countries for which export licences have not hitherto been required. (C. 13,392.)

FRENCH COLONIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Exportation of Acetyl-Cellulose to the United Kingdom, etc. prohibited except under Licence.

Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco), without special authorisation,

Protectorates (other than Tunis and Morocco), without special authorisation, when consigned to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and certain other countries. (C. 13,447.)

TUNIS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Prohibition of Exportation of certain Articles.

Beylical Decree, dated the 23rd June and published in the "Journal Officiel Tunisien" of the 11th July, which prohibits the exportation and re-exportation from Tunis, except under licence, of the articles Decree of the 29th May (see the notice at page 601 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th June, 1917.)

(C. 13,480.)

MEXICO.

With reference to the notice at page 361 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for Tariff Modifications (Temporary).

the 16th August, respecting the duty-free admisssion of certain cotton tissues into Mexico, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that a Mexican Decree has been issued which exempts from Customs duty, during the period from August 15th to

MEXICO—continued.

31st December, 1917, (1) cotton tissues, unbleached or bleached, of plain weave, having more than 40 and up to 60 threads in warp and weft in a square of 1 cm., and with a width of up to 130 cms. (Tariff No. 315); (2) cotton sewing thread on reels (Tariff No. 309); (3) blankets of cotton and wool mixed (Tariff No. 425).

Printed or dyed cotton fabrics, plain weave, having more than 40 and up to 60 warp and weft threads in a square of 1 cm. (Tariff No. 320) are to pay

only 25 per cent. of the duty prescribed in the Tariff.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

A Colombian Law (No. 78 of 1916) provides for certain modifications of the Import Tariff of the Republic of Colombia Tariff Modifications. (Law No. 117 of 1913). These modifications, which comprise (1) amplifications of the wording of certain Tariff headings, (2) the raising of certain new Tariff headings, and (3) the raising of certain the subject of duty, are shown in the subject statement.

changes in rates of duty, are shown in the subjoined statement.

[Note.—A translation of the Colombian Tariff Law of 1913 was published by the Board of Trade in April, 1914, as a Parliamentary Return: Reference

No., Cd. 7,353; price 6d.]

[Additions to the text of the Tariff are printed in italic type. The duties are fixed in gold (gold peso (100 centavos)=4s.), and are payable either in that currency or in its equivalent in paper money at the official rate of exchange of 10,000 per cent. (100 paper pesos to 1 gold peso, or 500 paper pesos=£1).]

Tariff	Articles.	Rate of	Duty.
No.	Articles,	Former.	Present.
62 bis	Chewing gum, flavoured with mint, pepsin,	Pesos ets. Per kilog.	Pesos ets. Per kilog.
81	Cocoa	Not specified.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 15 \end{array}$
89	White wax, yellow wax, or wax of the laurel, not manufactured	0 25	0 35
98 bis	as fuel in sea-going ressels belonging to Colombian companies, and imported under	Not appoind	Evo
100	regulations framed by the Government Candles of white wax, yellow wax, or wax of	Not specified.	Free
	the laurel	0 934	0 45
$ad\ 104$ 114	Coal in the form of briquettes	Not specified.	Free
114	Pumps, monitors, turbines, crushing mills, crushers, tubing of five centimetres or more interior diameter and accessories, and metal		
162	sheets, for making such tubing Bullets, round, buckshot, and ammunition	0 01	0 01
102	(without explosives or caps)	0 05	0 05
166	Loaded or empty cartridges for revolvers or other arms the import of which is not pro-	2 00	0.140
172	hibited, and conical bullets Revolvers and pistols not specially mentioned (in the Tariff)	2 00	0 40
192	Enamel with silicate base, to be applied cold	0 20	0 20
204	Ordinary paints, such as those known as "Japanese," "favourite," "sapolin," etc.,	0 10	0. 10
0.20	even if they are glossy or imitate enamel	(0 10 Import
220	Anethol		Prohibited.
370	Powdered tale, and "cericite"	Free	0 01
526 610 bis	Oxigenised water	0 10 Not specified.	$\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 03 \\ 0 & 01 \end{array}$
010 000	1	2. Je choomica.	0 01

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA—continued.

Tariff		Rate of	Duty.
No.	Articles.	Former.	Present.
635	Opium	Pesos cts. Per kilog. 0 25	Pesos cts. Per kilog. 2 50
ad 665 678 709		Not specified. 0 01	0 01 Free
744	and cardboard, for packing medicines Surgical, optical, chemical, and bacteriological instruments of any kind or material, not	0 01	0 06
ad 848 ad 850	specially mentioned in the Tariff Wagons for aerial lines Steam or electric motors and accessories thereof,	0 25 Not specified.	0 10 Free
ad 853	for aerial lines	Not specified	Free
891 bis ad 1040	accessories of iron, for aerial lines Wooden boxes (cojas), fitted together or not Containers (iron or steel) for fountain syringes	Not specified. Not specified.	Free 0 04
1041	("bocks"), and invalid bed-pans ("duck tails"), enamelled or not, tinned or not Gauze or netting of iron wire	Not specified.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 02 \\ 0 & 02 \end{array}$
1047	Tubes or pipes (iron or steel) of less than 5 centimetres interior diameter, and accessories (joints, eibows, T joints), tinned or not	0 05	0 02
1106 1291	Gauze or netting of copper wire Printing paper, white or coloured, in sheets the dimensions of which are not less than 60 by 90 centimetres, the original price of the same not exceeding \$15\$ pesos gold (Colombian)	†	0 06
1292	per 100 kilogs	Free‡	Free
	exceeding § 15 pesos per 100 kilogs	0 03§	0 03
1206 bis 1372	Hectographs (gelatine, "blanco de espana") Raw cotton	0 10 0 03	0 30 0 04
1424	Bleached cotton yarn for looms and other		
1425	weaving machines Unbleached cotton yarn for looms and other	0 08	0 10
1426	weaving machines	0 05	0 07
	Coloured cotton yarn for looms and other weaving machines	0 10	0 13
1509 bis	Linoleum and similar cloth for covering thors. NOTE.—Cloths weighing less than 2 kilogrammes per square metre shall not be classified under the foregoing heading.	Not specified.	0 02

 $^{^*}$ Under Tariff No. 1041, the duty was 8 cents per kilog. for articles the mesh of which is less than 3 millimetres square; the same, of 3 millimetres or more, paid

(D.C.I. 39,335.)

⁵ cents under No. 1042.

† Under Tariff No. 1106, the duty was 20 cents per kilog. for articles the mesh of which is less than 3 millimetres square; the same, of 3 millimetres or more, paid 10 cents under No. 1107.

† Not exceeding 10 pesos per 100 kilogs, in the former Tariff heading, § Exceeding 10 pesos per 100 kilogs, in the former Tariff heading.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is prepared, on application, to furnish available information regarding British cargo steamship services trading between the United Kingdom and all ports of the world. Applicants for information are requested to state their requirements clearly, particularly indicating the ports or districts between which cargo is to be carried.

BRITISH FORWARDING AGENCIES.

Information regarding British forwarding agencies from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world may also be obtained on application to the Department of Commercial Intelligence. Firms requiring information are requested to give full details, especially in regard to the ports or districts between which goods are to be carried.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Order-in-Council respecting Passenger Steamer Certificates granted by the Governments of Bombay and Bengal.

See notice on p. 449.

CANADA.

Extension of Breakwater at St. John, N.B.

Works include the construction, of random stone, of a breakwater extension of James Point Breakwater, in the harbour of St. John, N.B. The works include the construction, of random stone, of a breakwater extension 1,490 ft. long, from Negro Point lighthouse to Partridge Island, and the placing of sufficient random stone between Negro Point lighthouse and the outer end of the concrete superstructure on the existing breakwater, to bring the existing breakwater into conformity with the projected extension by widening it to 25 ft. at the crest of an elevation of 32 ft. above low water ordinary spring tides. The material required will be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the work.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Railway Extension in 1916.

Harbours in South Africa, a copy of which has been forwarded by H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham), there were 9,419 miles of with 9,033 miles at the end of 1915. The total mileage of railways operated by the Administration at the end of 1916 was 11,355 miles. Of the 386 miles opened during the year, about 110 miles were in the Cape Province, 158 miles in the Transvaal, 77 miles in the Orange Free State, and 39 miles in Natal. No rew lines were authorised to be constructed during the year, and

No new lines were authorised to be constructed during the year, and progress on the uncompleted sections authorised by Parliament in 1913 was retarded by the necessity for curtailing expenditure and by the shortage of

permanent way material.

The lines opened in the Cape Province in 1916 were: (1) the Idutywa-Umtata line (about 71 miles) which forms another link in the through route from the Cape Eastern line to Kokstad and Natal; and (2) a further section of 39 miles of the Carnarvon-Calvinia line, namely, from Willeston

to Kotjeskolk (De Drift).

In the Transvaal further sections of the Bethal-Volksrust line were completed and opened for traffic last year. Not only is this an important developing line, serving the townships of Wakkerstroom, Amersfoort, and Morgenzon, and a highly-fertile and well-stocked district, but it very considerably shortens the through journey to Durban from all stations east

Shipping and Transport.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

of Springs on the Springs-Breyten line. The country served by this line is all high veld and well-populated, and passes through rich agricultural land on which large crops of mealies, forage, etc., are raised.

The Delarey-Pudimoe line (79½ miles), also in the Transvaal, besides being an important developing line, gives an additional through connection between the northern main lines and Johannesburg, and affords a shorter route to Johannesburg for traffic from various districts in the Transvaal and Bechuanaland. It also reduces the distance from Delarey and Lichtenburg to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London.

The lines completed in the Orange Free State in 1916 were: (1) A railway from Aliwal North to Zastron (about 55 miles), which not only serves the townships of Rouxville and Zastron, but also a large and fertile area between the Orange and Caledon rivers—a small section of the line being in the Cape Province; and (2) a railway from Vierfontein to Bothaville (23 miles), which forms the first link in a programme of railway extension in the northwestern districts of the Orange Free State; this line serves a fertile district minently suitable for the cultivation of maize.

The Donnybrook-Underberg line (39 miles) in Natal, opened in 1916, is

purely a developing line, which runs through the fertile Polela Valley.

Under the Union of South Africa Act (No. 41) of 1916 the sections of railway from the South bank of the Orange River at Upington to the South-West African border near Nakob, and from Walvis Bay to Mid-Swakop River, near Swakopmund, became part of the Union Railways. The former line was built by the Administration as a link in a connecting line between the Union and the southern terminus of the German railway system at Kalkfontein; and the latter was built to afford railway communication between the sheltered anchorage of Walvis Bay and Swakopmund.

The Report states that new developing railways are urgently required in all districts of the Union. Approximately 250 new routes have been surveyed, involving a very considerable mileage. Many of the districts requiring railways for the opening up of the country are only partially developed, and it is considered essential that such lines should be constructed at the lowest

possible cost.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 551 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th August, 1915, relative to railway development in Alaska, H.M. Consul at Portland, Oregon (Mr. H. L. Development of

Railways and Mineral Deposits in Alaska.

Sherwood), has forwarded an extract from the "Official Bulletin" (Washington), of 10th July, in which it is stated that the main line of the railway from Seward (on the Pacific coast) to Fairbanks (on the Tanana River) a distance of 470

miles, is under construction, and that already a section 150 miles in length is in operation.

The railway taps two large coalfields, the Matanuska and Nenana. The coal in the Matanuska field has been tested by the United States Navy, and found to be excellent for steaming purposes. Nenana coal was recently tested by the Bureau of Mines, and found to be a fair grade of lignite. It is estimated that the supply in both coalfields is practically inexhaustible.

It is expected that by September of the present year the branch line to the centre of the Matanuska coalfield will be completed. Dredging is being carried out at Anchorage, the nearest tide-water port to the coalfields, in order that deep-draught ocean vessels may be loaded at the docks. At present there is a break of about 25 miles in the line between Anchorage and Seward. It is expected that this gap will be closed during the early part of 1918, when it will be possible to ship coal at Seward.

The railway is also under construction southward from Fairbanks in order to tap the Nenana coalfield. The coal obtained will be available for the development of the metallic mineral deposits of the country, such as copper antimony, and gold. (D.C.I. 38,798.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 307-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th August, relative to a projected scheme for the Proposed Erection of Wheat Storage storage and bulk-handling of grain in Victoria, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Melbourne (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports, under date 27th June, that the Victorian State Silos.

Government has decided to abandon the Bill to authorise the installation of the bulk-handling scheme as a whole, and to proceed with the scheme for the

storage of wheat only.

The proposed State expenditure on the construction of storage silos in Victoria is estimated at £750,000. Cylindrical silos are to be constructed of cement in a number of districts, and these silos are to be erected and disposed in such a manner that, at a later period, they can be incorporated in a bulk-handling scheme. The construction of the storages is to be begun as soon as possible, as practically the whole of last season's crops is still in the country and provision has to be made for the storage of the 1917-18 crop. The storages are to be fitted with the necessary machinery to turn the wheat so as to keep it in good condition.

It is proposed that there shall be about 130 storages in the State and that the terminal points shall be at Williamstown and Geelong. The silos are to provide for the immediate storage of about 10,500,000 bushels, of which nearly 6,000,000 bushels will be in the country districts and the balance in the

terminal silos.

It appears from an extract from the local press, which Mr. Milne has forwarded, that the erection of wheat storages may also be carried out in

South Australia and New South Wales.

Mr. Milne understands that a strong financial group in Victoria has under consideration a project for the erection of silos for storage in the wheat-growing States of Australia. The carrying of this project into effect, will, however, depend upon the decision of the various State Governments.

(D.C.I. 39,009.)

RHODESIA.

"The "British South Africa Company Government Gazette" of 22nd June publishes a Government Notice (No. 233) by the Returns required under Department of Mines and Roads to the effect that "Mines and Minerals under the "Mines and Minerals Ordinance, 1903," Ordinance, 1903. Government Notice (No. 48) of 1908 is in part repealed and replaced by provisions requiring returns of mineral production to be furnished in a new form. Every holder of a mining location from which minerals are produced, or his representative, is to furnish or cause to be furnished to the appropriate Mining Commissioner, in addition to a return of mineral production, a supplementary return in a specified form completed by a duly qualified assayer. Such returns are to be furnished not later than the 18th day of the month following that to which they relate.

The new provisions came into force on 1st August.

A copy of the above-mentioned "Gazette" containing the forms in which the returns referred to are to be made, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. (D.C.I. 38,548.)

SWEDEN.

According to the Annual Report for 1916 of the Stockholm Chamber of Iron and Steel Industry in 1916.

Commerce, quoted in a recent issue of the Swedish journal "Utrikeshandel," the condition of the iron and steel industry of Sweden was fairly good in 1916, despite many adverse circumstances. The total amount of iron and steel shipped in 1916 was 560,000 metric tons, about the same quantity as in 1915, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy being the chief customers. Exports to Russia and Finland showed a small increase, and small quantities were also exported to Denmark and Norway.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

SWEDEN—continued.

The export of iron ore during 1916 was 5,339,000 metric tons, as compared with 5,994,000 tons during 1915. The Swedish home market was exceptionally

busy, owing to greater activity in the engineering trade.

The manufacture of iron showed no great falling-off, despite the difficulty of obtaining raw materials. 737,300 metric tons of pig-iron were produced in 1916, or 30,000 tons less than in 1915, but, on the other hand, 130,000 tons more were produced than the annual average for the last ten years (643,700 tons). Manufactures by the Bessemer process decreased by 15,000 tons, whereas manufactures by the Martin process increased by 25,000 tons.

Imports of iron and steel from foreign countries in 1916 were 28,000 metric tons more than in the previous year, and 17,000 tons more than the annual average for the past five years. This increase was in the first three quarters

of the year; the last quarter showed a decided decrease.

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lb.

The "Stockholms Dagblad" of 22nd July publishes an announcement to the New Iron-Smelting Works Established.

company was formed, with a capital of 5,500,000 kronor. The new works are of special importance to Sweden, not only because they are the most up-to-date of their kind, but also because there is at present a very great shortage of pig-iron, which was formerly imported in considerable quantities; in the year 1913 imports of pig-iron to the value of 17,500,000 kronor were chiefly obtained from the United Kingdom. The smelting furnace at the new works is built on the most modern American lines, and is the first constructed in Sweden to use coke instead of charcoal.

18 kronor = £1 (μ ar rate).

GERMANY.

According to a statement in a recent issue of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," efforts are being made towards the formation of a syndicate in the German tinplate industry after the war. The former tinplate syndicate was dissolved in 1914, but it is stated that German tinplate manufacturers are of opinion that a strong organisation cannot permanently be dispensed

with.

It is thought that only by means of such a syndicate will it be possible to solve certain economic problems, particularly in connection with Customs policy. In former times, it is said, the United Kingdom to a large extent supplied the German tinplate demand, but in recent years the tinplate industry in Germany has been so strengthened that it is expected that it will be able to export large quantities of tinplates immediately on the return of normal conditions.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Development of Mineral Deposits in Alaska. See notice on p. 472.

JAPAN (Corea).

Reports on Mineral Resources.

"Mineral Resources of Corea," which have been issued by the Government-General. Three of these volumes deal with the mineral resources of the motice on pp. 140-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th July relative to the mining and ore-refining industries in Corea, it is notified that H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay, C.M.G.) has forwarded, under date 5th July, four volumes of reports on the general.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

JAPAN (Corea)—continued.

North and South Heian Provinces, and the Kokai Province, and the other volume is devoted to the subject of mica in Corea, with special reference to phlogopite in the Mach'onnyong series of Kankyo Province. These volumes are illustrated by photographs of various mineral products and with plans of mines, and are accompanied by a set of valuable large scale maps, annotated in English, of the geological formation of the country.

The above-mentioned volumes. which are printed in Japanese and English, together with the maps referred to, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall (D.C.I. 39.702.)

Street, London, E.C. 2.

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE MATERIALS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 23rd August, 1917, was 39,503 (including 1,682 bales British West African), and the number im-Cotton Statistics. ported during the thirty-four weeks ended 23rd August, 1917, was 1,786,046 (including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 11,678 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African). There were no bales of cotton exported during the week ended 23rd August, 1917; the number of bales exported during the thirty-four weeks ended 23rd August was 167,516.

For further details see p. 484.

BRITISH INDIA.

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and Cotton Spinning and the Native States during the month of April, 1915, 1916, and 1917, has been extracted from a return Weaving Returns. issued by the Indian Government:-

	M	Month of April,			
	1915.	1916.	1917.		
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES. Cotton yarn spun Lb.	59,472,044	55,985,623	56,496,931		
Grey and bleached piece goods $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lb.} = \\ Yards \end{array} \right.$	23 866 345 97 836.613	22,944,907 94,852,446	22,667,329 94,805,354		
Coloured piece goods Lb. = Yards	5,108,303 21,623.249	6 079,529 26,580,997	8.262,670 36,020,697		
Grey and coloured goods (other) than piece goods) Lb.	137,663	171,070	281,202		
Hosiery " Miscellaneous goods "	25,085 25,675	18,800 69,63 6	18,018 135,985		
Total of woven goods ,,	29,163,071	29,283,942	31,401,233*		

^{*} Including 36,029 lb, of cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Progress of Cotton Cultivation, and Dependent Industries.

Progress of Cotton Cultivation, and Dependent Industries.

Scherffius, M.S., Chief of the Tobacco and Cotton Division of the South African

Department of Agriculture, which Department has published the article in Bulletin form:—

For the past three years the Union of South Africa has produced annually about 500,000 lb. of seed cotton; of this amount there were about 170,000 lb. of lint and 330,000 lb. of seed. The lint has been sold at prices ranging from 6d. to 8d. per lb. Until recently seed was in demand only for re-seeding purposes. A Pretoria firm is, however, now crushing the seed and selling seed meal; this new enterprise is making some headway.

In the middle or bush veld, some of the American varieties, such as Cleveland, Bancroft, Pullnot, Russell's and Bohemian, give the best results. In the low veld, where the soil is very fertile, and on portions of the coastal belt, such as Natal and Zululand, Cook's Long Staple, Nyassaland, Allen's, and Sunflower have given the best returns. A new variety, Taylor's Long

Silk Staple, is being bred at the Rustenburg Station.

Ginning facilities in South Africa have been greatly improved during the last two or three years. Two ginning plants operating in Rustenburg are capable of ginning ten times the amount of the total production of the Union; in addition, there are several smaller plants operating in different parts of the country.

When the industry has made further progress, a seed-crushing plant will, no doubt, be established. At the the present time certain firms have the question under consideration; such a mill should be of great assistance to the cotton growing industry, as it would establish a further source of

revenue.

Last year there were approximately 400,000 gallons of cotton-seed oil, valued at £48,000, sold in South Africa. Half of this quantity was sold as salad oil and half as crude manufacturing oil. At present but little cotton-seed cake is fed to stock in the Union, but once it is produced locally there should be no difficulty in disposing of it to dairymen and feeders of beef cattle.

There is a spinning mill at Woodstock, Cape Province, which is now operating 1,500 spindles; this mill is kept going 24 hours daily, and requires approximately the whole output of the Union, i.e., 150,000 lb. of lint annually. As this industry grows, its requirements of raw material will likewise-increase.

During the last two or three years the cotton industry has steadily improved, and Mr. Scherffius thinks he is justified in saying that at the present time there is probably no industry in South Africa with brighter prospects, and certainly none with greater possibilities. Once normal conditions are restored, he expects to see this industry make steady progress until cotton becomes one of the big agricultural products of the country.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 25th Corn Prices. August, 1917, were as follows:-

Wheat	•••		 	•••	76s.	7d.
Barley		•••	 	•••	70s.	7d.
Oats			 		54s.	7d.

For further particulars see p. 484.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Estimated Areas under certain Crops in England and Wales in 1917.

The following preliminary statement showing the estimated areas under corn, pulse and hay crops in England and Wales in the year 1917, with comparisons for 1916, has been issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries :-

				1916.	1917.			
Wheat			•••	•••	•••		1,912,210	1.918,550
Barley		•••	•••				1.332,080	1,460,600
Oats				•••	•••		2,084,670	2,257,480
Beans	•••						236,260	210.860
Peas		•••					112,680	131.000
Seeds hay*						•••	1,762,700	1,682,100
Meadow hay		•••		•••			4.825.990	4,798,960

According to a preliminary statement recently issued by the Board of Estimated Area under Agriculture and Fisheries, the estimated area Estimated Area under under hops in England, as returned on 4th June Hops in England in 1917. last, was 16,946 acres, as compared with 31,352 acres in 1916 and 34,744 acres in 1915.

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of May, 1916 and 1917, have been extracted from the official returns issued by Rubber Exports during May, 1917. the Ceylon Government:-

То	Мау, 1916.	May, 1917.
United Kingdom United States Other countries	Lb. 1,439,762 1,471,745 204,919	Lb. 913,134 1,069,655 542,239
Total exports of rubber of domestic production	3,116,426	2,525,028

^{*} Hay from clover, sainfoin, and grass under rotation.

[†] Hay from permanent grass.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

CANADA.

Condition of certain Crops.

Condition of certain Crops.

Condition of certain Crops.

There will be a decrease in the area under fall wheat, owing partly to the dry weather experienced, and the consequent difficulty in preparing the land. Vegetable crops are excellent, and much extra land has been cultivated. Most small fruits are good, but apples will be poor. (D.C.I. 40,423.)

VENEZUELA.

Developments in the Cattle Raising Industry in 1916.

See notice on pp. 451-2.

CHINA (Manchuria).

H.M. Consul at Dairen (Mr. H. G. Parlett) reports, under date 3rd July, Crop Prospects in that, whilst in the earlier part of this year the soya bean crop was adversely affected by drought, the prospects of the crop have materially improved, owing to rain in June. It is now estimated that if ordinary climatic conditions prevail, the crop in South Manchuria will be but little inferior to that of last season. In North Manchuria the rainfall was better than in the South, and, if the rainy season is good, the crop should be normal.

The wheat crop suffered from the effects of the drought in the spring more acutely than any other crop, and it is estimated that, in consequence,

the yield will be from 20 to 30 per cent. below the average.

The kaoliang crop is earlier than the soya bean crop, and in consequence has suffered more from lack of moisture. In some localities the seed failed to germinate. The crop will be far below the normal.

Other crops have also been affected by lack of rain. (D.C.I. 40,063.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Report for 1916-17 on the External (Trans-Frontier) Land Trade of the Trade viâ the Nushki-Seistan Route in 1916-17.

with the totals for the previous year:—

Trade viâ the Province of Sind and British Baluchistan contains the following figures of the value of the trade which passed through Nushki by the Nushki-Seistan trade route during the year ended 31st March, 1917, as compared

	1915–16.		1916–17.	
From and to	Imports into India.	Exports from India.	Imports into India.	Exports from India.
Afghanistan	Rs. 17,74,507	Rs. 15,73,933	Rs. 16,94,436	Rs. 16,98,121
Persia	3,22,355	9,01,498	1,56,195	7,89,445
Total	20,96,862	24,75,431	18,50,631	24,87,566

The Political Agent at Chagai (Major W. G. Hutchinson), writing with reference to the Nushki trade, states that the year 1916-17 was the most abnormal of all the years in the history of the trade on the Nushki-Seistan route. In the first place, the war has necessitated many prohibitions in

Miscellaneous.

BRITISH INDIA-continued.

exports and has greatly increased the general prices of commodities. War conditions also created a great demand for camels for transport, thus increasing the difficulty in obtaining camel transport for trade purposes, besides raising the cost of it.

The concessions and trade facilities on the Nushki route remained unaltered

during the year.

Rupee = 1s. 4d. (at par).

CANADA.

According to an extract from the "Monetary Times" (Toronto) of 27th July,

Enamelling Industry
Established. which has been forwarded by the Office of H.M.

Trade Commissioner in Canada, a company at Ville St. Laurent, Quebec, has commenced the enamelling druggists' enamel sundries, thus, it is stated, introducing a new industry into Canada. (D.C.I. 39,551.)

GERMANY.

Census of Industrial and Business
Establishments.

The successful economic prosecution of the German economic system from war to peace conditions. The census was to include all Germans engaged in industry, whether as manufacturers, independent master craftsmen, tradesmen, or home industrial authorities.

MEXICO.

Taxes on Electric Light and Power. of 26th July, relative to certain special stamp taxes imposed on, inter alia, electric lights, H.M. Chargé des Archives at Mexico City reports, under date 6th July, that the Decree therein referred to has been annulled and a new arrangement has come into force, whereby the company supplying the service is responsible to the Government for a tax at the rate of 10 per cent. on the actual consumption, as shown on the bill of the consumer. This tax is to be collected by the company. Persons using not more than three lamps are exempt from the tax. No tax will be levied on signs and advertisements, special illuminations, charitable institutions and schools, public lighting, and federal and municipal buildings.

A tax on electric power has been fixed at 3 per cent. on the amount of the bill of the consumer. Exemptions from this tax are Government installations, power sold to other companies which are not consumers but who resell and distribute, and power supplied for irrigation and agricultural purposes.

(D.C.I. 40,062.)

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 134 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of Establishment of Chamber of Commerce at Tunja.

a Decree (No. 1,057) establishing a Chamber of Commerce at the town of Tunja, Department of Boyacá.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of July, 1917, have been published, and may be

purchased* at a cost of 9d. per copy (post free 11d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1916 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 6s. (post free 6s. 6d.). This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1912-1916, and detailed statements of imports and exports of principal articles consigned from and to specified countries. The second volume will articles consigned from and to specified countries. The second volume will contain particulars of the imports from the various countries returned for consumption, details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.*

The "Labour Gazette" (price 1d., post free 3d.) is published by the Ministry Labour about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the August issue:—State of the Labour Market in the United Kingdom in July; Industrial Unrest: Reports of Commission of Enquiry; Extension of the Employment of Women; Employment in Germany, Holland, Sweden, and Canada; Course of the Retail Prices of Food in the United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, Sweden, and Vienna; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

A Supplement included in this issue contains a number of Rules and Orders made under the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and the Munitions of

War (Amendment) Acts, 1915 and 1916.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1916. Volume I. [Cd. 8632.] Price 6s. post free 6s. 6d.).

This is the first volume of the Statement of the oversea trade of the United Kingdom for the year 1916 and contains abstract tables showing the total imports and exports of every article which is separately enumerated in the official classification (as well as the total values for 1916 of the leading articles not so enumerated), together with detailed tables showing the quantity and value of the imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country, figures being given in each case not only for the year 1916, but also for each of the four preceding years. Statistics of the imports and exports of coin and bullion are given in separate tables at the end of the volume. The return contains an introductory statement showing the basis on which the tables are compiled, and giving an outline of their scope and arrangement. Statements of the alterations which have been made in the classification of imports and exports during the five years covered by the return precede the tables.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Trade Records, imports are throughout the tables in this volume credited to the countries from which they were consigned to the United Kingdom, and exports to the countries of final destination so far as known.

See notice on p. 453.

^{*} Copies of Government publications may be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2., and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, and other Foreign Countries, of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., London, W.C. 2.

Government Publications.

Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for 1916-17. [Cd. 8,697.] Price 3d. (post free 4d.).

**Imperial Revenue (Collection and Expenditure) (Great Britain and Ireland).

Return relating to Imperial Revenue (Collection and Expenditure) (Great Britain and Ireland) for the Year ending 31st March, 1917. (H.C. 133.) Price 3d. (post free 3d.).

Revenue and Expenditure (England, Scotland, and Ireland). Returns showing, for the year ended 31st March, 1917:—(1) The amount contributed by England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, to the Revenue collected by the Imperial Officers; (2) the Expenditure on English, Scottish, and Irish Services met out of such Revenue; and (3) the Balances of Revenue contributed by England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, which are available for Imperial Expenditure. (H.C. 134). Price 2d. (post free $2\frac{1}{2}d$.)

Dominions Royal Commission. Royal Commission on the Natural Resources, Trade, and Legislation of Certain Portions of His Majesty's Dominions. Papers Laid before the Commission, 1914-17. [Cd. 8,460.] Price 6d. (post free $7\frac{1}{2}d$.).

The papers in this volume supplement, for the most part, evidence taken previously by the Dominions Royal Commission on the subjects to which they relate and already published. They were received at various times between 1914 and the beginning of 1917, and are classified in accordance with the method adopted in previous volumes.

East India (Progress and Condition). Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1915-16. H.C. 136. Price 9d. (post free 11d.)

This publication is prepared in the India Office from a large number of annual reports received from India, and deals with the administration, finance, public works, education, mineral production, agriculture, manufactures, and trade, etc. of the country.

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1916. General Abstract showing the Acreage under Crops and the numbers and descriptions of Live Stock in each County_and Province, 1916–17. [Cd. 8,711.] Price 2d. (post free $2\frac{1}{2}d$.)

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1917.

Price of each 1d. (post free $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

Orders by the Ministry of Food:—

No. 820. The Grain (Prices) Order, 1917.

No. 821. The Barley (Restriction) Order, 1917.

No. 823. The Peas, Beans and Pulse (Retail Prices) Order, 1917.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and which are available for inspection at the Offices of the Department, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, and Forest Products.

Oil-cake Production from the Arganier (Moroccan tree).

"L'Exportateur Français" (Paris), 2nd August.

Agricultural Progress in Porto Rico.

Official "Agricultural News" (Barbados), 14th June.

Maximum Prices for Beans in Italy. "Il Sole" (Milan), 14th August.

Cereal and Hay Crops in South Australia in 1916-17.

South Australian Department of Agriculture "Journal," June.

Exports of Californian Prunes.
"Weekly Commercial News" (San Francisco), 28th July.

Production of Butter and Milk in Holland. "Economisch Berichten" (Rotterdam), 8th August.

Export of Agricultural Products from Russia in 1916.

"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 31st July.

Forest Research in British India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 21st
July.

Date Industry of Mesopotamia, "L'Exportateur Français," (Paris). 2nd August.

Minerals and Metals.

Progress of Oil-Boring in Papua. "The Age" (Melbourne), 25th May.

Development of Oil and Gas Resources of the United States: Companies formed in 1914-15 to 1916-17. "Journal of Commerce" (New York).

"Journal of Commerce" (New York 2nd August.

Canadian Hardware Market Reports, "Hardware and Metal" (Toronto), 7th July.

Coal Fields of Natal: Phases in Development

"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 30th June and 7th July.

Machinery and Engineering.

Report re Reinforced Concrete Work in the Bombay Presidency. "Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 14th and 21st July.

Shipbuilding Activity at St. John (N.B.).
"Hardware and Metal" (Toronto),
7th July.

Shipping and Transport.

Construction, Maintenance, and Repair of Roads in Ceylon.

Weekly Edition of the "Ceylon Observer" (Colombo), 30th June.

Completion of the Twante Canal between the Irrawaddy and the Rangoon Rivers, "Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 14th July.

Vehicles in Use in the Himalaya Country. "Capital" (Calcutta), 20th July.

Employment of Tonnage in Netherlands Indies.

" Economisch Berichten" (Rotterdam), 8th August.

Shipping and Shipbuilding Firms formed in the United States in 1917.

"Journal of Commerce" (New York),
1st August.

Yarns and Textiles.

Future Possibilities of the Polish Textile Industry.

"Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 12th June.
Foreign Markets for French Hosiery In-

dustry.
"L'Exportateur Français" (Paris),

Douglas Fir Fibre.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 26th July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

South Africa: Imports in 1916 of Articles Kindred to the Hardware or Machinery Trade.

"Weekly Bulletin" of the Canadian Department of Commerce (Ottawa), 30th July.

France: Decline of French Trade with Egypt.

Egypt.
"La Presse Coloniale" (Paris), 18th
August.

Japan: Progress of Industries and Export
Trade of Japan.

"Weekly Bulletin" of the Canadian Department of Commerce (Ottawa), 30th July.

Miscellaneous.

Food Control Bill of the United States. "Journal of Commerce" (New York), 23rd July.

New French Law regarding Payments by Cheque.
"L'Economiste Français" (Paris),

4th August.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS-continued.

Miscellaneous-continued.

Review of the World's Pulp and Paper Markets.

"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 5th July.

Canadian Paint Market Reports.

"Hardware and Metal" (Toronto), 7th July.

Miscellaneous-continued.

The Match Industry in India. Weekly Budget of the Gazette" 4th June. "Rangoon

Sale Prices for Italian Matches. "Il Sole" (Milan), 11th August.

Use and Value of Fisheries Waste. "Canadian Fisherman" (Montreal), 7th July.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Australia-New South Wales Statistical Register: Part V., Hospitals and Charities; Part VII., Land Settlement.

British India-Report for 1916 on the Working of the Forest Department in India.

Canada -- Report for 1915-16 of the Quebec Public Utilities Commission.

African Protectorate-Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council of the East Africa Protectorate: 1st Session, 1917.

Treasury: Estimates of Expenditure to be Defrayed during 1917-18.

Railways and Harbours Administration: Report for 1916 of the General Manager of Railways and Harbours

Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce: Commercial Year Book for 1917.

Department of Agriculture Bulletins:—
Budding and Grafting of Citrus Trees.

Successful Ranching in South Africa. The Wintering of Yearling Oxen.

Trinidad and Tobago—Blue Book for 1916.

United States of America-

Department of the Interior; Surface Water Supply of the United States, Part XII., North Pacific Drainage Basius.

Department of Agriculture Bulletin :-

Bermuda Grass.

Drainage of Irrigated Farms.

Effect of Different Methods of Transplanting Coffee in Porto Rico.

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

These Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz.:-

Dominion of Canada ... 19, Victoria Street, S.W. 1; also Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2 (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).

Commonwealth of Australia ... Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

Sydney House. 26-7, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. New South Wales...

Victoria Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

409, West Strand, W.C. 2. 112, Strand, W.C. 2. Queensland ...

South Australia

Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C. 2. Western Australia

Tasmania ... 56, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Dominion of New Zealand 413, Strand, W.C. 2.

Union of South Africa ... Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Yarious Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 34 weeks ended 23rd August, 1917:—

_				Week ended 23rd Aug., 1917.	34 Weeks ended 23rd Aug., 1917.	Week ended 23rd Aug., 1917.	anded	
				Імро	RTS.	EXPORTS.		
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	•••	•••	•••	Bales. 23,538 	Bales. 1,330.147 16,595 75,739 275,307 88,258†	Bales. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Bales. 38,373 	
Total	•••	•••	•••	39,503	1,786,046	_	167,516	

^{*} Including 1,682 bales British West African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 25th August, 1917, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

							Average Price.			
							Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	
Week ended	25th	Augus	t, 1917	7	***	•••	s. d. 76 7	s. d. 70 7	s. d. 54 7	
Correspondi	ng We	ek in-	ì							
1 910	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••	•••			32 2	22 10	17 2	
1911	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••		31 7	28 4	18 3	
1912	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••		34 10	28 6	20 8	
1913	•••	***		• • •	•••		32 7	29 0	17 10	
1914	•••			•••			36 2	30 3	23 5	
1915			•••		•••		51 11	38 3	30 0	
1916	***	•••	•••	•••	•••		59 0	47 1	31 6	

^{*} Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure, that Officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial Bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

[†] Including 1,879 bales British West Indian, 11,678 bales British West African, 16,961 bales British East African, and 1,822 bales foreign East African.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Department supplies, on personal or written application, information with regard to the following subjects: Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender, and other openings for British Trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers; Sources of Supply, Prices, etc., of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport, etc., etc.

Samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products which are received from abroad from time to time are exhibited at the Offices of the Department.

Samples of goods of German and Austrian manufacture which are sold in British markets abroad and in certain foreign markets are on exhibition in the Sample Rooms of the Department—see notice on p. 436.

The British Industries Fair, 1917, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, London, from 26th February until 9th March. Concurrently with the London Fair, a Fair was held at Glasgow. It is the intention of the Board of Trade to hold a Fair every year.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is published weekly, and is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" may be obtained through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office (see addresses on cover), or (in Ireland) from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. The price is 3d. per copy, exclusive of postage, or 15s. 2d. per annum, post free in the United Kingdom, the rate for places abroad, inclusive of postage, being 19s. 6d.

All applications regarding advertisement rates in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be sent direct to the sole Contractors for Advertisements, Messrs. Laughton & Co., Ltd., 3, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Particulars regarding the supply of Confidential Information to firms in the United Kingdom appear on p. 435.

All communications intended for the Department of Commercial Intelligence should be addressed to: The Comptroller-General, Department of Commercial Intelligence, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland... H.M. Trade Commissioner, 363, Beaver Hall, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."

H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and 81, Pitt Street, Sydney. Telegraphic Address, Commonwealth of Australia. "Combritto."

H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. New Zealand ... Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."

... H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. South Africa Telegraphic Address "Austere."

NATIONAL INSURANCE (UNEMPLOYMENT) ACTS, 1911 TO 1916 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decision by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Minister of Labour hereby gives Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:-

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of:-

Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in crushing granite or stone, who are not employed in factories or yards which are engaged wholly or mainly in carrying on any trade insured under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, and who are not already insurable under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911. (Application 498.)
'This decision modifies decision B 2117 ("Board of Trade Journal" of

the 25th January, 1917).

Note.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter X at the end of the number, e.g., 1554X. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September,

1916.

Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous

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Aug. 30, 191

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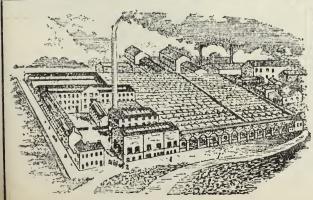
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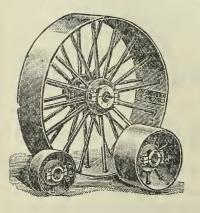
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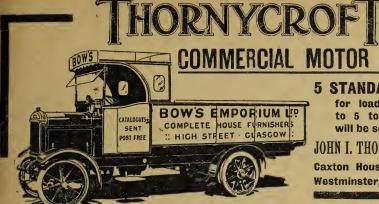
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